SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1778.

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To their Excellencies Lord Carlisle, William Eden, *Sir* Henry Clinton, *and* George Johnstone *Esquires, Commissioners, &c. &c.*

Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH personally a stranger to each of you, yet having the honour and happiness of being an individual of that number, to whom you propose an appeal in your dispute with our Honorable Congress, I claim your attention while I write with decency.

A knowledge of facts may be absolutely necessary to your appealing with propriety, and forming a judgment of the success of your appeal when made.

You are come to this country on a serious and important errand——to propose terms of accommodation and re union with the crown and kingdom of Great Britain, a kingdom once dear to every American as his own soul—a people with whom we were once nearly allied, and with whom we thought ourselves happy in making up one entire family. I think myself no ways chargeable with vanity, when I say, that Great Britain had not within her extensive dominions, a more loyal and affectionate people than those of North-America. To this people and to this country you are come, and have made the first overtures of peace and reconciliation. Previous to the consideration of the terms, the several facts that have taken place since our difficulties arose, as well as our present situation on each side of the question, should be fully known and clearly stated.

It is agreed, that at a certain period, the American colonies, considering themselves as part of the great whole, or rather as children of one common father, but in a minority, submitted to the authority of Great Britain with a filial obedience, unparalleled in the history of mankind. In this state, we thought of nothing but labouring for her welfare, and the produce of all our toil was constantly exported to that *little* island of Britain, in such manner as it was her policy to direct and her interest to receive: In return, we imported on her own terms such things only as it was her interest to send us, and that to the exclusion of all other trading nations.

Every other advantage that could be reasonably desired, was yielded; even the appointment of two branches of our legislature, and the final determination of all civil causes whatever—we paid her taxes by the purchase of her goods, and fought her battles by her side, in which we had little or no interest. By adopting her luxuries, our consumption of her manufactures and other merchandize amounted in the year 1773 to near three millions sterling.

In this situation, the unbounded avarice of her Ministers led them to venture the endangering of the peace of the unsuspecting colonies, in order to increase their emoluments, by drawing a substantial and permanent revenue from them. For this end a variety of arrangements were made, charters altered, governments new modelled, legislatures suspended, trade restrained, fisheries prohibited, and the more effectually to enforce these measures, a standing army was potted amongst us, and our harbours filled with ships of war. To remove these evils, the most humble petitions, the most dutiful remonstrances, proceeded from almost every separate Assembly on the continent to the throne of our common father, and to our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, as represented in Parliament. But it was said these Assemblies were but partial representatives of the people, they were not joined by the other branches of the legislatures (the creatures of the crown,) and therefore could not be heard. To these succeeded the joint petitions of the numerous inhabitants of Thirteen United Colonies, actually and specially represented in a General Congress. This, it was said, was an unconstitutional body, not known in law, and therefore they ought not to be heard. Thus the most decent recapitulation of their rights, added to the most dutiful and earnest petitions of upwards of two millions of loyal prostrate subjects, only to be heard, a privilege due to the meanest vassal, were laid at the foot of the throne in vain, while all the forebodings of the dreaded consequences of their rejection, were treated with equal scorn and contempt.—In this unhappy predicament, while in the very act of surrounding the throne with our complaints, and rending the heavens with our cries, the British Ministry, depending on the weakness of this distressed country, and that by driving her to despair, they might draw a new source of riches from her forfeitures, add insult to injury, and not satisfied with "rejecting our petitions unheard, pensioning our judges, garbling our juries, "controuling the free debates of our Assemblies, and confiscating our charters," crown all by sending orders to drench the sword in the innocent blood of a suppliant people. "The first shedding of civil blood was thus wantonly precipitated by Ministerial orders, even before any "pretended plan of conciliation could be proposed," but a spirited and reasonable opposition on the part of the colonies, soon convinced her enemies that she would not suffer with indignant silence. Notwithstanding all this, like children who reluctantly resent (though justly provoked) a parents ill timed severity, yet desirous to return to an antient and deep rooted affection, we again repeat our importunate cries to be heard, that thereby the impending storm being averted, returning peace might again bless this once happy land, "as a proof of the sincerity of our desires "of peace, we alledge, that we have not called in the rivals of their grandeur" to our aid, notwithstanding the ill treatment we had received and the necessity of our affairs.

The answer, was the exultation of the Minister at our unaffected humility, and a vain parade "that it was with "satisfaction, that his Majesty had received friendly "offers of foreign assistance," and the echo of the British Parliament "that they would *chearfully* enable his Majesty "to avail himself of the offer.

That very offer we with filial affection, rejected, the British nation, with an unrelenting barbarity, and in violation of their constitution, chearfully enable his Majesty (already obstinate in spite of experience) to accept to his swifter destruction——

Quos deus vult perdére prius dementat.

The dye was cast—foreign alliances were formed, and German slaves were hired, at an enormous price, to deluge a land of liberty in loyal blood.

Many of your unhappy nation, astonished at the diabolical plan, left no argument unsupported, nor any measure unessayed, to open the eyes of your blind, deluded nation, and to induce them by a timely reconciliation and prudential acknowledgments, to tread back the ground on which they had so dangerously advanced.—Proposals for peace and amity were urged with such exertions of the powers of reasoning and eloquence, that one would have thought, like Orpheus of old, they would have moved the very stones to an assent.—What is the event? to use the words of one of those worthies, who yet kept alive the dying embers of expiring liberty. "The noble Lord of the American de-"partment, has uniformly and invariably declared upon "principle, that a total and unconditional submission, "an entire surrender of their property and their charters, "were with him, the indispensable preliminaries of any "treaty of peace" and that the Ministry "would not in the "least degree recede from their terms of unconditional "submission, to be enforced by the sword."

To confirm this doctrine, thousands of troops, both foreign and domestic, are year after year transported to our peaceful shores, to carry into execution the nefarious design. Our coast is lined with ships of war and our harbours are filled with these ministers of vengeance.

In this situation what shall a reasonable people do? a people reduced to the lowest ebb, without arms, without ammunition, without soldiers, ships or money, unskilled in the art of war, and averse to the shedding of a brother's blood, flying before a powerful enemy and destitute of resources of every kind, except that of a determined spirit to live or die in freedom. The answer is plain; justified by our enemies in our necessities, our petitions might with expected success have been transferred from the throne of our infatuated Prince, to that of his rival in grandeur and power, but our thoughtless minds still hovering around their antient support, unwilling to quit their native hold, with broken arms in one hand and humble petitions in the other, we repeat our cry for mercy, but still in vain: At length spurned from the royal presence by a solemn act of the nation, cast out from the common protection and thereby all obligations to our antient allegiance formally and legally dissolved, we awake from our lethargy, and rising superior to every difficulty, summon up all our native strength, and in one desperate and determined exertion, cast off the ponderous load and declare ourselves *Free and Independent.* The rubicon being thus past, we are courted by foreign nations, arms are put into our hands, resources for carrying on, first a defensive, then an offensive war, are opening on every side, our troops benefiting by experience, and bravely surmounting all the evils of hunger, nakedness, heat and cold, first defend themselves, and then daringly attack the common enemy. Foreign treaties and alliances are formed and forming, and the first fruits begin to appear. To crown all, Heaven on whom alone we finally rely, appears on our side, the very elements are in our favour, aid flows in from every quarter, those very stores provided at a large expence for our destruction, are wafted by the apparent hand of Providence to our camps—*even the infidel fees and adores.*

Thus the scale is turned, and we have our day of prosperity—but in order to judge rightly between us, suffer me to draw your attention to a slight view of the conduct of your leaders, when we were in their power and they in the zenith of their glory; while success crowned their arms, and victory wreathed her short lived laurels for their brows; when judging from their observations on slaves, they thought us crushed to rise no more. Imperious and haughty in a day of prosperity, holding in utter contempt our prowess in arms, and despising men who could suffer so much for that phantom liberty, totally unlike what we once revered as a British soldier they wantonly consume our defenceless towns with fire, while the unhappy subjects of their power, though breathing the noblest principles of human nature; though fighting in a cause that does honour to the name of a soldier, are robbed, despoiled of their houses, furniture, and every domestic comfort, are tantalized, mocked, cursed and abused in the vilest manner; cast into dungeons, ruined buildings, and airy turrets; suffocated in the holds of prison ships; hungry, naked, and helpless; without fire in the coldest seasons, even to dress the wretched pittance that the voracious underling had spared from his cruel and covetous grasp; capitulations disregarded; plighted faith broken; solemn promises despised, and threatnings, with severities of every kind, used to intimidate and frighten to abject submission. Nay, even the savages of the wilderness are called in to perfect the bloody system. The noble, and more than Roman firmness, shewn by many of even the lowest order of freemen on these occasions, would have prevented a repetition with generous minds; but according to the present prospect of success, so was the unrelenting cruelty of these sons of Britain—To be sent as slaves to the East-Indies, was to be but the moderate effect of their flaming vengeance.

Even the innocent peasant and substantial yeoman, perhaps in the very act of testifying their peaceable dispositions, became victims to their infuriate fury. Women and children have not been spared. Nor was age any protection. Old men, dragged from affluence and comfortable habitations, have been cast into filthy gaols with the very refuse of mankind, and there remained unheard, without the least charge being brought against them, and many worthy citizens have perished, for perhaps speaking an unguarded expression, relative to one of these mighty conquerors. Prisoners of war, who used to be treated with some degree of clemency, have not been entitled to the common rights of humanity; near two thousand have perished by the savage cruelty and barbarous hands of Britons. Hunger, thirst, nakedness, cold, cudgels, and even poison itself, have been the instruments of destruction. The cries of these unhappy men, are yet ascending to that throne, where they will *most certainly be heard,* and when heard, recorded with indelible characters in the *high chancery of Heaven.*

These, Gentlemen, are a few facts on which you may depend; a few of the many facts (not related from memory, but from authentic records *) preserved as memorials for posterity, and which will e're long, appear in full evidence for our justification, as well as for the shame and reproach of our enemies. It was necessary that you should be acquainted with them. Under the deep and lasting impression of these facts, you come with your pompous commission of peace to a people, yet sore with the galls of the yoke and the lashes of the whip. And what is it that you now ask? Great Britain being suddenly alarmed to find that we are roused to action, and are in a situation of repelling force by force, she is now willing to be at peace with us upon what she calls "honorable terms," that is, a return to that very dependency which has been the source of all our miseries, and that at the expence of those very means, which are now likely to deliver us from her cruelties; well knowing, that if we deceive our generous ally in the present instance, the British ministry may soon play the same game over again, as France once disappointed will not easily be imposed upon a second time.

But, Gentlemen, as you profess to be candid on this occasion, suffer me for a moment to accede to your proposition, and suppose a negotiation begun, pray answer me with a frankness that becomes your characters, What could you do? Look over your commission again. You could propose a treaty of reconciliation and amity with Great Britain, on such terms as you think proper to give and we to ask—You could return home with the fullest evidence of our faithless disposition towards our new ally, and with a little ministerial aid, (as in the late instance of the 29th of March) you could endeavour to make the Court of France the laughing stock of Europe: And—You could, after the first session of Parliament, or perhaps if delay was necessary, after the second session, inform us, with a grave and distressed countenance, that you were exceedingly mortified to find that Parliament being made up of so many men of different sentiments, views and interests, they would not ratify and confirm the compact or agreement, unless this, that and the other articles were altered, explained or given up; but that as it was previously known, that nothing was to be conclusive or obligatory till such ratification, you modestly hope, that it will not prove injurious to us.

Gentlemen, Can you believe that the independent states of America in Congress assembled, are possessed of common sense, common prudence or common honesty. If you can, I would advise you seriously to consider the absurd and hopeless state of your commission. Return from whence you came. Let your masters know that the soil of America is incompatible with bribery and corruption, which, as exotics, have frequently been transplanted from the other side of the Atlantic, but could by no means be made to take root; that *therefore* you have no hopes of success, and advise them, as the only card left them to play, immediately to recognize our independence, and to improve the advantages offered them in a share of our trade, it being possible that repentance in this instance, as in another, may come too late.

You have been long deceived by an obstinate ministry and their servile dependants—Be deceived no longer. Believe not the idle tale, that the people of America are led by a few individuals into the present measures. If ever there was a popular cause, the present is one; and hence the dread of those very tories who now surround you—Their fears ought to be to you, a sufficient proof, if there was no other.

(Concluded in the Fourth Page.)

Mr. DUNLAP,

Please to give the following letter to a friend, a place in your extensive paper, and oblige one of your customers.

SIR,

YOU desire to know what I think of the treaty of of alliance between the Court of France and the United States. I answer that I am much delighted with it—and figure to myself the utmost possible filicity to our country from that most auspicious event.

But you say would not an alliance between the Court of Britain and America have been more natural and more beneficial to us upon the account of the sameness of our language, customs, laws, and religion.—I answer in the NEGATIVE, and for the following reasons.

The wisest civilans and legislators lay it down as a maxim, that when nations form alliances with each other, they should be with those that are as *unlike* themselves as possible in religion, laws, manners, and government. It is in this manner only that a national character can be preserved, and this is absolutely necessary to preserve national rank or independence. Let us now suppose that Great-Britain had acknowledged our independence, and entered into a treaty with us as equal and honourable as the treaty by which we are bound to France, what would have been the consequence? From our antient attachment to Great-Britain, and old prejudices in her favour, we should gradually have conformed to her in every thing. We should in a little while have prefered the pomp of her national religion, to the simple and independent modes of church government which now prevail among all denominations of christians in America. Her laws which at present are the result of combinations among the rich against the poor, would gradually have been incorporated with the more equal and just laws of our States. Her govetnment so perfect in theory, but so corrupt in practice, would have been extolled above our simple republics, and advocates would not been wanting for the peagantry of kingly power among us. Our manners would moreover have been in danger from an alliance with Great-Britain. Her pride, her luxury, her Asiatic amusements, her fetes champetres, her mischiannas, and all her train of national, domestic and private vices would have insinuated themselves among us, and destroyed all that republican simplicity, industry, and virtue both public and domestic which have been introduced into our country by the present glorious struggle for liberty. But further. The injuries America has received from Great-Britain as a nation are such as ought never to be forgiven. The spirit of christianity bids us forgive individuals who injure us, because there are laws and magistrates to prevent a repitition of such injuries. But this is not the case when nations injure each other. There is no great tribunal of national justice, nor is there any spot appropriated for national punishments, RETALIATION steps in therefore to supply the place of both. This is the instrument in the hand of God of preserving the ballance of empires and of maintaining his justice and sovereignty in the world. A nation is bound therefore to avenge itself for injuries received from a nation as much as it is bound to preserve its own existence. It has no power of forgiveness, but is obliged to cherish, enlarge and transmit its relentments to the latest posterity.

This being the case, how great is the debt of hatred and revenge America owes to Great Britain for her pride, insolence, injustice, inhumanity, perfidy, and villainy in the beginning, progress and close of the present most unjust, and unprovoked war? This debt must be paid sooner or later, or we shall be unjust to ourselves, our ancestors, to posterity, to human nature, and above all, to GOD himself.

Now an alliance with Great-Britain would have cancelled this debt, and the enormous load of guilt she has contracted in the course of the war would have escaped with impunity. Far be it from me to inculcate a single *personal* resentment against an *individual* in Great Britain, but I shall ever esteem that man the truest friend to America and the best whig, who discovers in his temper and conduct the greatest, and most perpetuated hatred to the *nation* of Great Britain.

We have nothing to fear for *our* religion, laws, manners, and governments, from our alliance with the Court of France, for as we have been educated in prejudices against the religion, laws, and government of France, the most intimate union with that Court cannot alter our opinion of them. Even their manners (so wholly unlike our own) will never find such a footing among us, as to be dangerous to the simple manners of our republics.

You speak in your letter with some dread of the consequences to Protestanism from our alliance with France. But what have we to fear from an alliance *only* with a Catholic power?—a power too which has lately distinguished itself for its moderation towards Protestants? How infinitely better is our situation in this equal *alliance*, than in a mean *dependence* upon a protestant power that has lately distinguished itself by *establishing* the Popish religion throughout a province the largest in America!

Who knows what mighty events are in the womb of providence. Perhaps our alliance with France may prove hereafter the means of introducing liberty, and the Protestant religion into that country in exchange for the protection and independence she hath afforded to this. Perhaps the light which has been kindled pon the altar of liberty in America, may enlighten al Europe through the medium of France in the knowledge of the rights of mankind. The thought of these things is delightful, and adds much to the pleasure I take in contemplating the freedom, independence and alliance of our country.

My last reason for preferring an alliance with France to an alliance with Great-Britain is derived from the resources of France and America. France abounds in materials for a large armg, and America abounds in materials for a large navy. The former will protect us from all future invasions from Europe, while the latter will in time form a ballance in conjunction with France, for the overgrown power of Great Britain on the ocean. Thus both empires will enjoy peace, security, and independence. The case would have been otherwise in an alliance with Great-Britain. It would have been her interest to have stopped the growth of our navy, and in case of a war with any power in Europe, what succours could she have afforded us? The artificial and unnatural aid of Hessians, Waldeckers, Anspachers, &c. we now know is no security against enemies who fight from an attachment to soil or government.

As a citizen of the world, and a friend to human nature, I rejoice in the approaching destruction of the empire of Great-Britain on the ocean. While that island was the bulwark of the freedom of Europe, every good man rejoiced in the greatness of its navy. But since Britain has become the foe and persecutor of liberty, and filled the East and West Indies with her oppressions and crimes, every good man must exult in the prospect of those canvas wings being clipt, which have conveyed her power and cruelty to the ends of the earth. The strength of Britain, united with the resources of America, and directed by the politicks of London, would in a few years have extirpated all that remains of virtue, freedom, and happiness from every quarter of the globe.

It is an additional argument with me for preferring an alliance with France to an alliance with Great Britain, to find that it gives universal pleasure to all the true Whigs in our country, and that the Tories are the only people who are dissatisfied with it. They assume upon this occasion, as usual, a mighty zeal for America, and talk like ancient Englishmen of French perfidy, and I know not what all. These men are indefatigable and inexhaustible in their arts to terrify and mislead the good people of this country; and be assured that every objection that has been made to you, and every fear that has been excited in your breast against your equal, honorable, and most beneficial alliance with the Court of France, are of *Tory* extraction.

Adieu. From your friend and humble servant,

GALLO-AMERICANUS.

Philadelphia, July 10th, 1778.

LONDON,

HOUSE of COMMONS, *May* 8.

IN a committee of the whole House, Mr. Gascoyne in the chair. The order of the day being read for a vote of credit to his Majesty of 1,000,000l. Mr. *T. Townshend* rose to oppose it, and drew a picture of our national defence, having, as he said, a militia without arms, who were gone to be encamped without tent equipage;—and a navy, either not manned, or not victualled, but lying embayed at Spithead for the mere parade of a naval review, while the Tonlon fleet had sailed on its expedition, which might prove fatal to the distant settlements of the British empire. As to Great-Britain, its situation must be truly deplorable, when our coasts, and towns were daily stripped, and the people thrown into consternation by the enemy's privateers.

Mr. *Penton*, a Lord of the Admiralty, replied to that part which respected the navy; assured the House, that the fleet was both manned and victualled for any expedition, With regard to the depredations of the American privateer, *Thurot*, in the very height of our glory last war, annoyed our coasts in a similar manner; but he believed the American privateer was by this time taken, four frigates having been dispatched for that purpose.

Sir George Yonge called upon the last speaker for information, whether any orders had been given for the sailing of any part of the fleet.

Mr. Penton excused himself answering an individual, but said if the House imposed it upon him, he should think himself bound to answer.

Mr. Fox censured the conduct of ministry for their supineness in letting Mons. d'Estaing's fleet sail without instantly following them; said authentic information had been received in town a fortnight ago of the motions of that fleet; that it was notorious to all London; yet on his arrival at Portsmouth on Friday last, it had but just got there; that Ministry received official intelligence of it on Monday, yet never held a council upon it till the Wednesday; that, in consequence thereof, they had lost the favourable wind which then would have carried the fleet out of the Channel, and that now it could not get out, be the consequence ever so fatal. He concluded by calling upon the Ministry to give the House some account of the destination of the Toulon fleet, and the consequent steps that have been taken by them.

Lord *George Germaine* acknowledged, that appearances were not in favour of government in this particular; that news did arrive on Monday evening, and that it was Wednesday, about one o'clock, before a cabinet council could be called to decide upon it. He was sorry for this loss of time, but a want of vigilance could not be imputed to him, for he went instantly to the levee, and that no time might be lost, he drew the heads of the instructions in the antichamber, sent them to his office, had them drawn out time enough for the King to sign them, and that they had gone through all the official forms, and were dispatched to Portsmouth before nine o'clock that evening: therefore he wished, that no general imputation might be thrown on the Ministry, but that a proper enquiry may take place, and that the blame, if any there was, might fall only where it was found due. As to the sailing of any part of the fleet, it was judged improper to detach any squadron of it, till the internal safety of Great-Britain could admit of.

Mr. Fox confessed the candour of the noble Lord, but urged that the language of dispondence now came from Administration, and not from Opposition;—reprobated the narrow policy that kept that vast fleet for the internal defence of this island, which, he said had force and magnanimity enough still to repel any force France could land in it,—said he should rather hear of a body of French troops having invaded it, than that the distant territories of the empire should thus timorously sacrificed to her inglorious safety.

Lord *George Germaine* got up to explain; said he had spoken fairly, and openly, nor did he mean to hold a language of despondency; so far from it, that should Mons. d'Estaing have sailed to America, he trusted in God our fleet would arrive in time, to punish him for any attempt to oppose the British arms.

Mr. Burke spoke next, for near two hours; represented the Premier as the man who had trifled away the favourable wind of fortune; the nodding *Palinurus*, who had lashed the rudder fast, and left the state vessel in the midst of the storm; said Sir William Howe, with 36000 men the flower of the British army, was likely to be in a similar predicament with that of Mr. Burgoyne, for as they received their daily bread from the sea, who was their present mother, and guardian, as soon as the French Admiral domineered it over the American seas, which must soon be the case, as Lord Howe had no force to look him in the face—they must that moment surrender to him at discretion. He concluded, by lamenting that we had nothing but *prayers* left for it, and that the only consolation we could find was that the noble Lord was about to turn *priest*, when he found himself incapable of being any longer a *Minister*.

Sir Edward Astley said, he should not give his assent to the vote of credit; that he had opposed the measures of government since the bringing in of the Boston Port Bill.—He asked whether Government were sure of the allegiance of Canada? and whether they had not received accounts that they were preparing to revolt,—had desired to be admitted into the league with the Thirteen United Colonies, and had sollicited the Marquis de la Fayette to assist them in their requisition.

Governor Pownall, reguardless of the subject in debate entered into the instructions given to the Commissioners gone over to America; said, the Americans would never admit of the controul of Parliament; that their assent thereto would only be an act of political delusion; and therefore, if it was not too late, he recommended that the Commissioners might be instructed to acknowledge their independence; and to restore peace, the only desirable object with Great-Britain, to enter into treaties with them, commercial, offensive and defensive.

Mr. C. Turner observed, that the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, had not said *one word* to the question; he should content himself with three, and those should be immediately to the point;—he would not vote a shilling of his constituents money, in support of the measurs at present adopted——The question being now called for, and put, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

BOSTON, *July* 13.

We have good information, that an armed vessel belonging to Virginia, of not more than 20 tons, and ten or twelve men, has boarded and taken a large and very rich vessel, bound from the West Indies to Quebec, and carried her into a safe port. The captors are in the highest glee imaginable, having each of them made a considerable fortune, by this single stroke.

Gen. Gates is advancing towards New-York, with an army of 8000 fine men, in the highest spirits. Our last accounts left him near White-Plains.

Every thing, says a correspondent, wears the most pleasing aspect on the side of America. If the enemy mean to carry on the war, their abandoning Philadelphia is madness. The giving up what they have boasted as so important a conquest; the risque they ran in such a march, the discouragement they give to their own army, and all their friends in that quarter and through the Continent, and the additional spirit which the Americans must receive from such a step, all evidence their infatuation, if they do not intend very soon to leave our shores: If this is their design, it is the wisest they have had respecting America, since they began the present contest.

TRENTON, *July* 29.

By a gentleman from the eastward we are informed, that last week an action happened between a French and an English frigate on the New-England coast, which continued with great obstinacy on both sides for a con-

siderable time; but the French Captain, having loſt many of his men, and his veſſel being much ſhattered, was finally obliged to ſubmit, and was carried into Newport. During the action, the Captain of the Britiſh frigate, Firſt Lieutenent, and ſeveral of her men, were killed.

We hear that the enemy, previous to the arrival of the French fleet, reinforced Newport with 1300 men from New-York. A detachment from our army of about 3000 continental troops, marched laſt week for Rhode-Iſland.

On Wedneſday laſt the French fleet, under the command of Count de Eſtaign, put to ſea. This fleet, it is ſaid, is bound to Newport, in Rhode-Iſland, in order to co-operate with our army againſt the common enemy in that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 1.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth Town, dated July 27.

"We are told, the French fleet which ſailed off a few days ago, appears again at their former ſtation, whether *the whole* fleet, I am in doubt."

To Lord CHATHAM, alive or dead.

IN your ſpeech of April 7th, ſpeaking of the Britiſh nation, you ſay, in an apoſtrophy of exultation, "Can "we forget that we are Engliſhmen! Can we forget that "the nation hath *ſtood* the Daniſh irruptions! Hath *ſtood* "the irruptions of other nations! Hath *ſtood* the inroads "of the Scotch! Hath STOOD *the Norman conqueſts!* "Hath ſtood the threatened invaſion by the Spaniſh armada, and the various efforts of the Bourbon compact!"

What is intended by all this rhopſody neither I nor any other man can poſſibly conceive. Either Lord Chatham has read hiſtory till he has forgotten facts, or doſingly thinks that the weight of his name will give credibility to falſhood. Not an inſtance he mentions is true except that of the Spaniſh armada; and *that*, had he applied it rightly, would have ſhewn the folly of depending upon a navy for the conqueſt of a country. So far from the Engliſh having *ſtood* or *withſtood* the irruptions of the Danes, the fact is, that they were conquered by the Danes, and had a race of Daniſh Kings for many years. The Normans likewiſe made an abſolute conqueſt of England, and the preſent breed of Kings reckon their pedigree from William the Conqueror, a baſtard ſon of a Duke of Normandy by one Arlot a ſkinner's daughter, from whom comes the word *Harlot* for a *whore*. To ſay that the Engliſh *ſtood the Norman conqueſt*, is flat nonſenſe; for its being a conqueſt proves that it was not *withſtood*, and the expreſſion can mean no more than that ſome of the defeated ſurvived; but whether Lord Chatham be a branch of one of the ſurvivors or the deſcendant of a Dane, a Saxon, a Scot or a Norman, is more than he or any man can inform. Perhaps his Lordſhip has all this while been abuſing his anceſtors.

I have quoted a few lines from Daniel De Foe's "True born Engliſhman," which ſhews what ſort of a *ſtand* the Engliſh made againſt the Normans.

"The great invading Norman * let them know,
What conquerors in after times might do:
To ev'ry muſketeer he brought to town,
He gave the lands that never were his own;
No Parliament his army could diſband,
He rais'd no money, for he paid in land;
He cantoon'd out the country to his men,
And ev'ry ſoldier was a denizon;
He gave his legions their eternal ſtation,
And made them all freeholders of the nation.
"The RASCALS thus enrich'd, he call'd them LORDS
To pleaſe their upſtart pride with new made words,
And dooms day book his tyranny records.
"And here begins the ancient pedigree
That ſo exalts our poor nobility,
'Tis that from ſome French trooper they derive,
Who with the Norman baſtard did arrive;
Some ſhow the ſword, the bow, and ſome the ſpear,
Which their great anceſtor, forſooth, did wear,
But who the hero was, no man can tell,
Whether a Colonel or a Corporal:
The ſilent record bluſhes to reveal
Their undeſcended dark original.

Ha! Ha! Ha!

* *William the Conqueror.*

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

——*Heaven and Earth*
Gave ſigns of gratularion.——

IT may not be altogether certain that every uncommon appearance in inanimate nature is correſpondent to one equally ſingular in the political and rational ſyſtem. It muſt, however, be obſerved, as ſomething extremely obſervable—1. That after the ſurrender of Burgoyne, and while a treaty of alliance and commerce with France was on the carpet, the American Heavens were brightly illuminated, at different intervals, for whole months together; the *aurora borealis*, or northern lights, were then the greateſt and moſt beautiful that had ever been ſeen in America. 2. When the fleet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, twelve ſhips of the line, and by the capture of a Britiſh ſhip of force, thirteen, under the command of his Admiral, the illuſtrious d'Eſtaing, hove in ſight of our Capes, the artillery of the ſkies was diſcharged, and thirteen thunders were diſtinctly heard on the weſt of the Delaware. 3. On the morning after the arrival of his Plenipotentiary, the accompliſhed Girard, being the thirteenth of the month, an aloe-tree, the only one in this State, immediately ſhot forth its ſpire, which it never does but once in the courſe of its exiſtence, and in ſome other climate in not leſs than one hundred years. It had been planted about forty five years in the neighbourhood of this city, and heretofore every year had produced four leaves, but early this ſpring it ſpread forth thirteen. The ſpire is remarkable, being thirteen inches round, and having grown thirteen feet in the firſt thirteen days.

The Scotch talks much of their thiſtle, and the South Brittons of the Gloſtenbury thorn, much finer things may be ſaid of the aloe-tree of America, and the *fleur de lis* of France. HARY—Spex.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1778.

MR. PRINTER,

THE confidence we ought to repoſe in public authority, and the reſpect due to it, ſhould prevent our forming haſty judgments, or paſſing unguarded cenſures upon its meaſures. A writer in yeſterday's paper influenced, I have no doubt, by very laudable motives, thinks the Executive Council inexcuſably negligent, in paſſing ſilently over a late attempt to corrupt a Delegate of their State. Juſtice to thoſe vigilant and upright Magiſtrates requires it to be known, that they have deliberated upon it with attention and decided with wiſdom. No perſon converſant with law can ſuppoſe the attempt direct treaſon by any ſtatute or act of Aſſembly, now in force; and would any lover of his country, or friend to mankind, wiſh to ſee the doctrine of conſtructive treaſon, that engine of tyranny and iniquity, introduced into governments founded in freedom, and reforming the beſt ſyſtems in Europe? I hope not.—Beſides, Mr. Printer, a very ſlight attention to the tranſaction will ſhew, with what guarded nicety it was managed; how cloathed with circumſtanceſs of fairneſs, and made dependent only on its being reconcileable to principles of conſcience and virtue. Every one will have his private opinion of the intent, but a court of juſtice muſt judge of the whole—can preſume nothing, and muſt make a ſtrict conſtruction of penal laws. Hence we ſee how difficult it is even in Britain, that hot bed of venalty and corruption, to detect and puniſh offences of this nature, notwithſtanding the many ſalutary laws for that purpoſe. Ineffectual exertions of power weaken and diſgrace government—the wiſe Magiſtrate will ever avoid them, nor aim his blow without at leaſt a moral certainty of hitting his mark. Upon theſe principles, and others equally weighty, the Council reſolved to leave Governor Johnſtone to the infamy attending detected baſeneſs, and both he and his inſtruments the conſciouſneſs of having well deſerved it—A line of conduct which they did not adopt without due conſideration, and which I am bold to ſay is juſtified by many reſpectable opinions in this city.

A Signer of the Aſſociation.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1778.

To be Sold by JOHN DUNLAP,
(Printed on the BEST PAPER)

BILLS of lading, wills and powers, common bonds, apprentices indentures, and all kinds of BLANKS for Civil or Military Officers.

NOTICE is hereby given to every perſon willing to undertake the re-building of the bridge acroſs Cheſter creek, at the borough of Cheſter, That the Commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at Cheſter the 26th day of Auguſt inſt.

THE UNITED STATES
LOTTERY OFFICE,
Is now kept at the corner of Cheſnut and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

I HAVE opened my Office in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where I may be conſulted on any buſineſs in my profeſſion.

WILLIAM CROSS, *Attorney at Law.*

All poor perſons, on proper application, may have their buſineſs done *gratis*.

AN elegant eight-day CLOCK to be ſold, and two ſilver WATCHES. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A BOY from thirteen to ſixteen years of age, to go of errands and do other matters about houſe, in a ſmall family, either to purchaſe his time, or take him on indenture, upon good terms. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1778.

WAS brought to this city on the 11th of December laſt, by a party of the Britiſh army, an eight-day CLOCK; it ſhews the day of the month, and when taken ſhewed the 11th of December, maker's name Peter Stretch, Philadelphia: there were brought with it two weight-wheels and one weight, the pendle and a piece of the wire with the bell crack'd: it was offered for ſale at a low rate, and was purchaſed by an inhabitant of this city. Whoever has loſt ſaid clock, by proving property and paying the full charges, may have it again. The ſaid clock came either from Cheſnut-hill or from over Schuylkill. PHILIP LING,
in Vine-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of a paſture on the Wiſſahickon road, a large brown trotting Horſe, upwards of fifteen hands high, has one wall eye, a few white hairs in his forehead, a long ſwitch tail, is high boned and very poor, no other marks recollected; was lame, occaſioned by a kick on his near hind leg, which was much ſwelled; his carriage is lofty and gay; he formerly belonged to Capt. Little, of this city. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to SARAH WISTAR, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MORRIS, jun. at Reading Town, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION pleaſantly ſituated, ſixteen and a half miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, containing 34 acres of land, 12 of which are woodland, a ſmall quantity of meadow, but a great deal more may be made and watered, ſome with a conſtant ſtream, part of the upland has been limed; the whole under good fence, part poſt and rail quite new. There are on ſaid plantation a good bearing orchard, a never-failing ſpring of good water with a ſtone houſe over it, a ſquare log houſe with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen and cellar under the whole; a new log building adjoining. The ſituation is good either for a tradeſman or ſtorekeeper. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

WILLIAM HASLEWOOD.

N. B. Two pair of fullers ſhears, of the beſt make, to be ſold. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing twelve or thirteen hundred acres, in Piles Grove, Salem County; alſo three hundred acres joining the Glaſs houſe. Enquire of the ſubſcriber in Reckleſs Town.

New-Jerſey, July 30. WILLIAM GAMBLE.

INDICO, coffee and pepper in caſks, alſo a ſmall quantity of Dry Goods, to be ſold by
JACOB GARRIGUES,
Next door to Mr. James Meaſe's, in Front-ſtreet.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the ſubſcribers living in Philadelphia, in the night of the 30th inſtant (July) out of the paſture near Mr. Lawrence's place, a dark brown HORSE, 14 1-2 hand high, 6 years old, lofty carriage, and a natural trotter, has a white ſtar, large hoofs, and ſeveral ſaddle marks. Likewiſe an iron gray MARE, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, trots and paces, has large marks of having been galed on her back. Whoever takes up, or ſecures, the ſaid Horſes and thief (if ſtolen) ſhall have the above reward, and if the Horſe alone Forty Dollars, and for the Mare Twenty Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by
FRANCIS HASSENCLEVER, &
LEONARD JACOBS.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the fifteenth of June laſt, an Engliſh ſervant BOY named JOHN LEE, about nineteen years of age, five feet two inches high, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, has a remarkable ſcar on one of his legs; had on when he went away, a ſtriped linen waiſtcoat with ſleeves, a white linen ditto without ſleeves, ſtriped tow trowſers, a new felt hat, and old ſhoes with braſs buckles. He was ſeen lurking about the camp at Valley Forge ſoon after he went away. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that I can have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, from
BENJAMIN GORGAS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Riſing Sun on the Germantown road, on the 20th of June laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, mane and tail cut in the Yagar faſhion, a natural pacer, with a white face and three white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

GEORGE NICE.

THE INDIAN KING,

FORMERLY kept by JOHN BIDDLE, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Shambles, is now opened for the reception of Travellers and others, who may depend on the beſt accommodation for themſelves and horſes, by
The Public's humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WHITEHEAD.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the late dwelling-houſe of Joſhua Moore, joiner, deceaſed, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, on Wedneſday the fifth of Auguſt inſt. at nine o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL his Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of feather beds and bedding, chairs, tables, deſks, drawers, looking glaſſes, &c. &c. &c. Alſo ſome new Furniture; and all his Stuff, conſiſting of Mahogany and Walnut plank and boards, &c. &c. Likewiſe a ſilver Watch and ſome Plate.

N. B. The money to be paid at the delivery of the goods—The above-mentioned houſe is to be let.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by
EDWARD MIDDLETON,
WILLIAM RIGDEN, } Executors.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

By the ſubſcriber, at May's Landing, at Great Egg-Harbour, on Monday the tenth of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT ſixteen hundred buſhels of beſt St. Ubes SALT, and one hundred and twelve tierces and thirty half tierces of new Carolina RICE; in behalf of the Proprietors. THOMAS SINNICKSON,
July 28. THOMAS LEAMING, Jun.

WANTED,

AT the Sheriff's office in the city of Philadelphia, a perſon qualified to ſerve as Clerk, and another for Sub-Sheriff. Apply at the above office in Spruce-ſtreet.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, well recommended, to take care of a child, and to ſew occaſionally. Enquire of the Printer.

We mean not to glory in, or altogether avail ourſelves, of the preſent ſucceſs. We know the fate of war is uncertain; and though unlikely, it is not impoſſible, that we may again deſcend into the valley. But remember, Gentlemen, we have not changed our language from a change of circumſtances. It was the ſame when we were as low as we were at Trenton, and lower I think you need not with us. Theſe have been, and ſtill are our determinations, even if the Britiſh arms ſhould be victorious throughout every ſtate of America; for I can aſſure you of a fact, which may make you tremble—that there are a noble few in every ſtate, whoſe ſouls are well tried in the ſchool of misfortune; who diſdaining again to wear the yoke of bondage, would in ſuch extremity, retire to the mountains and lakes, and there preſerve a ſeed of Liberty, in hopes that Heaven, who regards the cries of the helpleſs, would in his own time raiſe up ſuch fruit from it, as would again fill this happy land, to the excluſion of the whole race of ſlaves and pyrates. Think Ye that thoſe who in the midſt of winter, in ſpite of every difficulty, without nail or hammer, mortar, brick, and I may almoſt ſay ſtone, with a powerful army in front, could rear a city in the wilderneſs on the tops of ragged mountains, in which they could live comfortably and joyouſly, at the ſame time confine their enemies (conſiſting of almoſt twice their number, well diſciplined, cloathed and found in every neceſſary) within a circuit of about two or three miles. I ſay, can you conceive that a people with ſuch ſouls, could ever be deprived of an aſſylum in a country like this, even againſt the united powers of the earth. I ſay again, be not deceived—haſten not your own deſtruction—Think for yourſelves—act a rational part—dream not of dividing a people who know that their political ſalvation depends on their union—pay ſome attention to your private characters—depart hence, and be wiſe. Gentlemen, farewell.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1778. CIVIS.

* A Gentleman in town has favoured the Printer with a copy of a petition from a number of our ſea priſoners on board a priſon ſhip in New-York harbour, where they have ſuffered incredible miſeries from nakedneſs, hunger, and hardſhips of every kind—Cloaths were provided for theſe unhappy men laſt fall, but they were not ſuffered to be ſent on board, in conſequence of orders from Commodore Hotham, who aſſigned no other reaſon for this conduct, than "that the cloaths were purchaſed in New-York," though with General Howe's conſent, and paid for in proviſions.—On Admiral Gambier's arrival, a few weeks ago, in hopes of ſome redreſs, they preſented the following petition:

To JAMES GAMBIER, Eſq; Rear Admiral, &c. &c.

The Petition of George Lacey, &c. &c, &c. Gentlemen Paſſengers and Maſter Mariners for themſelves and other priſoners on board the priſon ſhip Judith,

Humbly ſheweth:

THAT your petitioners for many months laſt paſt, having laboured under the moſt poignant and inexpreſſible diſtreſs, beg leave to congratulate you, Sir, on your ſafe arrival, and acceſſion to the command in chief on the North-American ſtation.

Your petitioners with every poſſible gratulation of heart from ſo oppertune and fortunate an event, cannot forbear felicitating themſelves on the happy proſpect of a ſpeedy redreſs of all their grievances—a redreſs that not only your petitioners, but all American captives, that by the fortune of war ſhall hereafter fall into your hands, may participate in, as the common diffuſive bleſſing of a mild, humane and compaſſionate Commander in Chief.

To avoid the prolixity of a minute detail of their innumerable grievances, your petitioners, with great humility, beg leave to ſtate their wretched, unhappy ſituation to you, Sir, in as few pointed facts, and as generally conciſe, as their peculiarly diſtreſſed circumſtances will poſſibly admit of.

Your petitioners therefore making up the number incluſive, of 197 ſouls, on board this ſmall priſon ſhip, 45 of whom are beyond all human hopes of recovery, ſick with malignant putrid fevers; and about 50 other emaciated living ſkeletons dragging about the decks ſuch naked miſerable carcaſſes, that it ſhould ſeem were only ſpared as a favour like another Polyphemus for the after ſport of death, while the tyrant exerciſes his dominion on the more healthy freſh men, with which they are continually reinforced.—With this miſerable group of unparalelled human wretchedneſs, your petitioners are indiſcriminately drove down by the marines with fixed bayonets, and the moſt opprobrious language, every night between decks preciſely at ſun-ſet; and as the numerous ſick and infirm naturally claim a preference to occupy what is called the births or cabins, your petitioners, with numbers of others, think themſelves very happy in ſecuring a ſeat on a cheſt to ſet on; for to lay down, Sir, is an indulgence that more than 40 in number every night cannot obtain, unleſs they overlay each other. In this melancholy ſituation, the famiſhing ſick and dying are frequently heard to cry out for mercy's ſake, in vain, for one ſingle mouthful of water and freſh air, when the poſſibility of the firſt reſort for their relief is prevented by the crowd, and the laſt precluded to them by the hatches being ſhut cloſe down upon them; ſo that your petitioners have as much to dread from a general ſuffocation, as from the unremitting malignancy of the peſtilential diſtemper, which continues to diminiſh their numbers at the rate of 3, 4 and 5 every day.

Your petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray, &c. &c.

Priſon ſhip Judith, June 12, 1778.

In juſtice to the Admiral his anſwer is ſubjoined——

The Admiral taking the priſoners petition into conſideration, and deſirous at all times to alleviate their diſtreſſes as ſoon as poſſible, by giving every relief in his power, has ordered a large commodious ſhip to be got ready immediately for the reception of the maſters, mates, and gentlemen paſſengers—and another ſhip will be got ready in a few days, to thin the numbers on board of each priſon ſhip, and to ſeparate the well men from the ſick.

On board his Majeſty's ſhip Ardent, June 13, 1778.

Lower Dublin Townſhip, July 17, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living ten miles from Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Royal Oak on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, on the evening of the 14th inſt. (July) a bay MARE, about fourteen hands one inch high, has a remarkable white on her right hind foot, part upon her hoof and part upon her fetlock; ſhe has likewiſe a white ſaddle mark on her back, and a few white hairs in her forehead, a raw boned creature, ſhod before, a natural pacer but can trot a little. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUFTY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a tall Negro Wench named SUKEY BROWN; ſhe ſtutters when ſhe ſpeaks in a hurry; took with her two calico ſhort gowns, one a black and white ſtripe and the other blue and white, a lincey petticoat, and ſundry other very good cloaths unknown. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone off with her huſband, JAMES BROWN, a free Negro, tall and much pitted with the ſmall-pox. She was born and bred in Bucks County, and formerly lived with one Mr. Vanſant. Whoever takes up ſaid Wench and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 26, 1778. PHILIP MOSER.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore County, Maryland, two convict ſervant men, viz. WILLIAM LAW, an Engliſhman, a weaver by trade, near 50 years of age, about ſix feet high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops in the ſhoulders, a ſtrong well made man, wears his own hair, and is well cloathed, as he carried with him a good blue broadcloth coat, a red ſcarlet jacket, &c. &c. &c. ALEXANDER DOBINNEY, a taylor by trade, near 40 years of age, about five feet five inches high, pale complexion, wears his own hair, was exceeding well cloathed, and information has been given, ſince his departure, of his having a ſuit of ſcarlet cloth, and many other things: He is a remarkable ſprightly lively fellow; has really a genteel appearance, and very good addreſs; can ſpeak the French language well, and, as he ſays, was born in Switzerland. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſters, ſhall receive the above reward, from DARBY LUX.

July 13, 1778. NICHOLAS HAILE.

May 27, 1778.

CAME to the houſe of JOHN M'CURDY, inn keeper, in Eaſt-Pennſborough Townſhip, Cumberland County, a bay GELDING, with ſome white in his face, about five years old, fifteen or ſixteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. 2 w.

CAME to the plantation of Adam Hambright, in Manheim Townſhip, three miles from Lancaſter, on the fourteenth day of June laſt, a black HORSE, about fifteen hands high, his hind feet both white from the hoof to the firſt joint, and the right fore foot is very near the ſame; has a large white ſnip in his face. Whoever can prove the other marks, and that he is the owner thereof, is deſired to come, pay coſts and charges, and take him away.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Kennett Square, on Thurſday the 25th of June laſt, a likely bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, branded on the off buttock TE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. PETER BELL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, about the middle of laſt October, a bay MARE COLT, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE HOPPEL.

TO BE SOLD immediately, A COVERED WAGGON, quite new and in good order, with four excellent draught horſes, harneſs compleat. Enquire of WILLIAM GRINDING, at the George, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets.

THIS is to inform the Gentleman who had his mare ſtolen from my ſtable on the 20th of June laſt, branded P on the near buttock, a cheſnut ſorrel, that I now have her in my poſſeſſion. Apply to

JOHN REYNOLDS, White Horſe, Elbow lane.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Kenſington, oppoſite the ſign of the Lamb, on Frankford road, on the night of the 14th inſtant (July) a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, ſix years old, trots and canters well; he is ſhod all round, has a dark mane and tail and a dark liſt along his back, a ſtar in his forehead and a ſmall blaze down his face, part of his mane is wore off near his withers, and has a ſcab on his near ſide towards the fore part of the ſaddle. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, or gives information, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY-SIX DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, and for the thief, if brought to juſtice, FOURTEEN DOLLARS, paid by

JOHN JACOBS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Moyamenſing townſhip, the 14th inſtant, a black Cow, with a white face, and a ſhort tail. Whoever will give information of the ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE PASTIEN.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 17th inſt. two Horſes, one a ſmall light bay horſe, about twelve or thirteen years old, paces a little and trots, has a long black ſwitch tail, branded with an S on the near ſhoulder, and newly ſhod before. The other a large roan horſe, has a lump nearly as big as an egg on the near ſide on his ribs, paces and trots, his mane cut ſhort, newly ſhod round. Whoever will diſcover the above horſes ſo that the owner can get them again, ſhall have the above reward from

STEPHEN CHAMPAYGNE, at the French houſes near the Hoſpital.

Philadelphia County, ſs.

PURSUANT to a writ of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, I do hereby ſummon the Repreſentatives choſen for the County of Philadelphia to meet the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the other Counties in ſaid Commonwealth in General Aſſembly, at the City of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of Auguſt next enſuing.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, 13th July, 1778.

WAS LOST by the ſubſcriber, in a fall from his horſe on the Wiſſahickon road, oppoſite Turner's Lane, two miles and an half from Philadelphia, a ſilver WATCH, maker's name C. Reynell, London, No. 7195, with a ſteel chain, braſs key, and a ſteel ſwivel ſeal. Whoever finds the ſaid watch and brings it to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet oppoſite the end of Union-ſtreet, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward, from

EDWARD BONSALL.

N. B. Watch makers and others are deſired to ſtop the ſaid watch if offered for ſale.

THE ſubſcriber having been abſent from the the city of Philadelphia for ſome time paſt, is now returned, and propoſes carrying on the Conveyancing Buſineſs as uſual in all its branches, at his office at Edward Bonſall's, in Fourth-ſtreet oppoſite the end of Union-ſtreet, where real eſtates are ſold and money let out at intereſt as uſual. He hopes that his friends and the public in general will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, as he has been regularly bred to the buſineſs, which will be tranſacted with the greateſt care, neatneſs and diſpatch. AB. SHOEMAKER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Mr. Flick's ſtable in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the New Market in Philadelphia, about ten days ago, a white MARE, flea bitten, about 14 hands high, 14 years old, has a ſhort tail, a black croſs on her near hip, her breaſt chafed a little with the collar, paces and canters. Whoever will leave her at the above ſtable, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges from

Captain JAMES ARMITAGE.

Philadelphia, July 11th, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber at the Spring-Houſe Tavern, on Tueſday night laſt, a very large fat black HORSE, he has a ſmall ſtar and a mixture of white and black hair down his face to his noſe, the main on the left ſide, trots and paces, and is branded on both ſhoulders. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the owner, or gives information ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MARTIN NOLL.

WAS taken away, about the 4th of November laſt, from this city, a certain MARY MATTHEWS, a girl of eleven years old, being bound to the ſubſcriber till ſhe arrives at full age. She was taken forcibly by her mother Mary Matthews, living in New-London, Cheſter county, on her miſtreſs being about to leave this city on account of the enemy, ſhe threatening me very hard if I took her daughter amongſt the *rebels*. Whoever brings the ſaid Mary Matthews, with her daughter, to me, ſhall have Twenty Dollars Reward.

Philad. July 7, 1778. MARTHA SPENCER.

RAN AWAY on the 21ſt of January laſt from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, a Scotch ſervant girl named JENNY CAMERON, ſhort and thick, of a dark complexion, has dark brown hair rolled on a ſtring: Had on and took with her a new lincey petticoat and bed gown with brown and white ſtripes, a lincey petticoat, with red, black and white ſtripes, one under brown quilt, patched with different colours of linen, an under brown and white petticoat, two new hempen ſhifts, three lawn caps, four linen handkerchiefs, three white and one purple, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one blue and the other brown, ſtrong ſhoes with leather heels, two white tow aprons, and is ſuppoſed to have check aprons. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her in any jail, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SPEAKMAN.

RAN AWAY, the morning the Britiſh army left Philadelphia, a negro boy named TONY, country born, between fifteen and ſixteen years of age, active and well made, a notorious rogue, and a great liar. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges. ROBERT BASS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the ſecond inſt. (July,) about a mile above the Riſing Sun on the German-Town road, a black mare, about fourteen hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, five years old, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ANTHONY HUBBART.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, on the 26th day of December laſt, an apprentice lad named GEORGE GEYLER, by trade a ſhoemaker, about five feet ſix inches high; had on a brown regimental coatee when he went away; is very talkative, a good workman at his trade, and has been ſeen about the city. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

DANIEL KUHR.

Philadelphia, July —, 1778.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Martin hath eloped from me, and gone off with the Britiſh army, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. JAMES MARTIN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1778.

THE Pennſylvania OR GENERAL

THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, that an appeal will be held at the Court-houſe of this city, for the third, fourth, fifth and ſixth claſſes of militia, on the 12th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. WILLIAM HENRY,

Lieutenant of the City of Philadelphia, &c.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1778.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able bodied WATCHMEN that can be well recommended, to perform the duty of nightly Watchmen in this City, for one year. Apply to MATTHEW HAND, Conſtable, near the old Preſbeterian Meeting in Market-ſtreet.

July 29, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on the 19th of next month, at the houſe of Thomas Hannum, living in the Townſhip of Birmingham, Cheſter County,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 170 acres. There is on ſaid land two dwelling-houſes, a frame barn, with two good orchards, a draw well by the door, and a good ſpring within a few rods, ſituated within nine miles of Wilmington, and within two miles of a griſt mill, fulling-mill, and ſeveral ſaw-mills, and four miles from Concord Meeting-houſe, and two other Meeting-houſes about one mile off, joining the lands of Joſeph Davis, Benjamin Ring, and John Pyle. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HANNUM.

SAMUEL M'LANE takes this method of informing his friends in particular and the public in general, that he is returned to this city, and is carrying on his buſineſs of LEATHER DRESSING, BREECHES MAKING and GLOVING, at his ſhop in Walnut-ſtreet near Third-ſtreet, where he has ready for ſale a neat aſſortment of buck and doe ſkins, breeches and gloves.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ALLEN M'LANE, late of this city, deceaſed, or to the Co-Partnerſhip of M'LANE AND SON, are once more deſired to make payment, and thoſe who have any demands to bring in their accounts to SAMUEL M'LANE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1778. SAMUEL M'LANE, ALLEN M'LANE, SAMUEL DUFFIELD, } Executors.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken from Princeton, in New-Jerſey, laſt February was a year, a new copper STILL, but conſiderably bruiſed by the pulling down of the Still-houſe when the enemy was at Princeton; it was marked 61 gallons, and the makers name [B. TOWN] ſtamped on it. Whoever can give information where ſaid Still is, ſo that the owner may get it again, ſhall receive the above reward from the ſubſcriber living at Princeton.

THOMAS WIGGINS.

N. B. It is ſuſpected that the ſaid Still was carried to the back parts of Pennſylvania, as there was a number of the militia from thoſe parts ſtationed at Princeton about that time.

Lancaſter, June 26, 1778.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Friday night laſt, the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Lancaſter, was broke open by ſome ſoldiers belonging to Col. Hartley's regiment, and about Nine Hundred Pounds in Continental money, and ſome few Shillings in Pennſylvania money, were ſtolen and taken away by them. A certain John Lenecan, of the ſaid regiment, being examined by his officers, confeſſed, that the ſaid Lenecan, together with John M'Caſhin and Alexander Hamilton, of the ſame regiment, were concerned together in the ſaid robbery. The ſaid John M'Caſhin and Alexander Hamilton deſerted from a detachment of the regiment on the road between Lancaſter and Philadelphia, and, it is thought, have with them the greateſt part of the money; and the ſaid John Lenecan made his eſcape from the guard, who were bringing him to Lancaſter. Hamilton is an Iriſhman, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a very villainous looking fellow, with dark hair, and very dark complexion. M'Caſhen is alſo an Iriſhman, about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, not bulky, with dark hair and dark complexion. And Lenecan is alſo an Iriſhman, a young lad, about 16 years of age, with red hair and freckled, and is about 5 feet high. They were all dreſſed in blue uniform coats, faced with yellow, and grenadier or light-infantry caps, and is ſuppoſed are lurking in and about Lancaſter and York Counties.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid thieves in any gaol in this State, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each of them. GEORGE ILGER.

BONNET PASTEBOARD, of the beſt quality, to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

To be SOLD very reaſonably,

A NEGRO MAN about 32 or 35 years of age, a good tempered, ingenious, handy fellow, is a tolerable cook, and can ſhave and dreſs a wig very well.—He has been employed as a houſe ſervant for ſome time paſt, and is now ſold for faults which will not be likely to affect a purchaſer who need not intruſt a ſervant with liquor or the laying out of money. Enquire of Colonel THOMAS LOWRY, in Flemington, New-Jerſey, or of The PRINTER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, out of the paſture field of the ſubſcriber, living in lower Maxfield Townſhip, Bucks County, in the night of the 25th inſtant, a bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, three years old paſt. Whoever will bring the ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure her ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by EDWARD BAYLEY.

July 2, 1778.

LEFT with the ſubſcriber, living in the Townſhip of Paſſyunk, a two horſe SLAY, painted green without and red inſide, well bound with iron. Another horſe SLAY, green without and red within. The owner of ſaid ſlays are deſired to come prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

HENRY MAAG.

WHEREAS THOMAS WILLIAMS, Serjeant in the Delaware regiment, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Brandywine by the enemy, cannot be heard of in Philadelphia. This is to give notice, that HANNAH WILLIAMS, his wife, would be glad to hear from him. She may be heard of at Mr. Edward Dickins's, painter and glazier in Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia.

Cheſter County, July 28, 1778.

WHEREAS numbers of people of this State are and have been notorious for depreciating the Continental Bills of Credit emitted by the Continental Congreſs, and amongſt the reſt a certain John Jones, of Weſtwhiteland, who the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the years 1775 and 76, gave two certain bonds or obligations, one for the ſum of 108l. 10s. the other for the ſum of 54l. payable in twelve months after date to the ſaid Jones. I being deſirous to pay my juſt debts, procured the money and went to him, at ſeveral times, to pay the ſame; but ſaid Jones refuſed to receive it, as he ſaid it was good for nothing, it was only Congreſs; and then I told him, if he did not take it, I would endeavour to force him to it, as I laboured for what I got, and intended to pay my juſt debts, and, as it was recovering intereſt, I would diſcharge the ſame. Some time after I procured two perſons to go with me to make a lawful tender, and met ſaid Jones, and told him I was going to his houſe to pay him the money; he then declared I owed him none, but was to meet us at the houſe, to which he did not come. I then, ſome time after, took another opportunity with witneſſes to tender him ſaid money at his houſe, which he immediately left, and his wife told us he had ſigned ſaid bonds to a certain Samuel Gregg, at ſome diſtance: I, therefore, went after ſaid Gregg, and found him, I demanded my bonds, which Gregg abſolutely declared that he had none of them, nor never had. I therefore would deſire every perſon who would preſume to be a friend to America, or even to their own honour and reputation, to diſcover and make known to me, whether the ſaid Jones has the ſaid obligations, or ſigned them to any perſon or perſons, that I may pay the ſame either to them or the State Treaſurer.

SAMUEL JEFFERIS.

Auguſt 1, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, on the 23d day of May laſt, an old red COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'SWENEY.

Penn's Neck, Eaſt New Jerſey, July 11, 1778.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about four miles from Princeton, on Friday the tenth of this inſtant, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, paces, trots and gallops, has a ſtar in his forehead about the bigneſs of a penny, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letters I. C. about eight years old, a thick long mane and ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS for the horſe and THIRTY DOLLARS for the thief, paid by

THOMAS NORRIS.

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Monday, April* 7.

THE Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee to take into conſideration the ſtate of Ireland, and the means of properly rewarding that people for their conduct during the preſent war. The Earl of Nugent, who it will be remembered, gave notice ſometime ago of his intentions to make ſundry motions to that effect, opened the Committee by recapitulating ſeveral remarks that he had formerly made. He exclaimed againſt the narrow views of former adminiſtrations, and the folly of a ſyſtem ſo long carried on upon the principle "that the aggrandizement and opulence of our ſtate ariſes from the diſtreſs and miſery of another." Ireland, added that affectionate citizen, by her fidelity, often put to the ſevereſt proof, by her perſevering zeal and attachment, has every claim to the diſtinguiſhed protection of government that affection and loyalty can beſtow. How have we recompenſed her multiplied ſervices? By oppreſſive laws. Not that I pretend to bring any complaint in her name. If I did, my generous countrymen would diſavow it with one voice. They have their eyes fixed on Great Britain. They look upon her in this moment of diſtreſs. This ſpectacle is ſufficient to extinguiſh their reſentments. They forget every thing, and without waiting to be ſolicited, they come and offer us their lives and fortunes. If an unhappy and miſtaken policy had not reduced them to a ſtate of incapacity they would offer us ſomething better than addreſſes to the throne. We ſhould ſee their battalions fly to our aſſiſtance. Shall it be ſaid that the Britiſh Parliament beheld the ſight with an inſenſible eye. Shall the juſtice and gratitude which in general characterizes this nation, fail only in the caſe of Ireland? But I go farther, if the ſentiments of generoſity cannot prevail, ought we to be deaf to the leſſons of ſound policy. No. This laſt conſideration ſhall not enter into the deliberations of this Houſe. I am certain that motives more noble and more worthy of it will govern its deciſions, and that it will give a public proof that real merit does not eſcape its obſervation, and that when it has diſcovered ſuch merit it knows how to recompenſe it. I have given ſome attention to the ſeveral abſurd laws under the oppreſſion of which Ireland at preſent groans, and confiding in the juſtice and humanity of this Houſe, I have drawn up a few reſolutions which I flatter myſelf the Committee will adopt.

The firſt is, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all merchandizes and manufactures of the produce of Ireland, may be directly exported from Ireland to all his Majeſty's colonies in America, to the Eaſt Indies, and the Engliſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, excepting wool and woollen cloth."

Mr. Pelham objected to this reſolution, becauſe he was afraid that in endeavouring to do a favour to Ireland, they ſhould do a prejudice to England. He repreſented that the price of labour and of materials being much lower in the firſt than in the laſt, the Iriſh manufactures might be ſold much cheaper than the Engliſh, the rather that they are not by any means ſo much loaded with taxes.

Lord Beauchamp replied, that the Honorable Member was probably ill informed of the ſtate of Ireland with reſpect to taxes. They are there, ſays he, more numerous, and in proportion, more burthenſome than in England. When gentlemen travel there from the magnificence of the capital, and the exceſſive hoſpitality of ſuch of its inhabitants as are in eaſy circumſtances, they are tempted to believe that the whole people live in the very boſom of opulence. But the fact is thus, theſe generous unfortunate perſons ſacrifice their all to this characteriſtic virtue, and give more to hoſpitality than they keep for their own proper uſe. Beſides, let us conſider, what is the ſpirit of the noble Member's reaſoning, becauſe the poor civil man is willing to give his labour for ſome what leſs than the wealthy Engliſh man, therefore the civil man ought not to *be free*. Let us bluſh for thoſe who before us have reaſoned in this manner. Let us baniſh from henceforth theſe narrow views of ſelf intereſt. Let us conſider theſe honeſt iſlanders as a nation of brothers, who the moment the ſee us in danger, collect all the ſtrength that we have ſuffered them to retain, and come in a time of diſtreſs to offer us the moſt uſeful aſſiſtance. There exiſts not on earth a more brave, generous, and loyal people, and I flatter myſelf that this Houſe will now give them that treatment to which they have ſo juſt and undeniable a title.

Sir Thomas Egerton inſiſted on the arguments mentioned by Mr. Pelham, he ſaid that no man could more earneſtly deſire than he did the relief or the benefit of Ireland, but added he, while we do good on the one hand guard againſt doing evil on the other. If this reſolution is adopted, the greateſt part of the Engliſh manufacturers muſt ſuffer conſiderably, thoſe of Lancaſhire in particular will be entirely ruined. I am certain they will loſe at leaſt 100,000l. ſterling a year.

Mr. T. Townſend declared himſelf for the reſolution (or motion) he complimented in particular the noble Earl who had propoſed it. He congratulated the Houſe in general that the unhappy prejudices which had ſo long condemned Ireland to oppreſſion, are about to diſappear. I could wiſh, added he, though no man is more firmly attached to the proteſtant religion, I could wiſh, I ſay, that ſome

(For the remainder ſee the laſt Page.)

LONDON, *May* 9.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, *Thurſday, May* 7.

THE order of the day for ſummoning the Lords being read, *The Duke of Richmond* roſe. His Grace began by apologizing to the Houſe for bringing on a motion relative to the navy, at a time the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty was abſent; it was what he ſhould not do did not the critical ſituation of this country demand it; a ſituation that it was ſuperior to all point of ceremony. His Grace then obſerved, that he had been informed the Toulon fleet had ſailed ſome weeks; that they had been ſeen in the Gut of Gibraltar; that they conſiſted of twelve or fifteen ſail of the line, beſides frigates, well manned, and laden with ſtores of various kinds: He would therefore be glad to know from Adminiſtration, whether theſe were facts or not? He had put the queſtion yeſterday to one of his Majeſty's Miniſters, but receiving no reply, he had moved to ſummon their Lordſhips for this day, to be ſatisfied about particulars, which their Lordſhips muſt ſee were of the higheſt conſequence to them and to the nation.

His Grace then turned to the feelings of Adminiſtration upon the firſt account of the French reſcript, and his Majeſty's meſſage to the Houſe in conſequence; he ſaid Adminiſtration then ſeemed to feel it as an inſult offered to the honour of this kingdom; but notwithſtanding this, they have ſuffered France to do more, they have ſuffered her not only to form an alliance with America, but to aſſiſt America with ſhips of war and warlike ſtores, as in all probability the French Admiral might have been half acroſs the Atlantic at preſent. His Grace then very particularly aſked, what was Adminiſtration doing all this while? Inſtead of having a fleet properly manned and equiped in the Mediterranean, to ſtop the junction of the Breſt and Toulon fleets, as was done in the year 1757, and which was always done in time of war, our fleet is parading it at Portſmouth, exhibiting a ſpectacle to Royalty, but unfit to proceed to ſea for want of beer, water and other neceſſaries; he appealed to their Lordſhips recollection, how all this agreed with the firſt Lord of the Admiralty's conſtant declarations relative to the goodneſs of the Engliſh fleet, and their being ſuperior to the combined navy of the Houſe of Bourbon.

He arraigned in ſpirited and manly terms the ſhocking neglect of Miniſtry in the whole of this, as in every oth er tranſaction of ſtate: he ſaid he was informed, that but one Miniſter was in town when the intelligence of the Toulon fleet's ſailing arrived; that expreſſes were obliged to be ſent after the others; and that a counеil was not called in many days after; the conſequence of which was, the fleet we ſhould have ſent in purſuit of them, were diſappointed from ſailing by the ſhifting of the wind, on Friday laſt, though it was fair all the beginning of the week. He appealed to their Lordſhips, what kind of ſupporters of national honour or ſafety Miniſters were, who could act in this manner? And how much muſt their Sovereign be inſulted in amuſing him with ſhews, in the very hour that the ſame fleet ought to be protecting the honour of his flag abroad.

His Grace concluded a very timely, ſpirited, and ſenſible ſpeech, which flaſhed conviction on all the diſpaſſionate part of his hearers, with the following motion, declaring at the ſame time, in the moſt ſolemn manner, he had no other wiſh by it than to bring before their Lordſhips a true ſtate of their danger, in order to procure the moſt effectual remedies poſſible.

"That this Houſe doth addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before them all copies of letters, or extracts of intelligence which his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or any other of his Majeſty's Miniſters whatever, may have received of the equipment and *deſtination* of the Toulon fleet, or any other fleet in the harbours of France.

His Grace, after delivering in this motion, begged to be underſtood, at the ſame time, that he did not mean to include, in this motion, an account of the perſon or perſons who gave this intelligence; he ſaw the impropriety of ſuch a requiſition, and therefore would not demand it.

Lord Weymouth excuſed himſelf as one of his Majeſty's Miniſters, who ſeldom was abſent from town, and always near enough to be ready for any ſudden buſineſs. In reſpect to the ſailing of the Toulon fleet, he acknowledged ſuch an account was received, and that he *dared to ſay*, every thing conſidered, his Majeſty's Miniſters did not neglect to take every neceſſary precaution in conſequence; for that however a fleet may be, to all appearance, ready to ſail, yet there were many little things previouſly neceſſary, ſuch as inſtructions to Commanders, &c. &c. which muſt neceſſarily make ſome little delay.

In reſpect to the motions, he hoped the noble Duke would conſider, that, by laying open the *deſtination* of the Toulon fleet to the public, it would be evidently telling our enemies the diſtination of our own fleet, the conſequence of which his Grace muſt ſee every obviouſly; for this reaſon, therefore though he could not think of directly negativing the queſtion, yet he found himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting the previous queſtion.

The Duke of Richmond replied, and with a *manlineſs* and *candour* that evidenced he had no wiſh but the real good of his country at heart, agreed to leave the word *deſtination* out of his motion, as it might be the means of telling our enemies where we intended ſending our own fleet; but he ſtill inſiſted to know from any of his Majeſty's Miniſters, *when* they received the firſt intelligence of the ſailing of the Toulon fleet, as by that means the nation would be informed, whether every thing was done that ought to be done in ſuch a conjuncture.

Lord Weymouth roſe to anſwer, by telling their Lordſhips, that adminiſtration received the firſt intelligence on *Monday Je'nnight*, that they heard other particulars on the Wedneſday following: and that as ſoon as poſſible a council was called, and a fleet ordered out to ſail, but were prevented by the wind being contrary.

The Duke of Richmond having obtained this anſwer, reprobated adminiſtration in the moſt ſpirited terms for their *ignorance*, *inattention*, and *want of intelligence*. He ſaid, he had letters dated the 17th of April, from Paris, of the Toulon fleet ſailing the 13th; and that notwithſtanding this, adminiſtration who ſhould have the firſt and moſt private intelligence of every thing which ſo much reſpected the ſafety and honour of this country, had not their's *till the* 17th; that even then they did not properly avail themſelves of that intelligence, as our fleet might have ſailed either Tueſday, Wedneſday, or Thurſday, for the wind did not ſhift till Friday; but inſtead of being ready to ſlip their cables, as the fleet of Great-Britain was wont in times of expected danger, this fleet, ſo galconaded of by the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, wanted *water*, *beer*, *and many other neceſſaries*; that there were breweries in Portſmouth eſtabliſhed but for 17,000 men inſtead of 21 000 and the reſt were obliged to be ſupplied from other ſeaport towns.

His Grace called upon Adminiſtration to *know*, and upon their Lordſhips in general to *inquire*, what could be the reaſon of all this neglect and ſtrange management? He obſerved, it could not be for want of money, when the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty had been granted ſo much; it muſt be owing to the greateſt and moſt ſcandalous ignorance and inattention, in not diſpoſing of the ſhips in proper harbours, to be properly accommodated; in not knowing and foreſeeing the uſe we ſhould ſoon have for them, and of procuring every poſſible conveniency at hand. But ſays his Grace, inſtead of all this, which ought to be done; they were all collected into one harbour, to make a ſhew for his Majeſty, at the expence of every thing that is valuable to his country.

The Duke of Bolton was upon his legs to ſupport the Duke of Richmond, when (whether from a ſudden conviction of the truth of what was juſt ſtated, or whether he feared a *freſh broadſide* from the other noble Duke, who was preparing his attack) the *Weymouth ſtruck*, and *ſubmitted to the motion*, which was carried *nem con.* and the Lords with white ſtaves ordered to attend his Majeſty accordingly.

Never, perhaps, did a nation take ſo unexpected a turn; every body, from Lord Weymouth's putting the *previous queſtion* on it, and the great appearance of the Houſe, expected a long and warm debate, and that it would in the end, as uſual, be negatived. When all of a ſudden, his Lordſhip ſubmitted, the Lord Chancellor put the queſtion, and it was *ordered*, before half the Houſe could be perſuaded of the truth of the fact. We hope, for *the good of the country*, the above proceeding is a forerunner of *miniſterial reformation*.

BOSTON, *July* 20.

France has taken a decided part indeed in favor of America, and does not aim to ſave appearances with the Britiſh Court. Her formidable fleet is *to co operate with the forces of theſe States in the reduction of the Britiſh army and navy*. Is not this a declaration of war againſt Great Britain? Or will the latter perſevere in the ſame tameneſs with which ſhe received the avowal of the alliance from the French Ambaſſador, and conſider this fleet in the light of ſtipulated ſuccours, ſent by an, otherwiſe neutral power.

The late battle had very near ruined Clinton's whole army: It reflects the higheſt honour on the American arms, and muſt prove deciſive againſt the Britiſh power in America. The enemy are in no condition to attempt any thing important; and muſt be glad to compound for the ſafety of what remains of their army in leaving our ſhores.

The only hopes of the Britiſh army in America are upon the arrival of the fleet from St. Helens, of 11 ſail of the line. But by the laſt accounts, that fleet was not in a condition to put to ſea immediately; nor did the Britiſh Miniſtry ſeem eager to part with ſo great a ſhare of their channel defence, while ſo powerful a ſquadron lay at Breſt, ready to ſail at an hour's warning. But granting the St. Helens fleet have ſailed, it is without all doubt, that a ſuperior ſquadron from Breſt will immediately follow it, and perhaps arrive on the coaſts of America before it.

The arrival of the French fleet, added to Clinton's late defeat, muſt ſoon terminate the American war, at leaſt by land. There is the faireſt proſpect of taking the whole Britiſh army at New York, the Britiſh Commiſſioners with no powers for making peace, and the immenſe artillery and ſtores, in that city; except what may perhaps eſcape with the greateſt precipitation and confuſion.

The expreſs that rode poſt informs, that the brave New-Jerſey militia were ſtill in the field; that a large part of General Waſhington's army had croſſed the North River; and every appearance indicated a cloſe approach towards the city of New York, General Gates with his army was near Kings bridge. By ſome of our priſoners who lately made their eſcape from that city, we learn that there were 600 ſail of veſſels in the harbour, that Admiral Howe had ordered out a number of ſhips, ready for ſea, with a view to ſave them: That the whole city was in the utmoſt conſternation and confuſion at the defeat of the Britiſh army, and the arrival of the Count de Eſtaing; that the tories were packing up their effects in the utmoſt hurry, and deſpair ſat on every countenance.

July 23. We hear the Commiſſioners have diſpatched a meſſenger to Britain, to acquaint their employers of the ſucceſs of their negociation, upon which ſuch mighty hopes have been raiſed.

Orders, it is ſaid, are iſſued for all the continental frigates, that are equipped, immediately to join the French fleet.

As the Count de Eſtaign will doubtleſs be eager to improve the preſent favorable moment, we every hour expect accounts of the important and moſt intereſting events.

The articles of confederacy are ratified and ſigned by the Delegates of nine ſtates and will probably be compleated by the others very ſoon.

Tueſday laſt Captain Greely, of this port, ſent in a prizeſloop, from Dominica to New-York, laden with ſugar, molaſſes, coffee, &c.

WORCESTER, *July* 23.

The Martinico Gazette of May 30, mentions the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, Pruſſia, Sardinia and the two Sicilies, with the Emperor of Germany, have acknowledged the Independence of the United States of America.

Beſide the French ſquadron now on the American coaſt, they have alſo ſtationed frigates and xebecs at different places to protect their trade.

We learn, that Lord Howe, has manned his fleet with the ſweepings of New-York ſtreets, in order to meet his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron.

A correſpondent informs us, that when the brave Col. Allen was brought to America from Europe, where he had been long held a priſoner, a propoſal was made him by General Howe, that if he would deſert the cauſe of his country, and aſſiſt the Britiſh army in ſubduing the Americans, he ſhould be rewarded with a very large tract of land on this continent. To which the Colonel replied, that, in his opinion the propoſal was ſomewhat ſimilar to that which was made by the Devil to the Saviour of mankind, when he offered him the kingdoms of this world if he would fall down and worſhip him; at the ſame time carefully obſerving to the General, *That the poor Devil had not a foot of land at his diſpoſal.*

We hear that a very valuable prize, bound from London to the enemy at New-York, was taken and carried into Salem laſt week.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 18.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Briſtol, to Major General Sullivan, dated July 11.

"The enemy landed laſt night at Hog-Iſland, and with their uſual ſpirit attacked and burnt an empty houſe and barn, together with ſome hay which had been cut by the inhabitants, and through neglect was left on the iſland."

Wedneſday laſt General Sullivan reviewed the troops ſtationed at Briſtol, Swanſey and Tiverton, when ſalutes were fired from the batteries in thoſe towns. The men made an excellent appearance, and performed the manœuvres and firings with great alertneſs and military order.

Capt. George Allen, who lately ſailed from this port in a ſmall privateer, has taken a veſſel laden with coal, and carried her into New-London.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 24.

On Saturday a flag from hence ſailed for Newport, with a number of Britiſh priſoners, and returned again on Tueſday night with one American and ſeven Frenchmen; by theſe we learn, that the fleet mentioned in our laſt to have gone down the Sound, from New-York to New Port, had upwards of 3000 Heſſian troops on board, whom they landed on Connannicut iſland—that the enemy are fortifying Brinton's point, Connannicut, and Beaver tail, at the light houſe—that they had received intelligence of the French fleet's arrival on this coaſt, by a brig which fell in with them, but afterwards made her eſcape and got into Newport—that this account put them in great conſternation, ſince which the American priſoners had received much better treatment; but that they are ſtill very ſickly. Among the priſoners who came in this flag is a Frenchman, who has been but 24 days from Martinico; he informs, that a fleet of 18 ſail of Spaniſh men of war was ſhortly to ſail from the Havannah, to join the French ſquadron on this coaſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 4.

By a gentleman from the American army at White Plains, which he left laſt Thurſday, we have the following accounts—That ſometime ſince a detachment of about 2000 men, under command of that active young

officer the Marquis La Fayette, were ſent to reinforce a body of troops in the vicinity of Rhode-Iſland, commanded by General Sullivan. Theſe forces are deſigned to act in concert with Count D'Eſtaing's ſquadron, and we may flatter ourſelves with the ſpeedy rout or capture of that neſt of Infernals, who have ſo long with impunity ravaged the neighbouring coaſts.—That deſertion prevails in the Britiſh army to ſuch a degree, that no picquets or ſentries are truſted outſide of their lines; and a Corporal with his guard of ſix men had come off.—The accounts of all the deſerters are, that proviſions are very ſcarce with the enemy; that they have no bread, but rice is ſerved to the men; and that a general diſſatisfaction prevails among both the officers and men.—That a Cornet of horſe had lately come off from the enemy, and brought his wife and a quantity of baggage with him: This was a matter of much ſpeculation in the American camp.

To ſhew the baſeneſs to which ſlavery reduces the human mind, a correſpondent has favored us with the following anecdote—

WHEN the Britiſh army entered the city of Philadelphia, a citizen (by birth an Engliſhman) met a friend of his in the ſtreet, and congratulated him upon the occaſion. giving as a reaſon for his joy that he ſhould now have punch for 1/6 a bowl and wine for 5/. a quart.—A circumſtance this which reconciled him to holding his property, liberty and life at the will of an arbitrary maſter.

The immenſe ſuperiority (ſays a correſpondent) of a free government above an arbitrary one, may be ſeen in the different conduct of the whigs and tories after the Britiſh army took poſſeſſion of and evacuated this city. In the former caſe the whigs were condemned without witneſſes, and confined without a hearing. In the latter caſe the tories are confronted with witneſſes and admitted to bail upon proper ſecurity.

The Supreme Executive Council of this ſtate now ſits in the Council Chamber at the ſtate-houſe. They meet at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Extracts of letters from a young gentleman (a native of Pennſylvania) in London to his father in this city.

"I HAVE been to Harlington, 18 miles from this where I may ſay was the firſt I ſaw of the impoſitions of government towards the poor farmer, who not only loaded with taxes, his corn ſtanding in the field for the arrival of their holy father the parſon, but being ſituated next to his Lordſhip's [*Lord Berkely*] warren, where are kept for his Lordſhip and his whore 5000 hare, who feed where they pleaſe, making the moſt horrid devaſtation among the wheat that was cut, the corn that was ſtanding, and inroads and paths through the clover; in ſhort, all the miſchief they are capable of doing, and the poor man looking at them, but dare not touch them, tho'he lived upon another manor, leaſt he ſhould offend his own Lord. This I ſaw not without the moſt elevated thought, that of being an American. Was the moſt inveterate tory among you to ſee the impoſitions which are practiſed on the poor people of England, I am ſure he would never ſet down under the government of Britain, "with all its conſequences," as long as he was capable of ſupporting the freedom and happineſs that I am ſure is not experienced in any part of the univerſe but America.

"As for the information we have in the daily 20 papers, there is no dependence to be put on them. All except five are linked by the Miniſtry; theſe are called rank rebel papers, and exagerate matters always heretofore as much as the miniſterial, and now more, ſo that we have nothing certain; two have tolerable intelligence and make the moſt of it; the publiſhers enjoy perfect Britiſh liberty, that of ſaying almoſt what they pleaſe againſt King and Miniſtry at full; they can petition, remonſtrate, and lay their grievances before Parliament, but here their liberty ends, for you get no redreſs.—To deſcribe the ſituation of affairs here I believe is needleſs, as I hope you have better information than I can give; However, I will throw in my mite. From an acquaintance I have formed with a perſon whoſe ſon is Chaplain to his Majeſty, and intimate with Lord Germain, I have learned that the *Wiſe-Acres* of St. Stephen's are ſadly put to it. His Majeſty is almoſt frantic, often repeating that if Howe does not ſhortly do ſomething capital, he cannot tell how he ſhall meet the Parliament, as Sir Fletcher the ſpeaker in his ſpeech did not pleaſe his Majeſty.

"Lord Townſend declared to the Council a few days ſince that his opinion was to treat with you at all events; that if they could not gain you as allies, you would be neutral; for depend upon it they now deſpair of conquering you.

"The people of England (I mean the commonalty) are the moſt ſtupid inſenſible beings I ever heard of, intitled to ſuch privileges as they are, and to let themſelves be ſhackled in the manner they are, is aſtoniſhing. I cannot, when I reflect, but feel with pleaſure the thought of being born among a people who dare aſſert their rights: If it ſhould pleaſe God to crown your glorious endeavors with ſucceſs, you may be the happieſt and greateſt people in the univerſe. You may then boaſt that Europe could not conquer you, for depend upon it they have not left a ſtone unturned that they thought would be of the leaſt advantage to them. I think there is nothing wanting but a perfect unanimity to compleat the matter. A trifle to what you have undergone will entirely make you what you wiſh. Your fame is up through Europe. Crown'd Heads ſpeak of you with admiration. Nay, Miniſters and Courtiers are obliged to acknowledge the ſuperiority of Waſhingington's generalſhip.

"I would have you ſpare neither trouble nor expence. For the firſt you will, I think, ſhortly enjoy a laſting peace, for Europe will not offer to meddle, more than to court your trade; and in the latter you will be greatly aſſiſted by thouſands who never yet were concerned with America.

"It is a great pity you cannot ſend ſome accounts of your proceedings, for nothing would have a greater effect upon the people. Two thirds of them are againſt you purely for not knowing the real ſtate of matters. As the Miniſtry are very induſtrious and ſucceſsful in keeping every true account from the people, eſpecially if it makes againſt themſelves; and when news is ſcarce they fill the papers with the moſt ridiculous ſtuff imaginable. You would think it impoſſible for ſenſible men (as they appear) to believe what inconſiſtent ſtuff they will aſſert for facts: I will let you ſee a few—

"Lord and General Howe having attacked a conſi-
"derable fort at the month of the Delaware, and car-
"ried it with but little loſs, went further up and at-
"tacked another, upon which 150,000 Quakers man-
"ned the lines round the city and beat the troops off."

"Upon General Howe's landing in Virginia General
"Waſhington marched to oppoſe him: In his abſence
"the Quakers ſeized the cannon and deliveted the city
"and ſtores to Sir William Erſkine." This ſtory was told by the Queen in ſerious terms to Weſt the great painter.

"Lord and General Howe having ſailed "to pur-
"ſue the principal object of the campaign," the plan
"was to ſail up Delaware to ſeize ſome ſtores in Lan-
"caſter, but the rebels getting word of his intention
"removed the ſtores, upon which the fleet went up *Che-*
"*ſapeak* and attacked *Boſton*, while General Howe
"beſieged *Philadelphia*."

"Since I have been writing there is a veſſel arrived which "ſpoke one of Lord Howe's fleet, who ſaid that
"they wete going in two diviſions, one to Martinico
"and the other to La Vera Cruz."

"Theſe are the tales publiſhed to deceive the poor miſerably impoſed on Engliſh.

"I could with much more ſatisfaction endure all the hardſhips that I know you ſuffer, than to be in the enemy's country a tame ſpectator and witneſs of the more than inhuman treatment of my countrymen.—Some in irons at Newgate—ſome ſtarving at Goſport, Plymouth, &c.—ſome ſent to Africa—ſome to the Eaſt-Indies—and the more moderate, as it is termed, that of abſolutely being obliged to take arms againſt their countrymen. While on the other hand thoſe Devils (for no ſofter epithet do they deſerve) are burning, plundering, ravaging and raviſhing, aided and aſſiſted by the mercileſs but not more cruel ſavages. Horrid thought! My very ſoul bleeds at the reflection. Can any the moſt inveterate tory among you reflect on their proceedings but with horror."

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the exportation of victuals and proviſions from the United States of North-America hath occaſioned much difficulty in procuring ſupplies for the American armies; and by the capture of divers veſſels employed in ſuch exportation the forces of the enemy have been relieved from diſtreſſes, otherwiſe likely to embarraſs their operations. FOR REMEDY WHEREOF the Council do hereby lay an embargo on the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, oats, ſpelts, barley, indian corn, beef, pork, or other victuals, whether alive or dead, from this ſtate to any parts or places beyond ſea; and for that purpoſe do forbid the clearing out and diſpatch, and the ſailing of any ſhip or other veſſel, on which any ſuch goods and victuals ſhall be laden; of which the Naval Officer and the Commodore of the ſtate fleet are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. Provided always, That this embargo ſhall be continued for thirty days from the date of theſe preſents, and no longer; and that the neceſſary ſtores and victuals during their voyages, as well for ſhips of war as merchant veſſels, ſhall not be hereby reſtrained.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the Hand of The Honorable GEORGE BRYAN, *Eſquire, Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this firſt day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight.*

(Signed) GEORGE BRYAN, Vice-Preſident.
Atteſt TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

*** The Secretary's Office is opened in Fourth-ſtreet, a few doors to the ſouthward of Market ſtreet. As there are particular duties of the office which require eſpecial attendance in the forenoon, thoſe who apply for tavern licences, &c. are requeſted to attend between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, on any day after Thurſday next.

TO BE SOLD,

A HORSE and CHAIR. The Horſe is ſtout and young, and the Chair is in the beſt order. Enquire of the Printer.

††† The beſt Price for LINEN RAGS is given by JOHN DUNLAP.

THE Subſcriber having been bred to the Law, and having for ſeveral years paſt made the ſeveral branches of Conveyancing his particular ſtudy and been in the practice thereof; and being enabled to tranſact buſineſs by having complied with the Laws of this State, hath opened a Conveyancing Office at his houſe on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, oppoſite to Mr. David Beveridge's, where deeds, mortgages, bonds, wills, letters of attorney, and every other inſtrument in writing are drawn with attention, care and diſpatch, ſo as to ſuit the particular circumſtances of every caſe.

He likewiſe propoſes to follow the buſineſs of an Attorney, and may be conſulted at his ſaid Office in all caſes of Law.

He hopes that his friends and the Public in general will pleaſe to honour him with their favors; and as he purpoſes to act openly, candidly and fairly with his employers, he has no doubt but he ſhall meet their approbation, favor and eſteem.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Real eſtates ſold upon commiſſion, and money lent out at intereſt, at the ſaid Office.

††† To be ſold at the ſaid office, two well finiſhed meſſuages or tenements and lot of ground, with convenient ſtores, &c. ſituate in Front-ſtreet, near the lower end of the City. The lot contains 40 feet in breath, and in depth 50 feet.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS loſt on the 17th day of July, between Sweed's Ford and Germantown, a new bever HAT, with green ſilk lining, makers name Frederick Frick, Lancaſter. Whoever has found and brings the ſaid Hat to Theobald Ent, ſhall have the above reward.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 17th day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Yelverton Taylor (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſchooner or veſſel called the *Phœnix*, lately commanded by Robert Gilbert, burthen about ten tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſchooner, her cargo, &c. or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,
July 29, ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 11th day of Auguſt inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of *Jonathan Dickinſon, Serjeant*, (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the *Albion*, burthened about 200 tons, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.
Auguſt 1, 1978.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD

WAS ſtolen on the night of the 10th of January 1778 out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in East Caln townſhip Cheſter County, oppoſite the ſhip tavern, on Conoſtogoe road, a dark bay HORSE, riſing 4 years old, a natural trotter, pretty good carriage, and alſo good courage, 14 hands 3 inches high, no brand or ear mark, a ſmall ſtar rather bearing to one ſide of his forehead, but which ſide I cannot recollect, ſwitch tail, ſhod before, a little cat ham'd, and a little upon the high rump ſhape like ſome of the blooded horſes. Any perſon or perſons apprehending the horſe and thief, and brings them to me, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Pounds for either; or Twenty Pounds to any perſon who will give information of the horſe or thief.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD, on Wedneſday the 5th of Auguſt, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee houſe,

THE SLOOP SUPPLY, a new Virginia built veſſel, a prime ſailer, burthened about 50 tons, with all her tackle and apparel compleat, as ſhe came from ſea, and now lying at South ſtreet wharf (the inventory to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe). And on Thurſday the 6th will be ſold 44 hogſheads, 2 tierces and 3 barrels of tobacco, agreeable to the invoice, as taken on board in Virginia. Alſo 35 buſhels of peaſe, and 2 ſwivel guns. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on South ſtreet wharf.

LEFT at the ſubſcriber's ſteel-furnace, a large Iron Cheſt. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges and take it away.

WHITEHEAD HUMPHREYS.

(Concluded from the first Page.)

means might be formed to better the condition of the Roman Catholics and reconcile to the ſpirit of our conſtitution and our government that large number of the inhabitants of Ireland. Too much ſeverity has allienated them. A contrary conduct might bring them back. I hate the Roman religion for the ſpirit of perſecution which characterizes it, but the more it inſpires me with averſion in this point of view, the leſs I am diſpoſed to perſecute any on a religious account.

Lord North declared that he would concur with all his might and with all his ſoul in every meaſure that tended to attain ſo important an object. But, added he, theſe matters belong excluſively to the Parliament of Ireland. It is that hath dictated thoſe ſevere laws that are yet in force againſt the Roman Catholics. I imagine that Parliament which has a better opportunity than us here, of knowing the nature of thoſe grievances and the remedies, will not fail to give attention to them after their firſt propoſitions. For my part I ardently deſire it, for I do not believe there exiſts a more generous people than the Iriſh. The penal laws of this kingdom are dictated by fear, a principle which even when it is deſtitute of foundation, has always reſources, precautions the moſt ſevere and cruel. The Iriſh complain of them and their complaints are well founded. Hoping then that their Parliament will not delay to give them proofs of its juſtice and good will, let us apply ourſelves to our proper buſineſs, let us begin by giving them liberty of commerce, we ſhall beſtow on them, an advantage which ultimately we ſhall ſhare with them. As we ſhall be one and the ſame people with them, we ſhall not regard them as rivals to us, but their rivals ſhall be our rivals. In this hope I approve the motion, and join in it with all my heart.

Mr. Fox complimented the Miniſter on the generoſity of his diſpoſition with reſpect to Ireland, and ſaid that to give all the effect poſſible to this new favour he adviſed him to point out to the Parliament of Ireland what it ought to do, by beginning with delivering the Roman Catholics in England from the abſurd tyranny of the laws which perſecute them there. Let an univerſal toleration, ſays he, demonſtrate that the torch which has enlightened this age has not been extinguiſhed on the coaſt of England.

Mr. Ellis added to what he had already ſaid in favor of the motion ſome reflections ſerving to ſhew its importance, and to take off the face of the objections that had been made to it. He ſaid, juſtifying his aſſertion by examples, that rivalſhip in commerce, being a principle of emulation, always produced an happy effect.

Mr. Burke having heard attentively all that had been hitherto ſaid on both ſides, approved of the diſpoſition of the Houſe in general, but, added he, when we feel the neceſſity of yielding to the inclination of doing good, why do it always by halves? why attempt to give Ireland ſome apparent marks of good will when you offer her at bottom no real advantage? why for ever reſtrictions? You ſay you incline to give Ireland liberty of commerce. Give her then this liberty in truth. Suffer her to manufacture and export every thing that ſhe produces. Do not except wool or woollen cloth. If you limit your conceſſions they are good for nothing. Nay, the matter is ſtill worſe. They have an appearance of inſult, or carry an idea of artifice. The Miniſters, after the leſſon that America has given them, perceive that they muſt make an appearance of doing ſomething for Ireland. But to appear to give, and to give ſomething in effect, are two different things. Do you know what will happen? Theſe pretended conceſſions will teach Ireland at what rate England eſtimates her patience and ſubmiſſion, while on the other hand the Commiſſioners who are going to America will teach her the more powerful influence in certain caſes of a determined reſiſtance.——To grant to Ireland the liberty of exportation without reſtriction, would be a gift worthy of her ſervices and worthy of the generoſity of Great Britain; but to except wool from this conceſſion is to reduce it to nothing; it is to leave merit without recompence and do very little honor to ourſelves.

Here the queſtion was put (that is to ſay, the firſt motion of Lord Nugent,) and paſſed without the leaſt oppoſition.

Lord Nugent then made a ſecond:—

"That all the merchandizes and manufactures of the colonies or the Engliſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa might be imported directly into Ireland, except indigo, tobacco and ſugars."

It is with reluctance, ſaid the honorable member, that I except ſugars; but I have been told, that a certain ſet of men, who, without any advantage to England, export them to Ireland on a commiſſion of two and an half per cent. would oppoſe the direct importation.

Lord Newenham obſerved, that if ſugars were excepted, the African trade would be of no advantage to Ireland.

After a ſhort diſcuſſion they made an amendment to the ſecond motion, which paſſed unanimouſly, and the direct importation of ſugars was alſo granted to Ireland.

Lord Nugent then propoſed that they ſhould repeal the act which forbid the exportation of glaſs from Ireland.—This third motion paſſed without difficulty.

He then made a fourth, and propoſed, that cotton ſpun in Ireland might be imported into Great Britain duty free. Unanimouſly agreed to.

Then Mr. Burke propoſed, that ſail duck and cordage might be imported from Ireland into Great Britain duty free. This motion alſo paſſed as the reſt. [So far the Engliſh papers.]

PERHAPS a queſtion may be properly aſked, Whether does Ireland owe to England or America theſe important conceſſions? If they are the effect, as is probable, of the preſent ſituation of affairs, what American does not exult in the thought that the ſucceſsful ſtruggle he hath made for his own rights has already ſpread its happy influence to a diſtant nation? We need ſay nothing to the natives of Ireland or their poſterity now living in America, for they will feel a purer and higher joy than any other can expreſs. There is another ſet of men whoſe inward thoughts, after perceiving the above, it would be entertaining to obſerve if it were poſſible to diſcover them; I mean thoſe traitors to their country or America, who have been doing their utmoſt by words, actions and writing, to perſuade us to ſubmit to the dominion of England. What muſt they think of this ſingle confeſſion of Britiſh injuſtice and tyranny for ages over a ſiſter but *dependent* kingdom?

PROCLAMATION.

ALL DESERTERS from the Pennſylvania State Navy Fleet, ſince their retreat above the city of Philadelphia, that do return and deliver themſelves up to me, or any Officer of the ſaid fleet, on or before the firſt day of September next, ſhall have full pardon.

JOHN HAZELWOOD, C. P. F.

Philadelphia, July 26.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

Laſt night, from the ſubſcribers,

A BROWN STEAR, with a white face and large horns; alſo a red HEIFER, with wide horns; both fat. Likewiſe a red HEIFER, with a ſmall ſtreak of white along her back, ſome white on her belly and briſkit, a mark in each ear, lately calved. Whoever takes up the ſaid Cattle and ſecures them, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS for each, or TWELVE DOLLARS for each if the thief is ſecured ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BUTLER, in the Manor of Moreland,
Or THOMAS LEECH.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

Out of a paſture behind William Drewry's rope-yard, a few days after the enemy left Philadelphia,

A BAY MARE, fourteen and a half hands high, half Engliſh blood, a remarkable thin mane, long ears, a ſmall white blaze in her fore head, trots and canters. Whoever will give information of ſaid mare to the Printer hereof, or to JAMES BARNES, in Southwark, ſhall receive a reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1778.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the Public in general, That he now occupies the LIVERY STABLES formerly JOHN HALE'S, in Lombard ſtreet, near the New-Market, where he will entertain HORSES by the year or night, having the beſt accommodations, and ſuitable places for carriages. FRANCIS PROCTER, Senior.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, about the twelfth of this inſt. (July) three HORSES, one a white, about nine years old, branded on the near ſide both ſhoulder and buttock L, about fourteen hands high, ſhod all round, trots and canters. The other two are ſorrels; one dark, with a blaze in his face, about thirteen hands high, nine years old, branded I D on the near buttock, trots and canters; the other a light ſorrel, about fourteen hands high, with a ſmall blaze in his face, paces and trots, ſhod before, is hog backed, about fourteen years old, and a little chafed on the breaſt with chair harneſs. Alſo a red COW, about nine years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, a little white acroſs her loins, white belly, and the tips of her horns cut off. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes and cow, or either of them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for the whole, or TEN DOLLARS *for each horſe, and* FIVE DOLLARS *for the cow, with reaſonable charges, paid by*

JOSEPH OGDEN.

TO BE SOLD,

SPES-UTIE ISLAND, That well-known tract of land lying near Cheſapeake-Bay, containing between two and three thouſand acres, the greateſt part of which ſuppoſed to be equal in fertility to any land on the Continent. It lies contigous to ſeveral markets. It is divided into three plantations, on one of which is a very good dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen and other convenient out-houſes, beautifully ſituated and healthy, with exceeding good water on all the places. There is alſo a barn, ſtables, and other houſes on each place. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Hartford County, near the premiſes.

FRANCIS HOLLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMPLETE ſett of SALT WORKS at Great Egg harbour, conſiſting of four large PANS and ſeveral KETTLES, ſuppoſed to contain three or four thouſand gallons, together with the buildings, ſalt-houſe, drying houſe, dwelling-houſe, and ſtables; a team of horſes, an ox ditto, and two milch cows. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to FRAZER KINSLEY at Great-Egg Harbour, or to PETER JANUARY in Philadelphia.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from off the Common of Philadelphia, on the 21ſt of June laſt, a gray HORSE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder with the bottom of a ſtirrup, has the Continental mark on his near buttock, hardly to be perceived. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the Park of Artillery at the State-houſe, Philadelphia, or to GEORGE HOFNER, Adjutant of Col. Procter's Artillery, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and if ſtolen, the above reward will be given for the horſe and thief.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

On the 4th inſtant, (July) out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living on the Germantown road, two miles and a half from town,

A SORREL MARE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, trots and paces, carries her head remarkably low, a long blaze in her face, half her mane hogged, and tail cut ſhort. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by RACHEL TAYLOR.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, well recommended, to take care of a child, and to ſew occaſionally. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET

For one or more years,

Or SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

THE Houſe and Plantation now in the tenure of the ſubſcriber, on the Reading road, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; the houſe is two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a number of ſtone ſheds and ſtabling, barn, good garden, and pump of water; ſuitable for a gentleman's retreat, being as elegant and healthy a ſituation as any in the State, or for a ſtore or public-houſe, being very convenient and a good ſtand. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at Mr. Samuel Fiſher's, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. 6w. ANDREW BUNNER.

A FEW pipes of excellent MADEIRA WINE to be ſold by JOHN PATTON, at Mrs. Brackenbury's in Walnut-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD BY

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

TANNERS oil, ſpermacæti candles, bar iron, nail rods country made ſteel, iron tea-kettles, race ginger. Alſo a quantity of DRY GOODS, among which are a variety of piece goods, coarſe and fine linens, ſcarf twiſt, &c. Likewiſe a ſuit of old SAILS for a ſloop of 75 tons.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1778.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 26th of February laſt, a Dutch ſervant boy named JACOB BLENN, by trade a baker, about fourteen years of age, about four feet five or ſix inches high, well ſet, broad full face, down look, ſandy hair, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a ſmall round hat, a brown coatee with large metal buttons, and the foreparts lined with blue ſhalloon, a white cloth under jacket, leather breeches, grey knit ſtockings, old ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him to his maſter, living at the lower end of Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, from

GEORGE THUM.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Providence Townſhip, near Schuylkill or Sulivan's Bridge, on the night of the eleventh inſt. (July) a well-built brown HORSE COLT, two years old laſt April, about fourteen hands high, paces chiefly, no brand, hath a large ſtar on his forehead, had a ſwelling between his fore legs which was lately cut. Whoever ſecures the ſaid colt ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or the above reward for the colt and thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WAGONSAIL.

JUST OPENED, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail,

By JOHN LEVINS,

In Market-ſtreet, at the corner of Strawberry Alley,

A LARGE aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are the following Goods, viz. broad-cloths, trimmings, Bengals, harebines, camblets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, checks, ſtriped Hollands, printed jeanets, ſtriped camblets, black ſtocks, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, Perſians of different colours, pelongs, ſattins, taffeties, black modes, kenting handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Iriſh linens, ribbands of all colours, ſilk handkerchiefs, catgut, kenting and gauzes, thread and cotton ſtockings, raw ſilk ditto, fine Scotch thread, coloured ditto, ſilk and worſted knee garters, watch ſtrings, worſted ſtockings, bindings, ſilk ferreting, drillings, felt hats, garters, tapes and laces, buckles, ſciſſars and thimbles, ivory and horn combs, ſhoemakers pincers, gimlets and corkſcrews, portmanteau locks, cutteau and pen knives, ſheep ſheers, ſtock buckles, gilt-buttons, pound pins and needles, pins by the packet, muſtard, mens ſhoes, ink powder, playing cards, mock garnets, pearl beads, necklaces, ſpelling-books, primers, pocket-books, orderly books, receipt ditto, wafers, congo tea in caniſters, bohea tea in barrels; good proof whiſkey by the hogſhead, barrel, or ſmaller quantity, for thirty-two ſhillings and ſix-pence per gallon.

Alſo Silk Stockings, Gloves and Mits, white and coloured. 4 w.

Juſt opened, and to be ſold by

JOHN THOMSON,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A GOOD aſſortment of SADDLERY, among which are ſilver plated bitts and ſtirrups, poliſhed and tinned ditto; plated, ſpring and tinned ſpurs; ſilver mounted and plain horſe-whips, chaiſe and coach ditto, tuft nails, tacks, braſs nails and coach bullions, braſs barrel'd ſteel ſprings, harneſs buckles and white ſets, ſtraining and woollen girth webbs; worſted, mohair and ſilk fringes, hammer-cloth ditto, womens worſted reins, chaiſe ditto, Turky ſtripes, worſted and hair pluſhes of different colours, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN about a month ago, from a paſture near Lancaſter, a chunky bay HORSE, fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, two white ſpots behind his ears, and a few white hairs on his forehead. Whoever has found ſaid horſe and will bring him to the ſubſcriber at Philadelphia, or Mr. Chriſtopher CRAFFERT, at Lancaſter, ſhall have the above reward.

WILLIAM WILL.

STOLEN laſt Night,

Out of the paſture of the ſubſcribers, at the Croſs Keys, on the Philadelphia Road, near the White Horſe,

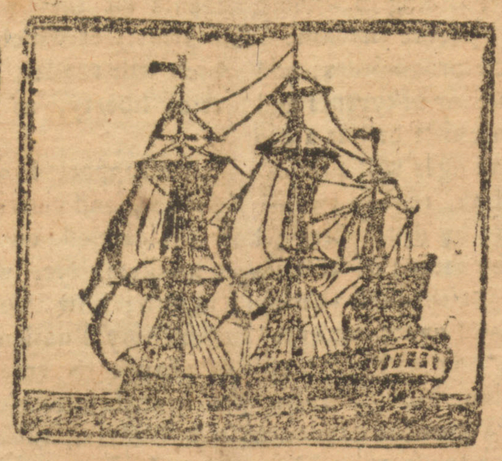
A BLACK roan HORSE, nine years old, heavy made and fit for a waggon, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the horſe alone TEN DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD JACOBS, or JAMES MERCER.

July 10, 1778.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1778.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL



THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence single, One Shilling by the quantity. Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

THE person that took an office seal, cut in silver, with an ivory handle, a genteel pen knife, and two papers of ink powder, out of a Gentleman's office, in Second street, is requested to return them without delay, to prevent his being exposed. Should the seal be offered for sale, the person to whom tendered is requested to give information thereof to the Printer, and they will be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN GALLOWAY, Taylor,

BEING returned to this city, hereby informs his friends and the public, that he follows his business as usual at his shop in Second-street opposite the city tavern. As the very high price of materials renders him incapable of giving the usual credit, he hopes those gentlemen who favor him with their commands, will consider the necessity of quick payment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to pay his own debts. He likewise desires all those who have any demands on him to bring in their accounts that they may be settled. He has for sale a few pieces of different coloured cloths.

Philadelphia August 3, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Moore Hall, the 21st inst. a black HORSE, between 4 & 5 years old, has four white feet, a bald face, a few grey hairs on his tail, rough mane, cut underneath, a natural trotter, canters well, and is between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever secures said Horse so that the owner may have him again, or delivers him to Dr. Jenefer, at Mr. Whelens at the Red Lion, or Harp and Crown, shall have FIFTEEN DOLLARS, *or the above reward for apprehending the thief, if stolen, and reasonable charges paid by either of the above persons.*

STOLEN out of the pasture of Zebulon Heston, on the night of the 28th July, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, five years old past, trots, paces and canters well, branded on the off side under his mane Z, a little white on each of his hind heels. Whoever secures said Horse so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, *and all reasonable charges, and an addition of* TWENTY DOLLARS *more for the thief if convicted thereof, paid by me*

JOHN CORYELL,

July 29, 1778. *At Coryell's Ferry.*

August 2, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, tavern keeper on the old York road, in Bristol Township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 1st inst. a small grey HORSE, square built, 4 years old, a natural pacer, the right ear has been slit, but being grown up appears like a scar. Whoever secures said Horse and thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward, and if strayed, and brought to the owner, FOUR DOLLARS, *and reasonable charges, paid by* CALEB ARMITAGE.

Germantown, Philadelphia County, August 4, 1778.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on Saturday the 15th instant (August) at the house of Abraham Pastorious in Germantown,

ALL his Houshold Furniture, consisting of feather beds, bedding, chair and desk. Likewise a cow, a cart, some rye in the straw, an apple mill, press, and near forty Cords of tanners bark.

Also on Monday the 24th will be sold by public vendue at the house of Christopher Sauer, in Germantown, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all his Houshold Furniture, consisting of feather beds, bedding, chairs, tables, desks, corner cubbards, and kitchen furniture, all his types, printing press, &c. &c. Likewise a large assortment of printed bibles, a variety of other sorts ready for binding, in the Dutch language, and a number of Dutch and English books ready bound. A large assortment of paints and oil, a quantity of sulphur, antimony, allum, vitrols, spirits of turpentine, sweet oil, a variety of drugs, and sundry other things too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by GEORGE SMITH, *Agent P. C.*

N. B. The sale to begin precisely at 10 o'clock every day.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 1st inst. (July) by JAMES DENNISSON, a deserter from the British artillery, a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, low in flesh, and a small star in his forehead; also a bundle of CLOATHS, consisting of one home made great coat, a pair of yellow cloth breeches, a coarse shirt, and a pair of thread stockings: The said person was seen about forty miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road. Whoever secures said Dennisson, and the articles before mentioned, shall have the above reward, or for the horse alone EIGHT DOLLARS, by applying to JESSE WILLIAMSON, at the Northern Liberty Ferry. JAMES DEVETT.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the 15th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of David Brenton, tavern-keeper,

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, situated in the Borough of Wilmington, on High-street, near the upper Market-house, with the privilege of an alley three feet wide, with a good cellar under the whole. There is also a good brick kitchen adjoining the House. The House is 20 feet front, and 33 feet deep. The lot back of the House is 33 feet deep, and the same width of the House. There is a pump of excellent water before the door. The whole of it is subject to a ground rent of 3s. 9d. per ann. Should any person incline to purchase before the day of sale, they will be pleased to apply to JONATHAN RUMFORD *jun. at Wilmington, for terms.*

N. B. Also to be sold by said Rumford, a few hogsheads of choice molasses, and a few barrels of good Muscovado Sugar. 2 w.

WHEREAS on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, I was obliged by violence and ill-treatment to pass my bond to a certain William Drew, of Kent County on Delaware, for the payment of One Hundred Pounds. This is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay the money unless it is recovered of me by due course of Law.

THOMAS CRAMNER.

Goshen, July 6, 1778.

WAS stopt by the subscriber, a small quantity of linen, which he supposes to be stolen. Any person proving their property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have the same by applying to Doctor JOSEPH MOORE.

I since understand the person's name was WILLIAM BROWN, a soldier, belonging to the Delaware state; he was wounded at Germantown, has since been at Reading Hospital, and has a pass to go to Wilmington, dated at the Valley Forge, 18th June, signed "D. Alal G. Coll. id MB."

The SPEECH *of* Mr. WILKES *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS *last* Monday, *on the third reading of the two* CONCILIATORY BILLS *respecting* AMERICA.

Mr. SPEAKER, *March 7.*

I HAVE not given the least opposition to the progress of either of the Conciliatory Bills, which have been brought into this House by Administration. I thought it the part of candour to acquiesce, to suffer the Bills to go through the Committee without interruption, and to receive every improvement, which the noble * Lord with the blue ribband, who first introduced them among us, or any of his friends on the other side of the House, chose to suggest or adopt. We are now, Sir, in possession of a plan, with much care revised and corrected by the *ostensible* Minister here, in the full expectation of its being equally pleasing and palatable on both sides the Atlantic as well as this House. The great outlines indeed, Sir, *Opposition* must approve, for they are undoubtedly their own. They were long ago traced out by themselves, although the spirit of them is now gone. Other means than those of coercion have been long steadily urged. The noble Lord with the blue ribband has as liberally borrowed their ideas as the Chancellor of the Exchequer means to borrow their Money on Friday, when he opens the Budget. The gentlemen on this side the House have frequently proposed a *revision* of all the Acts complained of by our American brethren. Above three years ago a parliamentary *revisal* of those statutes was warmly pressed on the Minister, and it is not three months since I had the honour of submitting to the House a motion for the *repeal* of those very Acts, which, in a less constitutional mode, Commissioners are now to be authorized to *suspend*. I made that motion, Sir, while America was still free to negociate, still from all foreign treaties, or solemn engagements, as independent states, with any of the great powers of Europe. There is scarcely an idea in either of the two Acts, for gentlemen seem to agree to consider them together, which has not been suggested by *Opposition*. The "Cessation of hostilities on the part of his Majesty's forces by sea and land." "the granting a pardon or pardons to any number or description of persons within the said Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations," "the treating, consulting, and agreeing with any body or bodies, politic and corporate, or with any assembly, or assemblies of men, or with any person, or persons whatsoever, of or concerning any grievances, or complaints of grievances, existing or supposed to exist in the Government of any of the said Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations respectively, or in the laws and statutes of his realm respecting the same," "the treating of any aid or contribution to be furnished by any of the Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations respectively," "the not imposing any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of his Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North-America, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce," "all these important considerations have been repeatedly urged to the Minister, while the sword still slept in the scabbard, before the late deluge of the blood of the subjects of this Empire in an unjust and unnatural war. At last more is offered than was asked. A repeal of all the obnoxious Acts since the year 1763 only was proposed. The Minister now agrees to sacrifice the statutes of almost another entire year, for he gives up all the Acts since the 10th of February 1763, the infamous æra of the peace of Paris, by which the most valuable conquests of a glorious war were sacrificed. Whence can such a change arise?

I observe, Sir, that several gentlemen have this day mentioned their *conversion*, the æra and cause. A very learned § advocate has said, that he was *converted* when Sir William Howe was forced to retire from the Jerseys. Another honourable ‡ gentleman tells us, that he was *converted* when General Burgoyne capitulated at Saratoga. Washington and Gates, Sir, are certainly very powerful apostles. I should not be surprized, if General Howe himself was at last *converted*. I believe the æra of the noble Lord's conversion is not far distant, I suspect it happened at the successful moment of the late American Negociation in France, which I greatly fear has established their *independence*. If is impossible not to be charmed with the gentle, meek, supplicating, humiliating tone of the noble Lord at the present moment. We hear no more of the vengeance of the state against daring *rebels*. The harsh discord of war no longer grates on our ears. Peace, harmony, reconciliation with our *brethren*, are the enchanting sounds, with which we are now ravished. The terrible, exterminating Minister of wrath no longer alarms the revolted Colonists with *quos ego*. The noble Lord, with no less policy than pity, soothes them, and in mild accents says, *motos præstat componere fluctus*. I much fear however, Sir, the Colonies will never be gathered together again under his ministerial wing.

The two Conciliatory Bills are in my opinion more calculated for this country than America. They appear only meant to quiet the minds of the people here, and to amuse this kingdom, not to regain the Colonies; but I trust the day of reckoning, and of exemplary punishment, approaches. The present dead calm forebodes a furious tempest. The Bills hold out what Ministers know to be a fallacious hope, a reconciliation with the Colonists on terms short of *independence*. The object is merely to screen Ministry from the indignation of the public, and the vengeance of the people. There can be little doubt of this, when the very words of the Acts, in the state they first appeared here, are considered. The preamble of one of the Acts was, "whereas the exercise of the *right of taxation* by the Parliament of Great-Britain for the purpose of raising a revenue in his Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North-America, has been found by experience to occasion great uneasinesses and disorders, and *has by sundry misrepresentations been made the means of misleading many of his Majesty's faithful subjects.*" These words are a kind of second *Declaratory* Act, in which the *right of taxation* is asserted at the instant you give Commissioners powers to *suspend it*. Was this meant as a healing measure? Could Ministers really intend to confer a favour, as they affected to think, and yet chuse the most offensive, the most obnoxious, the most galling expressions? The preamble to the other Conciliatory Bill is liable to the same strong objection. It is, "for the quieting and extinguishing of *divers jealousies and misrepresentations of danger to their liberties and legal rights, which have misled many of his Majesty's subjects in the Colonies, Provinces, &c.*" Must not such expressions be necessarily considered by the Congress as the language of high and direct insult? The Commissioners must derive all their powers from these two Acts of the legislature, in which the Americans were accused and upbraided. Are these the winning, persuasive arts of peace and reconciliation? Was a reconciliation really intended, or have Ministers only in view to delude the nation, and to incense them against the Americans, with the absurd hope of at last compelling them to an *unconditional submission*?

Administration, Sir, thought the game desperate, and had only in view their own safety, the preservation of their power, and perhaps a facility in the ensuing loan. They knew the solemn declarations of the Congress to some of the greatest powers of Europe, so early as December, 1776, and confirmed last November, the basis of which rested solely on their *independence*. They possess it *de facto*. I fear we shall be obliged to give it them *de jure*. If the present propositions are rejected, we cannot hesitate in preferring the acknowledgment of their *independence* to an expensive and bloody war, in which *at last* conquest is admitted to be an impossible and frantic attempt. We ought to enter in to a foederal Union with them, and endeavour to secure the advantages of the most important trade with America by a commercial treaty, which would be reciprocally advantageous to both countries—unless indeed the eloquence of our commissioners can effect what the force of our arms has in vain attempted, their relinquishing the claim of *independence*. The administration are perfectly acquainted with the various commercial engagements of the Colonists, from which they cannot recede. It appeared likewise that the military as well as the civil have concurred in reprobating every idea of a dependance on this country. The *sceptre* of America is *departed from* Britain. Three months after the British army had taken their Capital, the seat of the Congress, Philadelphia, Washington gave it out in *General Orders from Head-Quarters, December* 17, "We may on the best grounds conclude, that by a spirited continuance in the measures necessary for our defence, we shall finally obtain *the end of our warfare, independence, liberty, and peace.*" In October 1774, the Congress humbly supplicated his Majesty for *Peace, Liberty, and Safety*. Since that period, *safety* has been secured to them by their own prowess, except indeed on some parts of their very extensive coast. They had since been driven into *independence*, and began to taste its sweets. We had cancelled all the ties by which the two countries were long held together, and since we had forced them into a very reluctant *warfare*, they held to the people and the army, as its great *end*, the manly language of *independence, liberty and peace*. America was driven to desperation. It is now, as to us, a bosom friendship soured to an implacable hatred. We have wantonly burnt

* Lord North, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Member for Banbury.

§ Henry Dundas, Esq; Lord Advocate for Scotland: Member for Edinburghshire.

‡ Charles Baldwyn, Esq; Member for Shropshire.

her towns, butchered her men, women, children, even infants at the breaſt, maſſacred the captives in cold blood, ſcalped the dying and wounded, and carried fire and ſword through her moſt fertile provinces. What a contraſt has their conduct been to a whole Britiſh army, and General, who capitulated? What a nobleneſs in turning away from the humiliating ſpectacle of Engliſh ſoldiers *piling their arms by word of command from their own officers?* Are our Miniſters weak enough to expect to cajole America with a *parchment Act*, at the moment they declare that they deſpair of *conqueſt* by the *ſword?* The idea muſt to them be perfectly ridiculous, when the Americans recollected that the noble Lord with the blue ribband, at the beginning of the war, had prophecied that the would be ſoon *at our feet*; and the noble Lord at the head of the American department, had inſiſted on *unconditional ſubmiſſion.* The Americans had now tried their ſtrength, and found their reſources both on their own continent and in Europe, adequate to all their views. They ſaw the world in admiration of their firmneſs and fortitude, in the warmeſt applauſe even of their military atchievements. The zeal of the French nation in their cauſe roſe to the higheſt pitch of enthuſiaſm, and even this iſland might ſay to America, in the words of Horace, "te *cæde gaudentes* Britanni *compoſitis* venerantur *armis.*"

The honourable § gentlemen, Sir, who made you the motion for the third reading of the Bill, ſays, the Americans will ſee, "that we do not mean to tax them." They have no confidence, Sir, in any of our profeſſions or promiſes. The act of parliament of the ſeſſion, or the *Secretary's official letter*, they hold in equal contempt. In 1766, there was ſo great a ſtagnation of our commerce in conſequence of the Stamp Act, that in the following year that unjuſt, as well as uncommercial Act, was repealed, and all the ſources of trade between Great-Britian and her Colonies were again opened, and flowed in abundance. Notwithſtanding this, in the very next year, duties to be paid in America were impoſed on tea, glaſs, paper, and other articles, which threw the whole empire again into convulſions. America ſaw that we were not to be confided in during the ſhort period of a ſingle year, and that no tie, even of our own intereſt, could bind us to any terms of future ſecurity for them. It is impoſſible, without the higheſt indignation, to reflect from what a height of proſperity we are now fallen, into an abyſs of miſery and ruin. The diſpoſitions of America in 1766, were moſt friendly and affectionate. The wiſe meaſure of the repeal of the Stamp Act diffuſed univerſal joy thro' the Thirteen now revolted Colonies. At Philadelphia, in May 1766, they unanimouſly came to the following generous reſolutions, "that to demonſtrate our zeal to Great-Britain, and our gratitude for the *repeal of the Stamp Act*, each of us will, on the fourth of June next, being the birth day of our moſt gracious Sovereign George the Third, dreſs ourſelves in a new ſuit of the manufactures of England, and give what home ſpun we have to the poor." What were the unanimous reſolutions of the Congreſs not ten years after, in the very ſame town? Our enemies have publiſhed them to the world with mockery and triumph. With what perfidy has the province of the Jerſeys been treated? When that province returned to its allegiance, was it reſtored to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if it had never revolted? Or did that Province continue under the *ban* of the empire, as a lucrative job to the friends of the Miniſter? Yet the Miniſter, in the King's name, at the opening of the ſeſſion of Parliament in October 1775, ſolemnly held out ſuch promiſes to the Americans. It is impoſſible the Coloniſts can have any confidence in ſuch Miniſters, or their agents, or *Commiſſioners*; and unleſs *men, as well as meaſures, are changed*, no permanent reconciliation can be effected. Our perfidy may indeed poſſibly be retaliated upon us in a mock treaty, and a deluſive negociation, but no ſtable, ſolid peace can be obtained by the authors of their grievances.

The *ear of England*, Sir, is *rankly abuſed* by Miniſters, who pretend to aſſure us of pacific diſpoſitions in the Colonies, and a deſire to return to their dependence on the parent ſtate, when not the leaſt ſympton of ſuch a nature has appeared. Has the Congreſs, or any one Colony, made the leaſt overture to a reconciliation, ſince their declaration of *independence?* Have not the Americans expreſſed the utmoſt abhorrence of the Miniſters, who are to nominate the *Commiſſioners*, inſtead of a diſpoſition to treat with them? And will they entertain a more favourable idea of their creatures? I muſt declare that I ſee nothing in the intended negociation, but diſgrace and humiliation on our part, after our repeated injuries, and a lucrative job for five bold, hungry, dependents of the Miniſter. Would to God, Sir, I may be miſtaken, and that the *Commiſſioners* may return to Europe with unenvied wealth and bloodleſs laurels. Their grateful country will honour them to its lateſt poſterity,—their fame will be immortal.

§ *Sir Grey Cooper, Bart. Member for Saltaſh, Joint Secretary to the Treaſury.*

(For the remainder ſee the fourth page.)

Mr. DUNLAP.

I WAS happy in reading Civis's piece in your laſt paper, addreſſed to the Britiſh Commiſſioners, it is a fair way of ſtating matters to recapitulate the cauſes that led to them. This he has done in a juſt and maſterly manner, and as the Commiſſioners have appealed to individuals, I hope they will attend to their repreſentations, and then I think when they again tread Britain's ſhores, they will not be at a loſs for reaſons to preſent Adminiſtration, for the bad ſucceſs of the fruitleſs efforts they have made. Well may they put them in mind, that they found that faith in America, which in Britain exiſted but in name, that Americans who had engaged their *faith*, their *ſacred honour* in defence of a virtuous cauſe, were not capable of puſillanimouſly ſurrendering it, or of abandoning their allies, when motives of ſeeming intereſt prompted to deſertion. T'was in their virtue, under God, that they depended for ſucceſs and fame in twining the laurel for the diſintereſted patriots brow. When our youths ſhall uſher forth their elocution in our Councils, they will greatfully remember the heroes who procured them their ſeats there. They will expatiate with as much fervency (and with much more juſtice) on the virtues of a Waſhington, or the public ſpirit of our Rulers in Congreſs, as the young hands in Parliament often do, on the bravery of their Henry's, &c. of which they only know or have heard the names.

They will tell of men foregoing every private ſatisfaction for the public good, and when their illuſtrious names are ſliding in ſmooth accents off their tongues, they will imbibe the ſame noble principles which actuated their progenitors, and which will render America the terror of tyrants and ſeat of liberty, as long as freedom exiſts or has a charm.

Future ages will admire how we ſupported our tottering ſtate, rent in twain by parties, and convulſed to its centre by diſaffection; how we carried on a war when the means of it, I mean muſkets, &c. were to be brought through the lion's mouth; how we faced, ſtood, and overcame every melancholy ſituation of our affairs; how will poſterity not admire ſo amazing a revolution, brought about with ſo little inteſtine bloodſhed. When they recollect the halters, racks, &c. often made uſe of on like occaſions, they will boaſt of the candor, mild and temperate conduct of Americans, and as Burgoyne has already become a ſynonimous term for the fall of a boaſting enemy, ſo will the name of America ſtand in the place of fidelity and unrivalled greatneſs.

Thoſe who are forever ſounding the perfidy of our allies, I would put in mind, that they were incapable of taking away charters ſolemnly given to a people, without any pretence, and thoſe who compare the ſituation and the proſpects of the French laſt war to their preſent ſtate and views, need hardly be told, that it was the perfidious ſeizing ſo large a part of the marine force of France before the declaration of war that was the real cauſe of their ill ſucceſs during the continuance of it.

Their Miniſters were then ſuch blunderers as now Britain has to boaſt of, and their Generals like Britains viewed not the calamities of their country when put in competition with their own intereſt. So ſituated, well may our allies promiſe themſelves that ſucceſs, which once attended their enemies, when added to their own ſtrength and reſources, they have a brave, determined, and free people to co operate with them.

I have thought it remarkable, that the Count D'Eſtaing, ſhould bring the firſt French fleet to our aſſiſtance, his name, when tranſlated as it is pronounced, means fate, and had he but arrived a little ſooner, he would have ſettled the fate of Britain in America, and as it is Providence perhaps retarded his arrival, having ſtill greater deſigns for him to execute.

At any rate our end is in view, and the crown of ſucceſs beckons us ſpeedily to approach: We will then advance, and 'ere long ſeize the juſt reward of our virtue which that virtue preſents us.

JUVENIS.

BOSTON, *July 23.*

STATE of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Boſton, July 20th*, 1778.

WHEREAS the Honourable Continental Congreſs have empowered General WASHINGTON, to call upon the States from New-Hampſhire to New-Jerſey incluſive, for ſuch aids of their militia as he ſhall think requiſite for carrying on his operations in concert with Count de Eſtaing, commander of the powerful fleet which his moſt chriſtian Majeſty has thought proper to ſend on the American coaſt:

Therefore, *Ordered*, That the Brigadiers or Commanding Officers of brigades, and the Colonels or Commanding Officers of regiments, within this State, be, and they hereby are directed, without loſs of time, to take the moſt effectual meaſures to cauſe the militia under their reſpective commands, to be armed and accoutred agreeable to the laws of this State, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a minute's warning to ſuch place as their aid may be required; that the militia of this State may ſhare largely in the honour of giving the *laſt* blow to Britiſh tyranny, as they did in making the *firſt* reſiſtance to the ſame upon the Continent.

A true Copy,

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, Deputy Secretary.

NEW-LONDON, *July 17.*

The following was found on board a prize lately taken.

MERLIN's PROPHECY, Anno 1715.

WHEN the white horſe doth over the lion rule,
And great kingdoms are guided by a mule,
When the rank thiſtle doth ſurpaſs the roſe
In odour, and in ſmell pleaſe every noſe,
When Covent Garden croſs the Atlantic ſeas,
And womens heads grow bigger than their tails,
When Britons within themſelves do diſunite,
And foreign ſoldiers doth their battles fight,
Then England will fall, and never riſe again,
This mighty empire will be rent in twain.

Monday a fleet from the Weſtward of 20 ſail, about half of them armed veſſels anchored in the ſound off Lyme.—They came to ſail on Tueſday afternoon, and went to the eaſtward, ſuppoſed to be bound to Newport. While the fleet lay at anchor on Monday night, four men (Americans) being ordered in a boat from one veſſel to another, with the Captain of one of the tranſports on board, they took an opportunity to row off with the boat and got ſafe on ſhore with the Captain. They ſay there was about 3000 troops on board, and that they were bound to Newport.

NEW-HAVEN, *July 22.*

Laſt Friday a ſmall privateer belonging to this port, drove aſhore on Long-Iſland an armed ſloop of the enemies, when the crew abandoned her; on which a boat from the privateer went on board the ſloop, ſtrip'd her of her ſails, rigging, &c. and ſet her on fire.

FISH-KILL, *July 30.*

By a gentleman who left Boſton on Thurſday laſt we hear, that an expreſs arrived from Governor Cook, of Rhode-Iſland, to the Council of Maſſachuſetts Bay, informing them that the enemy had landed 4000 men at New Port from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 6.*

IN CONGRESS, *July 14*, 1778.

Reſolved, That a Treaſurer of Loans be appointed, whoſe duty it ſhall be to ſign Loan Office Certificates, and Bills of Exchange for the payment of intereſt ariſing on ſuch Certificates, which ſhall be ſtruck by order of Congreſs; to deliver ſuch Certificates and Bills of Exchange agreeably to the orders of the Board of Treaſury; to receive ſuch Bills of Credit as Congreſs ſhall, from time to time, order to be ſunk and deſtroyed; and to perform ſuch other ſervices incident to his office as may hereafter be ordered by Congreſs or the Board of Treaſury.

July 27.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a Treaſurer of Loans, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. FRANCIS HOPKINSON was elected.

Extracts from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*** *The Printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to inſert the above Reſolution in their papers.*

General Nelſon's appearance yeſterday, with a body of Virginia Gentlemen, elegantly mounted as volunteer light horſe, gave pleaſure to all who wiſh the happineſs and independence of this great country. They made a martial entry into this city, and although men of fortune and endearing connections, are now on their way to camp, to undergo the hardſhips, dangers and fatigues of common troopers, determined to live and die with our unparalelled Commander in Chief, and their beloved countrymen.

A large London ſhip, richly laden with dry goods, bound for New-York, ran aground on the Jerſey ſhore at Shrewſbury, on Thurſday laſt, when a few of the brave militia of that State took and ſecured her contents, although two Britiſh veſſels of force were firing upon them with the utmoſt fury. This accounts for the firing that was heard by many people, although the Tories will have it that General Gates's whole army was cut to pieces that day, by an ineffectual cannonade, which a few militia men laughed at.

The Honourable Aſſembly of this Common Wealth met here yeſterday.

The great number of valuable prizes lately taken and ſent into Egg Harbour, will ſoon reduce the extravagant prices of wet and dry goods in this city.

Verner and Spangler, notorious ſpies and guides to the Britiſh army, were capitally convicted laſt week by a General Court-Martial ſitting in this city.

A CARD.

IT is requeſted, by a number of the ſubſcribers to the Aſſociation, for the purpoſe of collecting the names of ſuch perſons who have aided and aſſiſted the enemy during their invaſion of this State, and of the evidence againſt them, that a meeting of the Aſſociators be called, in order to appoint a Chairman and Committee to ſuperintend the affairs reſpecting the ſaid Aſſociation, for ſupporting Magiſtracy, and bringing delinquents to juſtice, and it is ſincerely hoped the reſpectable Gentlemen who have ſigned the ſame will ſtep forth on this occaſion.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4th, 1778.

WAS taken out of the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, during his abſence from Philadelphia laſt winter, a walnut deſk, a plain walnut book caſe, a ſmall walnut (counting houſe) book caſe, two ſmall writing deſks, one painted blue, the other brown, an old caſe of low drawers, a bedſtead, two ſets of iron curtain rods, a ſet of curtain laths, ſome chairs, a quilting frame, ſix maps, and ſundry other articles. Whoever has any of ſaid goods in poſſeſſion are deſired to return them, or leave word with Mr. Coboon, oppoſite the Shambles, in Market ſtreet, otherwiſe (if diſcovered) they will be dealt with as the law directs. ROBERT TOWERS.

July 31, 1778.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1778.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN on Monday the 27th of July laſt, from Springgarden, near this City, a light bay MARE, with a blaze down her forehead, white eyes, three white feet, is between 14 and 15 hands high, and is about four years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Market ſtreet near Front ſtreet, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward; or if ſtolen, and the thief ſecured ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the ſaid Mare may be had again, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MELCHIOR NEFF.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, a two ſtory Houſe and back Kitchen, with a Lot of Ground, ſixteen feet front, on the North ſide of Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite the Engliſh Church's burying ground, and in depth 53 feet, ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 2l. 6s. 6d. lawful money of Pennſylvania.

NICHOLAS FORSBERG.

CITY TAVERN.

ON Monday next this well ſituated and commodious Houſe in Second-Street will be opened for the reception and Entertainment of Company in large or ſmall parties. The Subſcriber having been perſuaded ſuddenly to undertake the accommodation of Travellers and other Gentlemen who may favour him with their cuſtom, can only promiſe the utmoſt induſtry and exertions to render his Houſe agreeable, hoping that the obſtructions to free commerce, and the late peculiar circumſtances of this City, will excite favourable allowances in the minds of his Cuſtomers for any unavoidable Deficiencies which may appear in the early Period of this his endeavour to ſerve the public.

GIFFORD DALEY.

Auguſt 10th, 1778.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1778.

THE ſubſcribers are deſirous of contracting for a large quantity of Beer and Vinegar; alſo for a number of Pork Barrels, for the uſe of the army. Such perſons as chooſe to engage, by leaving their propoſals at their office in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, will, if reaſonable, meet with proper encouragement.

CHALONER AND WHITE,
A. Commiſſaries of Purchaſes.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on Thurſday the 3d day of September next, on the premiſſes,

A COMPLEAT SET of SALT WORKS, commonly known by the name of Kennedy & M Culloh's, ſituated about three miles from Great Egg Harbour Bar. Alſo the ſtores, dwelling-houſe, four horſe teams, an ox team, a ſtout active Negro man, 100 acres of wood, of which there is 300 cords already cut, a compleat well conſtructed new ſhalop that will carry 14 cords of wood, in good order. Likewiſe the unexpired leaſe of 5 years to come of 40 acres of land, on which the works are erected, ſubject to an annual rent of 25l. The ſaid works is to be ſold for caſh only. Attendance will be given at ſaid time and place by

Auguſt 3, 1778. *JOSEPH M'CULLOH.*

TO BE SOLD by Samuel Hudſon, at his livery ſtables, the back of the City Tavern, a neat chair with a head and gears compleat, with or without a good chair horſe, five years old, and rides well. Likewiſe a neat chair without a head, gears compleat.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Baptiſt Churches belonging to the Aſſociation, uſually meeting at Philadelphia, that being diſappointed in their laſt annual meeting, a number of Miniſters met at Hopewell in New-Jerſey, in concurrence with ſaid Church, conſidering the utility thereof to the Churches, it was concluded, that the Aſſociation meet this year at Hopewell, Tueſday after the ſecond Lord's day in October.

Hopewell, July 28, 1778. 2 t.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about four or five weeks ago, out of the city of Philadelphia, a Negro man named DICK, about four and a half feet high, 50 years old, has a lameneſs in his body; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Bucks County, as he has a wife there. Whoever takes up the above Negro and brings him to the ſubſcriber on Market-ſtreet wharf, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT TURNER.

Auguſt 1, 1778.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN JENNINGS, Eſq; late of the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of September next; likewiſe thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts by the ſame day, in order to have them adjuſted and ſettled by

ANNE JENNINGS, Adminiſtratrix.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in Whitpain Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a dark brown HORSE, three years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, one ſide of his ſheath is larger than the other. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get the Horſe, ſhall have the above reward, and for the Horſe alone THREE POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges paid by 1 t. HENRY CONARD.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night laſt, a bright bay HORSE. The owner is deſired to come prove his property and take him away. ISAAC SNOWDEN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the 15th day of June laſt, living in Tyrone Townſhip, York County, in the State of Pennſylvania, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, three years old, with a bright ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall ſnip upon the off ſide of his noſtril, a ſwitch tail, ſhod before, branded upon the nigh ſhoulder and buttock T. M. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN GALLAWAY.

WILLIAM KIDD, SCHOOL-MASTER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has opened School in Elbow-lane, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Oliphant, where he propoſes to teach Engliſh reading, Writing, and Aritchmetic, alſo Latin and German grammatically; and as he is a new Beginner in this place, he hopes, by his conſtant care and aſſidutiy, to merit the approbation of all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their children's erudition.

His Wife intends to follow mantua-making, and plain ſewing, and will fondly wait upon any Gentlemen or Ladies that may pleaſe to favour her with their Commands.

Auguſt 1, 1778.

WHEREAS Rachael Buchanan, wife of William Buchanan, of New-Caſtle, hath eloped from her home, without any reaſon, and lodges at the Houſe of James Ruſhbottom, bricklayer, of Philadelphia, who encouraged her laſt winter, and received of her 5 3-4 yards of black ſatin, a bonnet and gown, of my property, of which I made a lawful demand, but refuſed delivering them to me: This is therefore to inform him, that if he does not deliver the ſame to me, and ſend my child, I ſhall take ſuch ſteps as the law directs: And I therefore will give Five Pounds for the delivery of the child; alſo will pay no perſon for keeping of it from this date; and I do hereby forbid all perſons crediting the ſaid Rachael Buchanan, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. [This is the third time ſhe has done ſo]. WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

N. B. Was taken from ſaid Buchanan, by one of the enemy, a ſilver pint, marked in cypher W. R. B. and two table ſpoons of the ſame mark, ſuppoſed to have been ſold in Philadalphia. I will give the perſon that purchaſed them 20l. for the ſame.

Cheſter County, July 31ſt.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſtwhiteland townſhip, (a few days before the camp left the Valley Forge,) a flea bitten white horſe, about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 13 years old. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have his horſe again, by applying to

GEORGE GRAHAM.

Windſor Townſhip, Berks, July 27, 1778.

WAS left at the Houſe of Henry Shoemaker, Eſq; one of the ſubſcribers, ſome time this Month, by a certain John Howard, late of the 6th Virginia Regiment, a Bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, two hind feet white, a ſtar in his Forehead, about 7 years old, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen.

Alſo at Jacob Shoemaker, Eſq; the other ſubſcriber, by ſaid perſon, two Regimental coats, a peticoat, a black ſilk handkerchief, and an oznaburg bag, with ſundry trifles therein, alſo ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen.

The owners of ſaid Horſe and Goods, if ſtolen, are requeſted to come within three weeks, after date, prove their property, pay the charges, and take the ſame away, otherwiſe they will be reſtored to ſaid Howard, on his paying the charges, or ſold for the ſame.

HENRY SHOEMAKER.
JACOB SHOEMAKER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION of about 90 acres, 16 miles from the city: Alſo a very good light covered WAGGON, with Harneſs compleat, all in good order. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Lower Saucon Townſhip, July 30.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice Boy named GEORGE SINGSAASS, about 18 years of age, a ſmall faced fellow, has grey eyes, ſtraigth hair, ſometimes tied behind, the middle finger on his right hand has loſt the firſt joint, about 5 feet 2 inches high, is very much given to talking; he has a certificate from Juſtice Morrey in ſaid Townſhip: Had on and took with him, one beaver hat, one wool hat, one croſs-bar'd ſilk handkerchief, one ſhirt of tow linen, and another of flax, one ſtriped jacket with ſleeves, and another linen jacket, one pair of buckſkin breeches, one pair of linen trowſers, two pair of ſtockings, the one pair blue and white ribbed, the other pair plain white, one pair of new pumps, and one pair of old plated buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice boy, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have One Shilling and Three Pence reward, paid by NICOLAS LENTZ.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION pleaſantly ſituated, ſixteen miles and a half from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter Road, containing 24 acres of land, twelve of which is good woodland, a ſmall quantity of meadow, but a great deal more may be made and water'd, ſome with a conſtant ſtream, part of the upland has been well limed, the whole under good fence, part poſt and rail, entirely new. There is on ſaid Plantation a good bearing orchard, a never failing ſpring of good water, with a ſtone houſe over it, a ſquare logg houſe two ſtory high, with two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen and cellar under the whole, and a new logg building adjoining. The ſituation is good either for a tradeſman or ſtorekeeper. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the premiſſes. WILLIAM HASLEWOOD.

N. B. Two pair of fuller's ſhears to be ſold of the very beſt make. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Thirty eight Acres of meadow, on Tinicum Iſland, eleven miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of Mr. Alexander Todd, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Bucks County, near the Red Lion, on the Briſtol road.

Auguſt 5. JOSEPH PENROSE.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

By the ſubſcriber, at May's Landing, at Great Egg-Harbour, on Monday the tenth of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT ſixteen hundred buſhels of beſt St. Ubes SALT, and one hundred and twelve tierces and thirty half tierces of new Carolina RICE; in behalf of the Proprietors. THOMAS SINNICKSON,

July 28. THOMAS LEAMING, Jun.

N. B. A tierce and a half of the beſt Carolina Indigo to be ſold.

THOMAS LEIPER,
TOBACCONIST,

In Water-ſtreet, the corner of Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, has for SALE,

SCOTCH SNUFF, and manufactured TOBACCO, of the firſt quality. 6 w.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the city of Philadelphia, on the 3d day of Auguſt, a large yellow dun HORSE, with a light coloured mane and tail, the hind feet white, and a ſtar in his forehead, without brand or ear mark, ſhod before, trots, paces and canters. Whoever takes up and brings to the ſubſcriber, living near the drawbridge in Front-ſtreet, or ſecures ſaid horſe, and gives notice to the owner, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

SAMUEL RICHARDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL three-ſtory brick houſe, and lot in Front-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. The lot is twenty feet front, and upwards of one hundred and forty feet deep, with good back buildings, a pump in the yard, and other conveniences, ſuitable for a gentleman's family. The title indiſputable. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. tf.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST and ſaw mill, with about fifty or one hundred acres of land, part of it very good meadow ground, nine miles from Frederick Town, on the main branch of Bennet's Creek, which is ſufficient to carry any kind of water works in the drieſt ſeaſon; the mills are newly built, and calculated for making flour; a pair of excellent Virginia ſtones, and two good boulting cloths. The ſituation is healthy and convenient, and probably as good a place for raiſing ſtock as any in the county. A reaſonable time will be allowed for payment of part of the purchaſe money if required. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Frederick Town, Maryland.

7 w. ABRAHAM FAW.

Cheſter County, July 28, 1778.

WHEREAS numbers of people of this State are and have been notorious for depreciating the Continental Bills of Credit emitted by the Continental Congreſs, and amongſt the reſt a certain John Jones, of Weſtwhiteland, who the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the years 1775 and 76, gave two certain bonds or obligations, one for the ſum of 108l. 10s. the other for the ſum of 54l. payable in twelve months after date to the ſaid Jones. I being deſirous to pay my juſt debts, procured the money and went to him, at ſeveral times, to pay the ſame; but ſaid Jones refuſed to receive it, as he ſaid it was good for nothing, it was only Congreſs; and then I told him, if he did not take it, I would endeavour to force him to it, as I laboured for what I got, and intended to pay my juſt debts, and, as it was recovering intereſt, I would diſcharge the ſame. Some time after I procured two perſons to go with me to make a lawful tender, and met ſaid Jones, and told him I was going to his houſe to pay him the money; he then declared I owed him none, but was to meet us at the houſe, to which he did not come. I then, ſome time after, took another opportunity with witneſſes to tender him ſaid money at his houſe, which he immediately left, and his wife told us he had ſigned ſaid bonds to a certain Samuel Gregg, at ſome diſtance: I, therefore, went after ſaid Gregg, and found him, I demanded my bonds, which Gregg abſolutely declared that he had none of them, nor never had. I therefore would deſire every perſon who would preſume to be a friend to America, or even to their own honour and reputation, to diſcover and make known to me, whether the ſaid Jones has the ſaid obligations, or ſigned them to any perſon or perſons, that I may pay the ſame either to them or the State Treaſurer.

SAMUEL JEFFERIS.

Lancaſter, June 26, 1778.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Friday night laſt, the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Lancaſter, was broke open by ſome ſoldiers belonging to Col. Hartley's regiment, and about Nine Hundred Pounds in Continental money, and ſome few Shillings in Pennſylvania money, were ſtolen and taken away by them. A certain John Lenecan, of the ſaid regiment, being examined by his officers, confeſſed, that the ſaid Lenecan, together with John M'Caſhin and Alexander Hamilton, of the ſame regiment, were concerned together in the ſaid robbery. The ſaid John M'Caſhin and Alexander Hamilton deſerted from a detachment of the regiment on the road between Lancaſter and Philadelphia, and, it is thought, have with them the greateſt part of the money; and the ſaid John Lenecan made his eſcape from the guard, who were bringing him to Lancaſter. Hamilton is an Iriſhman, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a very villainous looking fellow, with dark hair, and very dark complexion. M'Caſhen is alſo an Iriſhman, about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, not bulky, with dark hair and dark complexion. And Lenecan is alſo an Iriſhman, a young lad, about 16 years of age, with red hair and freckled, and is about 5 feet high. They were all dreſſed in blue uniform coats, faced with yellow, and grenadier or light-infantry caps, and is ſuppoſed are lurking in and about Lancaſter and York Counties.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid thieves in any gaol in this State, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each of them. GEORGE ILGER.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1778

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, that an appeal will be held at the Court-houſe of this city, for the third, fourth, fifth and ſixth claſſes of militia, on the 12th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. WILLIAM HENRY,

Lieutenant of the City of Philadelphia, &c.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1778.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able bodied WATCHMEN that can be well recommended, to perform the duty of nightly Watchmen in this City, for one year. Apply to MATTHEW HAND, Conſtable, near the old Preſbyterian Meeting in Market-ſtreet.

July 29, 1778.

An honourable gentleman, ‖ one of the greateſt ornaments of this Houſe ſays, that he obſerves *great benevolence* among us towards the Americans. I heartily wiſh that I could diſcover it. Among *three* ſets of gentlemen, which have been mentioned this day, I fear the Americans have very few friends. All the dependents of Adminiſtration, the large majority in this Houſe, who have voted all the cruel and oppreſſive acts now to be ſuſpended, have certainly no *great benevolence* towards the Americans. Thoſe who are accuſtomed to pace in the trammels of a deſpotic Miniſter, and to be obedient to his ſovereign nod, naturally abhor the enthuſiaſt for liberty, the uncontrouled ſpirit of the ſons of freedom. I ſuſpect likewiſe that there is not much good will towards our fellow ſubjects in the colonies, among the inhabitants in the northern parts of our own iſland. It would be a curious ſpeculation to inveſtigate the cauſes of the marked hatred of the Scots in general to the Americans. Is it, Sir, that although ſome pars of America are almoſt over run with tories, as others are with different deſtructive animals, yet there ſcarcely ever was found a ſingle *Jacobite* in all our Colonies? Are the Scots in deſpair, becauſe they have not been able to find any thing in North America congenial with them? They cannot there mingle treaſon with treaſon. Is it that believing the preſent reſiſtance in the Colonies to partake of the nature of a true rebellion, they are jealous of ſuch an uſurpation of the Americans on their peculiar prerogative? Scotland ſeems, indeed, the natural *foyer* of rebellion, as Egypt is of the plague; but, Sir, no monopolies in this commercial country are permitted. Mancheſter and Liverpool would oppoſe ſuch a monopoly, and juſtly claim no ſmall ſhare in it, from their vigorous efforts in favour of the Pretender in 1745. It will, Sir, be a new and curious ſpectacle in 1778, to mark the North pouring forth her hardy ſons to quell an American, not to aid a native rebellion, carefully nurſed in her frozen boſom, and afterwards in a tainted part of England, kindly tendered and fo ered in its progreſs to the South. The *third* ſett of perſons, lately mentioned, are the country gentlemen. I reſpect the character, but I fear many of them are hoſtile to America, and American rights. They are for the moſt part very ſteady, not burthened or perplexed with many ideas, and perhaps with few of a very liberal nature. A ſingle principle appears of late to have governed them. They hope I to throw off from their ſhoulders on the poor Americans, a conſiderable part of the enormous burdens, under which they groan, of the debts of their late adopted German, and the preſent American, war. The noble Lord with the blue ribband had aſſured them of a ſolid and ſubſtantial revenue from America. On this plan of private œconomy to them, the Miniſter bargained for their ſupport. Their diſappointment, and the ſenſe of his jockeyſhip, had undoubtedly much chagrined them,—but I will not dwell on this ſubject. Their eyes ſeem to be opening, juſt as they are drowning.

Another honourable ‡ gentleman complains, "that every thing reſpecting the public is in a great degree neglected, and that ſome of our moſt important concerns are ſcarcely regarded." He has accordingly, with much good ſenſe, held out to the Houſe the idea of a Committee to examine into the expenditure of the public money during this war. I agree with him, that nothing is now ſecure, or indeed properly taken care of,—*except the Proteſtant Succeſſion.* His propoſal meets my full and warm approbation. Another Committee, however, ſeems to me ſtill more immediately neceſſary, a Committee to enquire into the nature and cauſes of the failure of the Canadian expedition, for we cannot hide the nation's ſcar. I am ſorry to be informed that the Houſe is to be prorogned at Eaſter, for I fear we cannot in this ſeſſion undertake both theſe important concerns. The enquiry into the Canadian expedition, the loſs of a Britiſh army, and the horrid cruelties committed on our fellow ſubjects, is of the firſt importance, both to vindicate the honour of our ſovereign, and the humanity of the nation. I am ſhocked, Sir, at the falſe rumours daily ſpread, and the foul reproaches caſt on the common Father of all his people. It is repeatedly circulated in print, Sir, that on the 17th of October, after Burgoyne's capitulation, in which Gates demonſtrated a refined delicacy of honour, unparalleled in European armies, the Britiſh General was received with reſpect, and dined with the American Hero, that nothing unkind was ſaid to him, except aſking, *how he could find in his heart to burn the poor country people's houſes wherever he paſſed?* and that he anſwered, *it was the King's orders.* From all the letters of Burgoyne it has been repeatedly aſſerted, that the project of the Canadian expedition originated from the cloſet of the King, and the office of the American Secretary, and that the employing the *ſavages* againſt our fellow ſubjects was among the primary ideas adopted on that occaſion. The American Secretary, in a letter to General Carleton, dated Whitehall, March 26, 1777, ſays, "As this plan cannot be advantageouſly executed without the aſſiſtance of Canadians and *Indians, his Majeſty ſtrongly recommends* it to your care to furniſh *both expeditions* with good and ſufficient bodies of thoſe men. And I am happy in knowing that your influence among them is ſo great that there can be room to apprehend you will find it difficult to fulfil *his Majeſty's intentions.*" In the "thoughts for conducting the war from the ſide of Canada, by General Burgoyne," which were approved by the King, Burgoyne *deſires* 1000 *or more ſavages.* Colonel Butler was directed to diſtribute the *King's bounty money* among ſuch of the *Savages* as would join the army, and, after the delivery of the preſents, he aſks for 4011 l. York currency more before he left Niagara. Burgoyne's barbarous *proclamation* appears now to be only a conſequence of his ſanguinary *inſtructions.* General Gates's letters have informed the world with what ſavage ferocity and cruelty the Indians carried on a war, to which they were ſo *ſtrongly* invited. An Indian campaign is known to be productive of every ſpecies of torture, to which the human frame is ſubject. In the laſt campaign ſcarcely fewer women and children in ſome parts where the war raged with the greateſt fury, expired under the torture of the tomahawk and ſcalping knife, than were killed by the ſword and bayonet among thoſe who bore arms. Colonel Butler's letter to Sir Guy Carleton, of July 28th, ſays, "many of the *priſoners* were, *conformable to the Indian cuſtom,* afterwards *killed.*" Has the *Secretary at War* yet thanked the ſavages in the King's name for *their alacrity?* I have not had time fully to examine the numerous papers on our table, and therefore I am ignorant whether we have any letter from his Lordſhip ſimilar to that from the War Office, of the 11th of May 1768, "that having had the honour of mentioning to *the King* the behaviour of the detachment from the ſeveral tribes of *Indians,* which have lately been employed in *ſcalping* and *tomahawking* his American ſubjects he has great pleaſure informing the General, that *his Majeſty* highly approves of the conduct both of the *Indian* Chiefs and the men, and means that his *royal* approbation ſhould be communicated to them through the General. Employing *Indians* in ſuch a ſervice, gives him [the humane ſecretary at War] pain, but it is neceſſary. He hopes they will continue to perform their duty *with alacrity.* Every poſſible regard ſhall be ſhewn to their zeal, and they ſhall have the protection of the law, and this office, under every diſagreeable circumſtance."

Mr. Burgoyne held himſelf out as an *active* agent on this occaſion, not by the ſlighteſt mention of any ſuppoſed military talents, but by ſuch an abject flattery of the American Secretary, as I hope no other man in Europe could commit. He declares in a letter to Lord George Germain, dated from Hertford-ſtreet, Jan. 1, 1777, "I humbly laid myſelf at his Majeſty's feet for ſuch *active* employment as he might think me worthy of—This was the ſubſtance of my audience on my part. I undertook it, and I now report it to your Lordſhip, *in the hope of your patronage* in this purſuit. I hope, my Lord, founded not only upon a juſt ſenſe of the *honour* your Lordſhip's friendſhip must reflect upon me, but alſo upon a feeling that I deſerve it, in as much as a *ſolid reſpect* and *ſincere perſonal attachment can conſtitute ſuch a claim.*" In his letter of June 21, 1777, he ſeems to have fully entered into the ideas of his principal; for he ſays, "that he met the *Indians* yeſterday in Congreſs, and gave them a *war feaſt according to their cuſtom,*" of which *war feaſt* we know the moſt ſolemn ceremony to be drinking human blood out of the ſkulls of their enemies. In the ſame *conference* he conſents to the mangling of the dead, for he ſays, he "allowed the Indians to take the ſcalps of the dead." Surely, Sir, an inquiry into thoſe horrors, and the failure of an expedition, which has not only diſgraced our arms, but obſcured the name of Engliſhman, and fixed a foul ſtain on our national character, is ſtill more worthy of our enquiry than even the waſte of public treaſure, although we are, I fear, if the war continues, too near the brink of a general bankruptcy.

I obſerve, Sir, that gentlemen have this day been every fond of giving advice to Miniſters. I am not fond at any time of giving advice, but I will for once follow the example. My advice then Sir, to adminiſtration, is, to ſupplicate his Majeſty to order an *immediate ceſſation of arms* in North America, and to *recall his forces.* Humanity and juſtice call aloud for his meaſure. The Miniſter has at length confeſſed we cannot conquer America. To what purpoſe then are more torrents of blood to be ſhed? The Americans will accept, or they will reject your propoſitions. If they are accepted, the war is at an end by conceſſion. If they are rejected, the end of the war, conqueſt, has been found, and is now acknowledged to be impracticable. The ſhedding of the blood, therefore, of a ſingle man for an object which confeſſedly cannot be obtained, is not only unjuſtifiable, but highly criminal. Many of the meaſures of Oppoſition have been at length adopted by Miniſters. I hope this the moſt important of all, will have the ſame ſucceſs. An *immediate ceſſation of arms* was propoſed the very firſt day of this ſeſſion, by an excellent young Nobleman on this ſide the Houſe**. It will do more than all your *Commiſſioners* can without it. Perhaps it may ſave Howe from the fate of Burgoyne. It will give time for cooling on both ſides, and at leaſt ſhew that you are relenting towards your brethren, that you are eager for that peace and reconciliation, which alone can form the ſolid happineſs of both countries, and muſt be devoutly wiſhed by every friend in each to their mutual proſperity. It may ſave the fragments of this diſmembered empire, for I own I ſhall tremble for the fate of Canada, nearly loſt three years ago, Nova Scotia, the two Floridas, and the Weſt India Iſlands, if the powerful confederacy of the Thirteen United Colonies continues.

Sir, I heartily wiſh ſucceſs to theſe two Conciliatry Bills, and that we may regain by treaty, what we have loſt by tyranny and arms. I would agree to almoſt any treaty rather than continue this ruinous war, which has coſt already above thirty millions ſterling, and the loſs of 20,000 men. I entirely approve the effort, although I have my fears that it is made too late. *Sat benè ſi ſat citò!* Let the experiment, however, be tried, and may both Britain and America again form one powerful empire, on the principles of equal liberty, juſt, mild, commercial, and tolerant! We ſhall then be able to ſtand the ſhock of all the adverſe powers of the world, again feared and reſpected abroad, and at home a great, united, and happy people.

‖ *Edmund Burke, Eſq; member for Briſtol.*
‡ *Thomas Gilbert, Eſq; member for Litchfield.*

** *Marquis of Granbury, member for Cambridge Univerſity.*

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL quantity of French brandy and port wine by the gallon. Alſo, French cordials by the bottle. Enquire of JACOB CLINE, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, in Water ſtreet.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the ſubſcribers living in Philadelphia, in the night of the 30th inſtant (July) out of the paſture near Mr. Lawrence's place, a dark brown HORSE, 14 1-2 hand high, 6 years old, lofty carriage, and a natural trotter, has a white ſtar, large hoofs, and ſeveral ſaddle marks. Likewiſe an iron gray MARE, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, trots and paces, has large marks of having been guled on her back. Whoever takes up, or ſecures, the ſaid Horſes and thief (if ſtolen) ſhall have the above reward, and if the Horſe alone Forty Dollars, and for the Mare Twenty Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS HASSENCLEVER, &
LEONARD JACOBI.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing twelve or thirteen hundred acres, in Piles Grove, Salem County; alſo three hundred acres joining the Glaſs-houſe. Enquire of the ſubſcriber in Reckleſs Town.

New-Jerſey, July 30. WILLIAM GAMBLE.

INDICO, coffee and pepper in caſks, alſo a ſmall quantity of Dry Goods, to be ſold by

JACOB GARRIGUES,

Next door to Mr. James Meaſe's, in Front-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE piece of land, containing twenty-four acres, whereon is a compleat bleach-yard, waſh-mill, and other conveniences for carrying on the bleaching buſineſs, with about eight acres of good watered meadow, ſix acres with young bearing orchard: The land is ſituated near Germantown, and bounded on Church Lane, part of it high and airy, ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat. Alſo a one-acre lot, ſituated near John Vanderen's mill, with a fine front on the Wiſſahickon road and on the river Schuylkill. A draft of ſaid land may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe on Saturday the fifteenth of Auguſt next, if not ſold before, and due attendance will be given by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

JACOB COLEMAN.

N B. Said COLEMAN has for ſale, a good MARE, fit for ſaddle or gears.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 11th inſt. (July) from Abington Townſhip, near Jenkins Town, a red COW and a white CALF, the Cow had a ſlit in her near ear and half cropt, the tops of both horns a little cut off. Likewiſe a dark brindled COW, with ſome white under her belly, and a white ſpot on both fore and hind leg on the off ſide. Whoever brings ſaid Cows and Calf to the ſubſcriber, in Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any of them; and if the thief be ſecured with the whole, ſo that he may be proſecuted, TEN POUNDS reward will be paid. HENRY O'NEAL.

N. B. Should any of them be offered for ſale it is requeſted they may be ſtopped, and the perſon offering them.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION pleaſantly ſituated, ſixteen and a half miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, containing 34 acres of land, 12 of which are woodland, a ſmall quantity of meadow, but a great deal more may be made and watered, ſome with a conſtant ſtream, part of the upland has been limed; the whole under good fence, part poſt and rail quite new. There are on ſaid plantation a good bearing orchard, a never-failing ſpring of good water with a ſtone houſe over it, a ſquare log houſe with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen and cellar under the whole; a new log building adjoining. The ſituation is good either for a tradeſman or ſtorekeeper. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

WILLIAM HASLEWOOD.

N. B. Two pair of fullers ſhears, of the beſt make, to be ſold. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY with the laſt of the Britiſh troops from the city of Philadelphia, a ſervant Negro woman named DINAH, about five feet eight or ten inches high, tawney complexion, about nineteen or twenty years old; had received a cut on the forehead from one of the ſoldiers ſhortly before ſhe went away; was big with child, and near the time of her lying in: She had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped holland ſhort gown and a ſtriped lincey petticoat, but took with her ſeveral gowns and various other articles of cloathing. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro and ſecures her, ſo that her miſtreſs may have her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANN ROBISON.

To be Sold by JOHN DUNLAP,

(Printed on the BEST PAPER)

BILLS of lading, wills and powers, common bonds, apprentices indentures, and all kinds of BLANKS for Civil or Military Officers.

NOTICE is hereby given to every perſon willing to undertake the re-building of the bridge acroſs Cheſter creek, at the borough of Cheſter, That the Commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at Cheſter the 26th day of Auguſt inſt.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from off Greenwich Iſland, a brown Mare, low in fleſh, fourteen hands and an half high, ſix years old, her hind feet white, has a ſnip, and a white ſpot over one of her eyes, which is generally covered by her fore top; trots and paces, her trot ſluggiſh. Any perſon that takes up ſaid Mare and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, in Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward. RICHARD ROBERTS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 16th inſt. (July) out of the field of the ſubſcriber, in Worceſter Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a bay Horſe, about fifteen hands high and about fifteen years old, has a white ſtar in his forehead, with a ſmall white ſtreak downwards, is apt to get hurt by the ſaddle as may be ſeen by the ſaddle ſpots; he is high hipped, low in fleſh, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, or otherwiſe aſſiſts in getting him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, from

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HEEBNER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1778.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL

THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence single, One Shilling by the quantity. Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

THE following piece of news I had yesterday from a friend at Glasgow:

"The Duke of Athol, after having in vain endeavoured to compleat the regiment he made an offer of to government, collected all his tenants and dependents together, where he entertained them with two bullocks roasted whole, a hogshead of porter, and whiskey in abundance, and bagpipes (the musick of the country,) and when he thought that the liquor had taken the desired effect, he prevailed upon about 70 or 80 of them, partly by persuasion, and partly by threats, to enlist; but next morning, when they recovered their senses, they broke off in a body, and having collected what arms they could, determined to resist, and not go with him. In consequence of which, the Duke sent to Perth for two companies of soldiers to force them; upon whose approach they fired, and killed one corporal and two privates, and wounded a drummer. The troops immediately returned the fire, and killed seven of the Highlanders, and wounded above twenty; upon which the rest surrendered, and laid down their arms.

"This shews in what manner the new Scotch are raised, and should be published to the world, to convince them what cruel methods have been taken, to force these poor people to take arms.

R—— H——.

North's Coffee-house, March 10, 1778.

"P. S. By the same channel, I was informed, that the Glasgow regiment is not more than 200 strong."

RATISBON, March 19.

THE Baron de Schwarizenau made a verbal declaration the 16th, on the part of the King of Prussia, and delivered copies of the same to each of the Ministers.

DECLARATION *of his* PRUSSIAN MAJESTY.

HIS Majesty has seen with the greatest uneasiness, as well as by a circular note of the Imperial and Royal Minister, as by several public patents, that an accommodation had been concluded between the Imperial Court and the Elector Palatine, respecting the succession of Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate has been occupied by the Imperial and Royal troops; now, as such an accommodation, and the taking possession is contrary to the constitution of the empire, to the golden bull, to the treaty of Westphalia, the old and new family treaties between Bavaria and the Palatinate, and the founded rights of reciprocal succession of the house on the Duchy of Bavaria and upper Palatinate, and that by such accommodations the security and the equilibrium of the Germanic empire may be annihilated, his Majesty has for that reason made known his thoughts on these objects, by causing to be delivered in February last a memorial to the Court of Vienna, and offering amicable proposals.

But as the answer he received was not in the least satisfactory, and only tended to invalidate the reflections made by him, he demonstrated by a second memorial containing the most solid proofs, the impropriety of these pretensions, and the accommodation made with the Elector Palatine, with a view that his Imperial and Royal Majesty should restore the succession of Bavaria to the same state it was at the decease of the late Elector of Bavaria, and that such negociations would have been agreed to as being conformable to the constitution of the empire.

That this proposal may then have a better effect his Majesty demands by the present, of all the high states of the empire, that for the welfare of the general interest, they would join him, to make in concert, the most respectful proposals to the Imperial Court, to direct things in such a manner, that the whole succession of Bavaria be re established in its primitive state, and the different pretensions be examined and terminated conformably to the usages of the empire.

His Majesty hopes and expects it the more, as not only the Lord Count Palatine of Deux Ponts, as the nearest heir, has already delivered a protest against the partition of the country of Bavaria, and has addressed the dyet of the empire, as guarantee of the treaty of peace of Westphalia and even his Imperial Royal Majesty, and has insisted on their mediation; but also that her Electoral Highness of Saxony, concerning her pretensions on the succession of the allodial effects of Bavaria, and also the Dukes of Mecklenburgh by vi tue of their private pretensions on the Landgravite of Luchtenbourg, have both the one and the others alledged also their grievances against the said accommodation; for this purpose, it is still hoped, that what has already been done, will be considered as a false step, caused by the want of sufficient eclarissement respecting the state of the succession of Bavaria; and that, in consequence, his Imperial and Royal Majesty will the more readily consent to this, when he shall be thoroughly informed of the whole, and that he will resolve, agreeable to his natural love of justice and equity, to get the affairs of the succession of Bavaria regulated according to the constitutions of the empire.

Ratisbon, March 20. The Imperial and Royal armies are to be united at Bohemia by the 10th of April, and will occupy an extent of 15 miles; one of the wings of that army will reach to Melnick, towards the frontiers of Saxony, the other, the flank of which will be covered by the forest of Pardubitz, will extend towards Prague; the center is at Giczen towards the frontiers of Silesia. Those who are intelligent in military affairs say, that they have chosen the best and most advantageous position possible. This army is composed of 63,000 infantry, 19,000 cavalry, and 2600 hussars, &c. The officers have already disposed of all their superfluous baggage, the soldiers have been on foot some days, and the Emperor is expected daily at Prague, where Marshal Laudohn is already arrived; in this last mentioned place, the Council of War will be fixed.

Paris, March 27. If the open rupture to which our court and that of London are now come should not be made up, there is reason to think that we shall only have a sea war, and that but of short duration. In the mean time when our ministry, by the way of precaution, ordered all the English vessels in our ports to be stopped, they declare that—"the King had no design to seize them, but that the remembrance of the taking of the French vessels, before the declaration of war, induced him to retain these by way of security for what was going forward."

Hamburgh, March 31. We learn from Berlin, that the saddle horses belonging to the King, and the utensils for domestic uses took the rout for Silesia the 27th ult. These are to be followed by the directors of the posts, the military chest, the commissaries, and the chief camp apothecary; so that they cannot flatter themselves with the hopes of a long continuance of peace.

Dublin, April 13. It is said that a certain Right Hon. and much respected gentleman's journey to London, is at the express command of a great personage, in order to assist with his advice, the proceedings of the cabinet, respecting the most eligible mode of repealing the statutes that restrain our trade, consistent with the honour and dignity of Great-Britain.

LONDON, *April* 11.

The Peerage patent is made out for Lord George Germaine; the title is that of Drayton.

It is said that a few days after Dr. Franklin had been received as Ambassador from the United States of America, the Countess d'Artois took him in her private vis a vis to Choisy, where he had the honour of congratulation from the Duke of Bourbon, and other great personages.

The merchants of Dublin have at this time on the stocks at Ringsand, a privateer of 75 feet keel. She is to mount 30 guns, be manned with 200 men, and named the Dublin.

Mrs. Ross (formerly Fanny Murray) though from her early starting in public life, known for a succession of years to all ranks of people, has only the age of 49 marked on her coffin.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) June 6.

Between four and five o'clock on Monday morning last, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town and parts adjacent, but no damage sustained by it, that we hear of.

A correspondent gives us the following article respecting the declaration of war against France.—As that nation has by treaty entered in to a commercial alliance with our colonies, the ministry have resolved that France must first take that step: to compel them to this, our men of war are ordered to obstruct their trade to America, and make captures of all French vessels bound to that part of the world; this will instantly produce a declaration of war on the part of France, if they are really serious in supporting the Independence of America.

By way of Martinico we hear, that an American officer of distinction, who is arrived there, in 18 days from Virginia, positively asserts that the Canadians have acceded to the confederacy of the United States; that their Deputies were arrived at the Congress; but no other condition of their accession had transpired than that they were to raise an army of 4000 men, with which they had engaged to undertake the siege of Quebec, as soon as the ice broke. Two experienced General Officers were to be sent into that province, but it was not known on whom the choice of the Congress would fall.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 25th day of August inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Robert Collins and Daniel Murphy (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Charlotte, burthen about fifty tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

August 6. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

FORTY DOLLAS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in Trenton Township, on the night of the 12th instant, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, four years old, has a small but dim blaze in her face, the inside of one hind foot white, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLRS reward, and for the Mare and thief, if brought to justice, the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

June 12. JOHN REEDER.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1778.

WAS left at the subscriber's in Market-street near Sixth-street, two SILVER TABLE SPOONS, supposed to have been stolen. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN BRAND.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1778.

WAS left at a house at the corner of Third-street and Lombard-street, two Walnut Tables, three Rushbottom Chairs, and two Windsor ditto. The owner, by applying at said house or to HENRY MAAG, in the Neck, and paying the charges, may have them again.

JOSEPH HUBLEY,

Has for SALE at his store in Market-street, six doors above Third-street,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse Broadcloths,
Coatings,
8 4 Spanish baizes,
Plains,
Kerseys,
Wiltons,
Sagathies,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
White Buckram,
Strip'd and plain Camblets,
Callimancoes,
Yard and 7-8 Irish Linens,
Britannias,
Platillas,
Barcelona and linen handkerchiefs,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Copper-plate furniture calicoes,
India stripes,
China blue printed linens,
Check'd and strip'd Holland,
Check'd and strip'd cottons,
Cambricks,
White & colour'd threads,
Womens worsted shoes,
Sewing and other silks,
Ribbands,
Velvet collars,
Osnabrugs,
Knives and razors,
Fencing foils,
Loaf sugar, &c. &c.

†‡† The best Price for LINEN RAGS is given by JOHN DUNLAP.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

To Lord NORTH.

My LORD,

YOU have at laſt, by a venal and corrupt majority in both Houſes, obtained the Conciliatory Bill: Commiſſioners are nominated, who are to be employed at a moſt enormous expence. In ſhort, you have done, as you think, every thing you can to deceive and delude the King and good people of England, in order to preſerve yourſelf and accurſed aſſociates from the indignation, reſentment, and juſtice of a much injured Prince, and his oppreſſed, as well as almoſt ruined ſubjects. But, my Lord, you and the accurſed Junto have done the buſineſs by halves only. You have not got the conſent of the Independent States of America, to receive theſe Commiſſioners. Suppoſe on their arrival, they ſhould make them all priſoners of war, who would be to blame? Your flag of truce will avail not; for why ſhould they pay any diſtinction to that, when you, and the reſt of the good King's (falſe friends) and Miniſters, have ſcandalouſly broke through the law of nations, of our own (once glorious) conſtitution, the law of nature, and even the law of Almighty God.

If I miſtake not, the American Congreſs have declared, that they will not even treat with us as a nation, till you and your accurſed aſſociates are one and all removed for ever from his Majeſty's councils and confidence, and be aſſured they will abide by that reſolve. By this one circumſtance, the King and good people of England may ſee and know, that the Americans even yet retain ſome ſparks of filial affection for this their once beloved Mother Country. And ſuch is their love of liberty, that I think it not impoſſible but probable, now we are reduced to the humiliating ſtate of ſuing to them for peace, that they will inſiſt on the preſent venal and corrupted Parliament being diſſolved, and a free and equal repreſentation *of all the people* convened, before they even liſten to any accommodation. Should this be the caſe, the Independence of America will indeed be the intereſt and glory of Great Britain; an event devoutly to be wiſhed by all true lovers of their King and country.

In the mean time, let us not be wanting to ourſelves; let an aſſociation be immediately formed by the hereditary councellors of the nation, the Peers, the repreſentatives of the people, and the good people of England themſelves, to lay before his Majeſty an humble, dutiful and loyal petition and remonſtrance, repreſenting to him this honeſt truth, that in order to ſave this nation from impending ruin, he will moſt graciouſly be pleaſed to adopt the plan laid down and preſented to him on the 2d of April laſt by Mr. Cartwright. By ſo doing, he will prove himſelf the beſt of Princes, tranſmit his name to immortal honour and glory, and the poor remains of his dominions to his family. If he ſtill perſiſts in abetting his preſent Miniſters, and their deſtructive meaſures, he muſt abide the conſequences, the people, their repreſentatives, and the Peers, having in their ſeveral ſtations done their duty and utmoſt endeavours, in a conſtitutional manner, to ſave from ruin, deſtruction and ſlavery, his kingdoms of GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London EVENING POST *of March laſt.*

SIR,

IN my laſt letter, the ignorance, obſtinacy, want of ſpirit, and integrity of the Miniſters, were urged as reaſons for their removal. On a further conſideration of the ſubject, their want of reſolution, enemity to the conſtitution, and the hatred of their maſters, the people, occurred to me as additonal arguments of no common ſtrength.

Fortitude is a very bright and a very ſcarce virtue. It commands admiration, tho' exerted for the attainment of trivial ends; even the appearance of it attracts our reſpect; and the Miniſtry ſhall not want one to compliment them, on the covetous obſtinacy which they maintain in the advancement of their private intereſt.

It would be a much more eaſy taſk, to wring the club from the fiſt of a Hercules, than to tear a penſion or a place from their hard griping hands. But let their own actions declare their irreſolution as ſtateſmen. Plots laid to be diſcovered, acts paſſed to be repealed, and plans formed to be defeated, juſtify the accuſation.

Have they not frequently been compelled to contradict their own aſſertions? Do not they every meeting of Parliament ſpeak a different language? Laſt ſeſſion Heſſians, Indians, hatchets, ſcalps, victory, and unconditional ſubmiſſion, ſounded in our ears, and made our humanity ſhudder. This ſeſſion treaties, conciliatory bills, repeals and conceſſions, make us tremble for our honour.

The Premier poſſeſſes the powers of Proteus. Sometimes he aſſumes the features of an angry lion, ſometimes of a fearful hare. At preſent he appears in the ſhape of a creature, hitherto unknown to our beſt naturaliſts, a ſtrange kind of mungrel, between the ſtupid aſs and the peaceable lamb; in fact, the conduct of the Miniſtry has been of late ſo exceedingly changeable, that even their inconſiſtency is become conſiſtent.

The power they derived from the people, has been exerted to deſtroy the conſtitution; and let every man aſk himſelf, if he has not ſtood by a mere ſpectator of the conteſt.

The nature of them, which the people have ſo frequently manifeſted, ſhould alone be a ſufficient reaſon for their diſmiſſion. Our remonſtrances neglected, and petitions inſulted, ſhew and juſtify ſuch ſentiments.

The bill now depending, has offended the Miniſtry's beſt friends, and converted thoſe into enemies, who have aſſiſted them through principle. Government have done an ill thing, the event will prove it. An injured friend will aim ſurer, and ſtrike deeper, than the moſt incenſed natural enemy.

They have violently torn from the Crown of Majeſty its brighteſt jewel, the people's affection, and flung it away with contempt. If it ever be found, great ſkill will be required to replace it.

I cannot conclude, without reminding you of the action which has conſecrated this month. Hiſtory records not a brighter deed, In this ſince holy month, Cæſar bled an expiatory ſacrifice on the altar of offended liberty. The nobleſt men in Rome gloried in acting as her prieſts on that memorable day.

Let every one of her enemies, from the fawning courtier to the cruel tyrant, remember the deed, and tremble. They have cauſe, it may excite certain ideas in the minds of Engliſhman, at which an oppreſſor ſhould turn pale.

Beware of the Ides of March, ſaid the Roman Soothſayer to Ceaſer. Beware of the Ides of March, ſays the accuſing conſcience of every Miniſter; they want no other monitor. Their fears are not groundleſs; the indignation of the people kindles. Their wrath is a fire not to be extinguiſhed, but by the blood of its miſerable objects. The tempeſt riſes, and no one will dare to afford ſuch offenders ſhelter. Their doom is fixed, 'tis delayed only till he be found who has a heart ſtout, and arm ſtrong enough, to direct the avenging bolt.

MARCUS BRUTUS.

TRENTON, AUGUST 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Elizabeth-Town, dated July 29, 1778.

"We have certain information, that the enemy are getting water on board their ſhipping with the utmoſt induſtry.

"This morning a certain Jonathan Chew, Captain in the New Levies, deſerted over to us from Staten Iſland, bringing with him his ſon; alſo came off about the ſame time, a private of artillery. Chew was formerly an inhabitant of Billingſport, in Glouceſter county."

We hear that ſeveral refugees, deſpairing of the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms, and being greatly neglected by thoſe they eſteemed their friends, have, within a fortnight paſt, left New-York, and come into this State, throwing themſelves on the mercy of their country.

By a gentleman from the army we learn, that ten deſerters upon an average come over every day from the enemy's poſt near Kingſbridge.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 8.

Extract of a letter from Piſcataque, New-Jerſey, dated July 17, 1778.

"I beg you will permit me to inform you, that in my paſſage from Martinico I unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy on the laſt of February, about 5 leagues from Cape Charles in Virginia; after which I was carried to Rhode Iſland, from thence to the Cheſapeake again, and back to New-York. In this circumnavigation I frequently ſuffered great hardſhip, as well from the ſavage cruelty of my captors, as for want of cloathing, being ſeparated from the principal part of what I had with me by an accident. My arrival at New York was, however, but the beginning of my calamities, and a peſtilental priſon ſhip the place of my abode, where the *King of Terrors* became ſo familiar with me, that he often times appeared a beneficient friend—To fill up the meaſure of my diſtreſſes, I had not been many days on board before I was ſeized with the epidemical fever, raging among the priſoners, which in general proved mortal to healthy, freſh men, in leſs than ſix days; but, through mercy, I had a more favourable paraxyſm of this malignant diſtemper in leſs time than *that*, which miraculouſly ſaved my life, and the only one living from 30 incluſive, that came with me on board the ſame day. In the moſt reduced and emaciated ſtate of body, with ſcarcely ſtrength in my limbs to ſuſtain the ſkeleton, I was on the 25th ult. put on ſhore at Elizabeth-town, as a matter of great favour, on my parole, not to act in the cauſe of my country until properly exchanged. I have the pleaſure, however, of a retroſpective and ſatisfactory view of the innumerable eſcapes I have had, as well from civil as military perſecution in the glorious cauſe of my country, though much alloyed with the mortification for the little ſervice I have done it: I, however, hope that a favourable occaſion will be put into my poſſeſſion ſhortly, to compenſate for all my unfruitful ſervices and ſufferings. When my health ſhall be again re-eſtabliſhed, in *ſtatu quo*, on the wholeſome reſpiration of my native air, and on which I have already very much recruited, I ſhall be happy to join immediately in the aſſiſtance of my country."

A correſpondent informs us, that there is amongſt the Virginia Gentlemen, under the command of General Nelſon, a number of the Members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of that State, ſome of whom have had the command of regiments during the preſent war, whom a ſpirit of genuine patriotiſm has induced to leave the cabinet for the field, and to become *privates* in this illuſtrious Band of Volunteers.

On Tueſday laſt Francis M'Coy, charged with robbery, was committed to the county gaol. He was apprehended by Mr. Thomas Rhodes, an officer of militia, in Blockley, the next townſhip to this city, beyond the Schuylkill, who having intelligence of his feats, called out ſome of his neighbours, and ſoon put an end to his career. It is ſaid this man has been advertiſed for a robbery near the White-Horſe, on the Lancaſter road.

By ſeveral gentlemen from different parts of New-Jerſey we learn, that on laſt Sunday night another fire broke out in the city of New-York, which continued that night and the chief part of the next day, but we are not yet informed, with certainty, in what part of the city the fire began, nor what damage was done by it; the report at preſent is, that 200 houſes were deſtroyed.

Laſt night the ſloop Charlotte, Capt. Stuart, from Jamaica to New-York, was brought in by the ſloop Adventure, Capt. Murphy, and Hornet armed boat, Capt. Collins. She was taken laſt Saturday night, off cape May, and is ſaid to have on board a valuable cargo of Weſt India goods.

The following is the depoſition of Elizabeth Covenhoven, taken in New Jerſey, before P. Schenk, Eſq.

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of July, Anno Domini 1778, perſonally appeared before me, Peter Schenk, one of the Juſtices of Peace for the County of Monmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Covenhoven, who being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, That on the 26th of June laſt, when the enemy came into that county, General Sir Henry Clinton, with his ſuite, made his quarters at her houſe, and promiſed on his *honour* that every thing ſhe had ſhould be protected and nothing injured: That ſome time after they had been there, ſhe ſaw a ſoldier driving her horſes away, upon which ſhe applied to them to perform their promiſes, and one of the General's Aids ſaid ſhe ſhould be paid for them; ſhe anſwered ſhe could not ſpare them; he then took down the marks and declared they ſhould be returned; but ſhe heard no more of them. Some little time after ſhe perceived all her cattle, including her milk cows, driving by in the ſame manner; ſhe then made a like application and ſaid, they muſt go without milk themſelves if their cows were taken away; they then gave orders to have them ſtopped; but before they went off they killed and took every one of them, not leaving her a ſingle hoof. This deponent further ſaith, That the General and his Aids finding her furniture and goods chiefly ſent away, were exceedingly urgent to have them ſent for, declaring it likely they would be deſtroyed where they were concealed, but if they were in the houſe they ſhould be ſafe; ſhe told them ſhe had no way to ſend for them; upon which they ordered a waggon and guard to go with the Negro wench to bring the goods, and they brought one waggon load home and placed a guard over it, and refuſed abſolutely ſuffering her to have any thing out of it: That the next morning ſhe found almoſt every thing of value was taken out of the waggon, and only a bible and ſome books, with a few trifles, left, which were ſcattered on the ground; ſhe then applied to the General himſelf to have liberty to take theſe few things his *Honour* had left her—he ordered one of his Aids to go to the guards and ſuffer her to have them—ſhe followed him, and he ſaid, here you damned old rebel, with one foot in the grave, take them. This deponent alſo ſaith That, though a very old woman, ſhe was obliged to ſleep on a cellar door in her milk room for two nights, and when ſhe applied for only a coverlid it was refuſed her: That by the time they went away her houſe was ſtripped of her beds, bedding, the cloaths of her whole family, and every thing of any value. The farm was alſo left in the ſame ſituation; and that, at a moderate computation, her loſs amounted to 3000l. and that ſhe loſt this in truſting to the *perſonal honour* of Sir Henry Clinton, which threw her off her guard, and made her perfectly eaſy, having *ſolemnly* engaged to protect or pay for every thing they uſed; and this deponent declares, that the ſum of 5l. 2s. which one of the officers gave her for 50 pounds of butter he had, was all the money or ſatisfaction ſhe received for any thing ſhe loſt. And further ſaith not.

(Signed)
ELIZABETH COVENHOVEN,
74 years of age.

Sworn before me, the day and year above written.
P. SCHENK.

A true copy from the original.

LEWES, *July* 13, 1778.

Yeſterday, at the Preſbyterian Church at Indian River, NATHANIEL WAPLES, Eſq; one of the County Lieutenants, had a ſon baptiſed, and named LOUIS GATES, in grateful memorial of the diſintereſted, unmerited and unexampled generoſity and greatneſs of ſoul diſplayed by the preſent Grand Monarch of France, in entering into a Treaty with the Grand Confederacy of America, to guaranty and ſecure our independence, liberty, free trade and happineſs; taking no advantage of our infant ſtate of weakneſs and neceſſity; aſking no reward for his great and generous ſervices; freely beſtowing us alſo great territory; giving us free trade to all the world; and even permitting us to make a ſeparate peace with Britain, our barbarous oppreſſor, tho' he ſhould be involved in a moſt expenſive war on our account: and now at this time ſending a fleet to beat off the Engliſh harpies, who have committed ſuch ſavage and wanton cruelties along our coaſts.—GATES is alſo a part of the child's name, in memory of the great victory obtained by that General over General Burgoyne, under the ſuperior command of the great and amiable American General Waſhington, whoſe illuſtrious name ſhall live as long as the annals of America, as the firſt of Generals and beſt of true Patriots, and after whom the ſame Gentleman had named a ſon before. Thus by the ſmiles of the Great God of Juſtice on our righteous cauſe, we are now ſafe in the alliance of the great French nation, who, notwithſtanding the prejudices the Engliſh had inſtilled into us, will be found from all impartial hiſtory the moſt wiſe, politic, active, lively and enterprizing nation in Europe, the moſt tractable and obedient to good rules and laws, and who can beſt ſupport under difficulties, being only rendered more alert by ſtruggling under them; to whom the Americans will ſhew the character of the antient Greeks, which in many things we have long imitated, viz.

"*A generous friendſhip no cold medium knows,*
"*But with one love, with one reſentment glows.*"

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

On Lord NORTH's *Recantation.*

WHEN North firſt began,
With his *taxation plan*,
The Colonies all to ſupplant;
To *Britain's true cauſe*,
And her *liberty*, *laws*,
O! how did he ſcorn to *recant*.

O! how did he boaſt,
Of his pow'r and his hoſt,
Alternately ſwagger and cant;
Of Freedom ſo dear,
Not a word would he hear,
Nor believe he'd be *forc'd* to *recant*.

That Freedom he ſwore,
They ne'er ſhould have more,
Their money to give and to grant;
Whene'er they *addreſs'd*,
What diſdain he expreſs'd,
Not thinking they'd make him *recant*.

He armies ſent o'er
To America's ſhore,
New government there to tranſplant;
But ev'ry campaign
Prov'd his force to be vain,
Yet ſtill he refus'd to *recant*.

But with all their bombaſt,
They were ſo beat at laſt,
As to ſilence his impious rant;
Who for want of ſucceſs,
Could at laſt do no leſs,
Than draw in his horns, and *recant*.

With his brother Burgoyne,
He is *forc'd* now to join,
And a *treaty of peace* for to want;
Says he ne'er more will fight,
But will give up his right
To taxation, and freely *recant*.

With the great Gen'ral Howe,
He'd be very glad now,
He ne'er had engag'd in the jaunt;
And ev'ry proud Scot,
In the *dev'liſh plot*,
With his Lordſhip are *forc'd* to *recant*.

Old England, alas!
They have brought to ſuch paſs,
Too late are propoſals extant;
America's loſt,
Our glory at moſt,
Is only that—*tyrants recant*. FACT.

EPITAPH *on a Taxation Bill, lately ſlain by its author, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

HERE lies a foe, whom Britons know,
Has lately thouſands ſlain;
Would I could add no King ſo mad,
To raiſe this foe again.

The difference between animal *and* human Optics.

An EPIGRAM.

PRAY tell me, bright Phœbus,
Why in *novem diebus*,
Young *puppies* their *eyelids diſcloſe*;
When *George*, who's near *forty*,
Robuſt, ſtout, and hearty,
Can't ſee *half the length of his noſe?*

By virtue of an order from the Court of Admiralty, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th of Auguſt, at ten o'clock, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Plumſtead's wharf,

JAMAICA ſpirits in hogſheads, molaſſes in hogſheads and tierces, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, Madeira wine in pipes and quarter-caſks, coffee in tierces, barrels and bags, piemento in bags, limes in barrels, being the cargo of the ſloop Charlotte, taken by Capt. Robert Collins, of the armed boat Hornet, and Capt. Murphy, of the armed ſloop Adventure. Ready money to be paid as ſoon as the goods are ſold.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marſhal.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE full ſuit of SAILS, which are all new except the main ſail, one topgallant ſail and one ſtudding-ſail, which are nearly half worn. Alſo to be ſold with the ſails, two ANCHORS, one wt. 6:3:27, the other 2:0:2; two old CABLES, with the whole quantity of iron work for a brig. Any perſon wanting ſuch a ſuit of ſails, &c. may know the terms by applying to SHIPLEY and CANBY, living at the Brandywine Mills in Wilmington.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield Townſhip, Bucks County, on the 2d of June laſt, a black MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve or fourteen years old; ſhe hath no brand nor ear mark. The owner coming, proving his property and paying reaſonable charges, may have her again. JOSEPH FREY.

Abington, July 20, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM JENKINS, late of the Townſhip of Abington, in the County of Philadelphia, inn-keeper, deceaſed, to make ſpeedy payment: And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be properly adjuſted and paid, by

SARAH JENKINS, Executrix.

BONNET and FULLERS PASTEBOARD, to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the houſe of William Reckitt, late of Kingſeſſing Townſhip, deceaſed, on Monday the 17th inſt. viz.

BREEDING mares and colts, milch cows, young cattle, ſwine, farming utenſils, houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

N. B. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions will be made known and attendance given by

JOSEPH STILES, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD at Public Auction,

On the eighteenth of Auguſt inſtant,

ALL kinds of houſhold and kitchen furniture, together with ſundry articles of ſtore goods; late the property of ALEXANDER BARTRAM; confiſcated and ſeized, agreeable to an act of Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Alſo to be ſold by Public Auction, on Thurſday the 20th inſt. all the houſhold furniture, a chariot and a cow, late the property of JOSEPH GALLOWAY; now confiſcated and ſeized for the uſe of the ſtate.

And on Saturday the 22d inſt. will be ſold in like manner, the houſhold goods and a Negro Wench of WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of this city.

N. B. Theſe ſales will be held at the late dwellings of the above-mentioned perſons, where attendance will be given by the Agents.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL WETHERILL,

At his dwelling-houſe and manufactory, between Market and Arch ſtreets, above Fifth-ſtreet, on Hudſon's Square,

JEANS, corded Dimitys, white and brown Linen, Shalloons, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

FRANCIS GURNEY,

The corner of Front and Union-ſtreets,

REDWOOD and copperaſs; green and bohea tea; ſugar, coffee and pepper; ruffled ſhirts; pins by the packet; ſpirits and Antigua rum; ſalt, &c. at the loweſt prices for caſh.

WILLIAM SHEAFF,

Has for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at his ſtore at the corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Jacob Barge's ſtore,

CHOICE ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, whiſkey, loaf ſugar, muſcovado ditto in barrels, coffee, cotton, &c. &c.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

In Front ſtreet, near the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in the houſe known by the name of Sproat's Vendue-ſtore,

A LARGE aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, by wholeſale, amongſt which are the following articles, viz. ſuperfine broadcloths, ſecond ditto, coatings, duffils, denims of all colours, cotton velvets, cambricks, muſlins, lawn handkerchiefs, check linen ditto, cotton ditto, ſewing ſilk, mohair and twiſt, a quantity of ſaddlery, ivory and horn combs, barbers ditto, ſnuff boxes, razors, knives, ſnuffers, ſpectacles, ſhoe and knee buckles, chapes, door and cheſt locks, a quantity of ſaws, and ſundry other articles on the moſt reaſonable terms.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Kingſeſſing Townſhip, near the Lower Ferry, on the 6th inſt. (Auguſt) the following articles, viz. three long cotton gowns, one ſhort ditto; three ſhifts, one of fine linen; two white aprons; two white linen quilted petticoats, one lined with white, the other check, quilted in large diamonds ſingle; one red calimanco ditto, quilted in large flowers; one blue and white ſtriped lincey petticoat; one red flannel ditto; one white ſhirt, one pair of cotton ſtockings; two womens caps, one of flowered kenting with a lawn border, the other muſlin; one kenting handkerchief marked E. H. three ſingle ditto; one black mode bonnet lined with white; one red ſilk handkerchief; one pair of womens leather pumps, pretty much worn; one pair of mens ſhoes, almoſt new; one ſheet, of white Iriſh ſheeting linen, marked E. C. E. one pair of ſilver locket ſleeve buttons; one pair of pinchbeck ſhoe buckles; with ſeveral other articles. All the gowns but one, and moſt of the linen, were ſtarched and rough dried.—Whoever gives information of the perſon or perſons concerned in the above robbery, ſo that the owner may have the goods again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for the goods, and no queſtions aſked. EDWARD CAVANAGH.

THOSE Perſons who have ſubſcribed to WILLIAM FAULKNER for BEER, are deſired to call on him next Monday. 2t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 6th inſt. (Auguſt) a Mulatto boy named CHARLES HICKS, about eleven or twelve years of age; had on a blue cloth jacket, red cloth breeches, but neither hat, ſhoes nor ſtockings: He is a chimney-ſweeper. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to Mrs. ZEDWITZ, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WAS taken up on the 30th of July laſt, a dark brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, two years old, had a lock on her near fore foot. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, and will prove his property and pay charges, may have her again by applying to CHRISTOPHER MOORE, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

PRINCIPLES OF POLITENESS,

AND OF

KNOWING THE WORLD:

By the late LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Methodiſed and digeſted under diſtinct heads, with Additions, by the Reverend Dr. JOHN TRUSLER.

CONTAINING—Every inſtruction neceſſary to complete the Gentleman and Man of Faſhion, to teach him a knowledge of life, and make him well received in all companies.

N. B. Books in arts, ſciences and entertainment; new dramatic pieces; bibles of various kinds; Engliſh, Latin and Greek ſchool books; alſo excellent ink powder, are now for ſale at BELL's Book-ſtore in Third-ſtreet.

Lower Merion, June 28, 1778.

STOLEN laſt night, from the plantation of Philip Syng, near the ten mile ſtone, on the Lancaſter road, a dark bay HORSE, better than fifteen hands high, without brand or ear mark, has loſt one of his fore ſhoes, about ſix years old, paces when rode, but trots in a carriage, and has a ſmall hard lump juſt below the right knee on the inſide of his leg. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or SIXTY DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges on delivery, paid by THOMAS POTTS, of Pottſgrove, DAVID POTTS, of Philadelphia, or PHILIP SYNG, at the plantation above mentioned.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Hemmings's ſtable near the Play-houſe, and may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe this day at eleven o'clock,

SIX young HORSES, in prime order for ſaddle and carriage.

Elizabeth-Town, July 29, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my company, about the firſt of July, a certain CORNELIUS BARCALOW, about five feet ten inches high, thin viſage, ruddy complexion, light brown hair, about twenty-two years of age; 'tis believed he is lurking ſomewhere about the neighbourhood of Allen-Town. Whoever takes up ſaid Deſerter and ſecures him in any gaol in the United States, or delivers him to any officer belonging to the regiment, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN BURROWES, Captain.

N B. All perſons are forewarned not to harbour ſaid deſerter at their peril.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY'S OFFICE is kept at GEORGE HONEY'S, Jun. Deputy Marſhal, in Cherry Alley, near Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JUST OPENED, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail,

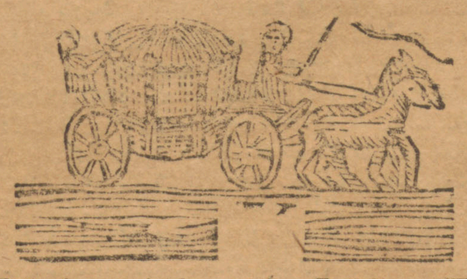
By JOHN LEVINS,

In Market ſtreet, at the corner of Strawberry Alley,

A LARGE aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are the following Goods, viz. broad-cloths, trimmings, Bengals, harebines, camblets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, checks, ſtriped Hollands, printed jeanets, ſtriped camblets, black ſtocks, cambricks, lawns, muſlins, Perſians of different colours, pelongs, ſattins, taffeties, black modes, kenting handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Iriſh linens, ribbands of all colours, ſilk handkerchiefs, catgut, kenting and gauzes, thread and cotton ſtockings, raw ſilk ditto, fine Scotch thread, coloured ditto, ſilk and worſted knee garters, watch ſtrings, worſted ſtockings, bindings, ſilk ferreting, drillings, felt hats, garters, tapes and laces, buckles, ſciſſars and thimbles, ivory and horn combs, ſhoemakers pincers, gimlets and corkſcrews, portmanteau locks, cutteau and pen knives, ſheep ſheers, ſtock buckles, gilt buttons, pound pins and needles, pins by the packet, muſtard, mens ſhoes, ink powder, playing cards, mock garnets, pearl beads, necklaces, ſpelling-books, primers, pocket-books, orderly books, receipt ditto, wafers, congo tea in caniſters, bohea tea in barrels; good proof whiſkey by the hogſhead, barrel, or ſmaller quantity, for thirty-two ſhillings and ſix-pence per gallon.

Alſo Silk Stockings, Gloves and Mits, white and coloured. 4 w.

A WAGGON and four HORSES, with harneſs compleat, to be ſold. Enquire of JAMES JONES, in Blockley Townſhip, Philadelphia County, or of SAMUEL HOWELL, oppoſite to the Priſon in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.



THIS is to inform the Public, That the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil County, Maryland, has erected a STAGE-WAGGON, to go twice a week from thence to Philadelphia, leaving the Head of Elk on Mondays and Fridays, and the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, returning by way of Chriſtiana Bridge, Newport, Wilmington and Cheſter: He will carry paſſengers and light goods at as reaſonable rates as he can afford. Poſt-riders from the different parts of the country below the Head of Elk may be ſupplied with the Philadelphia public papers, the Tueſdays paper on Wedneſday, and the Saturdays paper on Sunday; and all commands that he may be favoured with he will endeavour to fulfil with care and fidelity.—As this buſineſs muſt be of particular advantage to the Public, he is in hopes of meeting with proper encouragement; and he will make it his ſtudy to give all the ſatisfaction in his buſineſs that he is capable of.

HENRY ROBINSON.

NOTICE is hereby given to every perſon willing to undertake the re-building of the bridge acroſs Cheſter creek, at the borough of Cheſter, That the Commiſſioners will attend ſaid buſineſs at Cheſter the 26th day of Auguſt inſt.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber,

Living in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter County,

THE valuable Merchant Mills and Saw Mill ſituate on the main branch of Brandywine, formerly called Jones's Mills, having two pair of ſtones, one whereof is burrs of the very beſt quality, the other Cologne, with bouſting cheſts and good cloths which go by water; the Mills have been all lately repaired, and water plenty in the drieſt ſeaſon with a trifling expence of keeping the dam and race in repair; it is turned by the main branch of Brandywine: The Mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare. Alſo a good dwelling, part frame and part ſtone, and a well of water at the door; a good frame barn, ſtables, and a good coopers ſhop near the Mills, with about thirty acres of good land, whereon is a good bearing orchard of the beſt kind of fruit, with about nine acres of good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with a very little expence: All in good repair, and pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, where there is plenty of grain of all kinds. Any perſon inclining to view the mills and place, may apply to the ſubſcriber at ſaid Mills.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

TWO PIPES of choice old

RED WINE,

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL INGLIS.

TO BE SOLD BY

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A FEW hogſheads of Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and French rum, loaf ſugar, coffee, tea, nutmegs, currants, and a ſmall aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods.

WANTED,

As an apprentice in the Mercantile buſineſs,

A SMART active Youth, who will have the opportunity of learning the French language, and being made acquainted with ſeveral eminent houſes in that country. Any Gentleman who is deſirous of placing his ſon in ſuch a ſituation, may be informed of particulars by applying to FRANCIS DAYMON, in Front-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the Coffee-houſe.

Said DAYMON has for ſale, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Bickley's Alley, a few doors from Market-ſtreet, muſcovado and loaf ſugar, Antigua rum, moſaſſes, coffee, tea, claret, and ſeveral other articles, which he intends to diſpoſe of for Continental currency only, at the loweſt prices.

GOLD LACE, SILVER LACE, and BUTTONS,

Are cleaned in the beſt manner, by

ALLAN MEUROSS,

At the corner of Race-ſtreet, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

WHERE officers, gentlemen and merchants may have old and new lace, or epaulets that have either been worn, damaged with ſalt water, or otherwiſe ſullied or ſtained, cleaned and brightened to as great perfection and with as much elegance as they are done in London or Paris.

He alſo makes and ſells gold, ſilver, ſilk and worſted trimmings for hats, hooks and eyes, cords for ladies cloaks; likewiſe gold, ſilver and ſilk watch and cane ſtrings.

N. B. Said MEUROSS gives ready money for old gold and ſilver lace.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1778.

THE Co-partnerſhip of WILLING, MORRIS, and Co. having expired with the year 1777, all perſons having claims or demands on that ſociety are requeſted to exhibit them to ROBERT MORRIS, who is ready to ſettle and pay the ſame: And ſuch as remain in their debt are deſired to make payment to either of the ſubſcribers.

THOMAS WILLING.
ROBERT MORRIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED on the 20th inſt. (July) from the Continental ſervice, a Waggoner, inliſted for one year, named JOSEPH DUNKERLEA, about five feet ten inches high, light and freſh complexion; had on at the time of deſerting, a ſhort red jacket with ſleeves, oznabrug trowſers and black ſtockings. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter and lodges him in any of the Continental gaols in this ſtate, ſhall (by proper information given at the Quarter-Maſter General's office in this city) receive the above reward.

J. NORMAN, ENGRAVER,

Oppoſite the old Work-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public in general, that he engraves architecture, landſcapes, frontiſpieces, ſhop bills, bills of exchange, cyphers, ornaments, &c. in the neateſt and beſt manner: Likewiſe Copper-plate printing.

He has for ſale, by the dozen or retail, new and compleat inſtructions for the violin, maps of the continent, ditto of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, childrens books, drawing books, pocket almanacks, a plan of the city of Philadelphia and a neat engraving of the New Gaol, a print of General Waſhington, the engagement between the Row-gallies and the Roebuck, the cannonade at Trenton; alſo a few aſſes-ſkin memorandum-books, &c.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 17th day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Yelverton Taylor (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſchooner or veſſel called the *Phœnix*, lately commanded by Robert Gilbert, burthen about ten tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſchooner, her cargo, &c. or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

July 29, ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 21th day of Auguſt inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of *Jonathan Dickinſon, Serjeant,* (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the *Albion*, burthened about 200 tons, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Auguſt 1, 1778.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1778.

ALL perſons whom it may concern are deſired to take notice, that JOHN HOLKER, Eſquire, is commiſſioned Agent for the Marine of France, by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the United States of North-America.

By order of the Marine Committee of Congreſs,

JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

JAMES CLARK,

CONTINUES to dye as formerly, ſilks, cloths, ſtuffs, jeans, and all kinds of cotton cloth, thread, yarn and worſted dyed blue, &c. Mens cloaths cleaned, ſcarlet cloaths re-dyed and ſtains taken out; the whole done with expedition and care. Work taken in at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, betwixt Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and at his dye-houſe in Water-ſtreet, betwixt Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Commiſſions from the country ſpeedily executed.

A ſmall quantity of excellent old

COFFEE,

TO BE SOLD BY

WOODDROP SIMS,

At Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY

JACOB NAGLEE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

SPIRITS or oil of turpentine, wholeſale and retail; white roſin; brown roſin; alſo a ſmall quantity of ground ginger.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

Laſt night, from the ſubſcribers,

A BROWN STEAR, with a white face and large horns; alſo a red HEIFER, with wide horns; both fat. Likewiſe a red HEIFER, with a ſmall ſtreak of white along her back, ſome white on her belly and briſkit, a mark in each ear, lately calved. Whoever takes up the ſaid Cattle and ſecures them, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS for each, or TWELVE DOLLARS for each if the thief is ſecured ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BUTLER, in the Manor of Moreland,
Or THOMAS LEECH.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

Out of a paſture behind William Drewry's rope-yard, a few days after the enemy left Philadelphia,

A BAY MARE, fourteen and a half hands high, half Engliſh blood, a remarkable thin mane, long ears, a ſmall white blaze in her fore head, trots and canters. Whoever will give information of ſaid mare to the Printer hereof, or to JAMES BARNES, in Southwark, ſhall receive a reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1778.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the Public in general, That he now occupies the LIVERY STABLES formerly JOHN HALE's, in Lombard ſtreet, near the New-Market, where he will entertain HORSES by the year or night, having the beſt accommodations, and ſuitable places for carriages. FRANCIS PROCTER, Senior.

TO BE SOLD,

SPES-UTIE ISLAND, That well-known tract of land lying near Cheſapeake-Bay, containing between two and three thouſand acres, the greateſt part of which ſuppoſed to be equal in fertility to any land on the Continent. It lies contigous to ſeveral markets. It is divided into three plantations, on one of which is a very good dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen and other convenient out-houſes, beautifully ſituated and healthy, with exceeding good water on all the places. There is alſo a barn, ſtables, and other houſes on each place. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Hartford County, near the premiſes.

FRANCIS HOLLAND.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church in Third-ſtreet,

PHILADELPHIA,

GUSTAVUS VASA,

THE

Deliverer of His Country.

Inſcribed to His Excellency

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Thirteen United States of America.

Shall tyrant policy and ſlaviſh fear
To Freedom's ſweeteſt tale ſhut Britain's ear?
Shall her brave ſons the Patriot Chief diſclaim?
Her infants ſhould be taught to liſp his name.

ANONYMOUS.

Written by HENRY BROOKE, Eſquire, Author of the Fool of Quality, of the Hiſtory of Juliet Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, Juſt publiſhed and now ſelling at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

THE POLITICAL DUENNA:

A COMIC OPERA, in three acts, as it is performed by the ſervants of his Britannic Majeſty.

With two remarkable LETTERS on American Affairs:

I. A Letter to Mr. John Weſley, on his calm addreſs to the Americans. Supposed to be written by the celebrated Junius.

II. A Letter from an Iriſh Gentleman in London to his friend and countryman, in his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, in America.

PERSONIFICATIONS in the Duenna.

Don Louis, K—g of B——n. Mac Boot, Earl of B—te. Boreas, Lord N—h. Twitcher Lord S——h. Minden, Lord G—e G—m—e. Mungo Jerry Dyſon. Weatherbeaten, Counſellor W—dd—rl——e. Caen-Wood, Lord M—ſf—d. Dart-Ford, Lord D—tm—h. Canting John, John Weſley. Pinchey, Trinket-maker to his B——c M——y. Lieutenant of the Navy. Clara Raymond, Miſtreſs to Lord S——.

N. B. Bibles of various kinds, with Engliſh, Latin, and Greek School-books, are now ſelling at Bell's Book-ſtore.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMPLETE ſett of SALT WORKS at Great Egg harbour, conſiſting of four large PANS and ſeveral KETTLES, ſuppoſed to contain three or four thouſand gallons, together with the buildings, ſalt-houſe, drying houſe, dwelling houſe, and ſtables; a team of horſes, an ox ditto, and two milch cows. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to FRAZER KINSLEY at Great-Egg Harbour, or to PETER JANUARY in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton Alley,

TANNERS oil, ſpermaceti candles, bar iron, nail rods country made ſteel, iron tea-kettles, race ginger. Alſo a quantity of DRY GOODS, among which are a variety of piece goods, coarſe and fine linens, ſcarf twiſt, &c. Likewiſe a ſuit of old SAILS for a ſloop of 75 tons.

Juſt opened, and to be ſold by

JOHN THOMSON,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A GOOD aſſortment of SADDLERY, among which are ſilver plated bitts and ſtirrups, poliſhed and tinned ditto; plated, ſpring and tinned ſpurs; ſilver mounted and plain horſe-whips, chaiſe and coach ditto, tuft nails, tacks, braſs nails and coach bullions, braſs barrel'd ſteel ſprings, harneſs buckles and white ſets, ſtraining and woollen girth webbs; worſted, mohair and ſilk fringes, hammer-cloth ditto, womens worſted reins, chaiſe ditto, Turky ſtripes, worſted and hair pluſhes of different colours, &c. &c.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill about the twelfth of this inſt. (July) three HORSES, one a white, about nine years old, branded on the near ſide both ſhoulder and buttock L, about fourteen hands high, ſhod all round, trots and canters. The other two are ſorrels; one dark, with a blaze in his face, about thirteen hands high, nine years old, branded I D on the near buttock, trots and canters; the other a light ſorrel, about fourteen hands high, with a ſmall blaze in his face, paces and trots, ſhod before, is hog backed, about fourteen years old, and a little chafed on the breaſt with chair harneſs. Alſo a red COW, about nine years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, a little white acroſs her loins, white belly, and the tips of her horns cut off. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes and cow, or either of them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for the whole, or TEN DOLLARS *for each horſe, and* FIVE DOLLARS *for the cow, with reaſonable charges, paid by*

JOSEPH OGDEN.

TO BE LET for one or more years, Or SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

THE Houſe and Plantation now in the tenure of the ſubſcriber, on the Reading road, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; the houſe is two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a number of ſtone ſheds and ſtabling, barn, good garden, and pump of water; ſuitable for a gentleman's retreat, being as elegant and healthy a ſituation as any in the State, or for a ſtore or public-houſe, being very convenient and a good ſtand. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at Mr. Samuel Fiſher's, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. 6w. ANDREW BUNNER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1778.

THE

Pennſylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

PARIS, *April* 20.

ACcording to authentic letters from Toulon, Count d'Eſtaing ſailed from that place the 13th inſtant with his ſquadron, conſiſting of 13 ſhips of the line and five frigates, on board which were embarked 2000 bomb ſhells, ſix mortars, other military ſtores, and 1000 land forces, tents to form a camp, and proviſions for ſix months; but their place of deſtination is a ſecret.

Before the departure of this fleet, a bed of crimſon damaſk, laced with gold, was put in the largeſt ſhip, in an apartment richly furniſhed and decorated. It was known that ſome perſons of diſtinction were to occupy that apartment, and we likewiſe heard of their arrival at Aix, from whence they are to go to La Seme, a village in the neigbourhood of Toulon, the place deſigned for them to embark at. This embarkation was made with the moſt profound myſtery, and the public can only yet form conjectures on the ſubject. Secrecy has been no leſs obſerved in regard to the real deſtination of the ſquadron; it is preſumed only to be pretty remote, from the quantities of proviſions that have been embarked. Each ſhip is provided with three ſets of ſails.

Paris, April 21. Many conjectures are formed of the deſtination of the Toulon fleet. Some perſons apprehend they are gone to Jamaica; as the conqueſt of that iſland they think would materially affect the public credit at home. Some of the Miniſtry think they are bound to North America, and they tremble for the fate of both Lord and General Howe.

Paris, April 29. Though Meſſrs. Girard and Deane ſailed with the Count d'Eſtaing, yet they were not the perſons for whom the grand department was fitted up. The Count himſelf keeps the key of his apartment, and two perſons who arrived at a particular poſt, the evening before, embarked maſked, on board this veſſel.

Berlin, April 5. The King reviewed all the regiments of our garriſon on the plains of Charlottenburgh, and expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at the appearance they made: After the review he addreſſed all the General Officers preſent, among whom were his Royal Brothers, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, in the following manner:

"GENTLEMEN,

"Moſt of us have ſerved together from our earlieſt days, and are grown grey in the ſervice of our country; we conſequently know each other perfectly well; we have borne our ſhare in the fatigues and troubles of war, and I make no doubt but you are as unwilling to ſhed blood as I am. But my dominions are now threatened; my duty, as a King, obliges me to protect my ſubjects, and to take the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious meaſures to diſperſe, if poſſible, the ſtorm that hangs over them. To effect theſe important purpoſes, I rely upon that zeal for my ſervice, and that attachment to my perſon, which you have always expreſſed, and which I never yet failed to experience at your hands; and you may reſt aſſured, Gentlemen, that I ſhall ever acknowledge, with a heart felt ſatisfaction, the ſervices that I am ſure you will render to your King and country. But let me entreat you never to loſe ſight of humanity, even when your enemies are in your power; and to cauſe the moſt exact diſcipline to be obſerved by the troops under your command. For my part I wiſh not to travel like a King; rich and gawdy equipages have no charms for me; but as infirm as I now am, I cannot travel as I formerly did, when in the vigour of youth, I ſhall be obliged to uſe a poſt chaiſe, and I leave you at liberty to do the ſame; but in the day of battle you ſhall ſee me on horſeback, and I hope that my Generals will not fail, in that, to imitate their King."

After his Majeſty had finiſhed this addreſs, the miniſter of the war department declared that the King had been graciouſly pleaſed to order preſents to be made in the following proportion to all the officers of the army, to enable them to equip themſelves for the camp.

To every General five hundred rix dollars—To every Colonel two hundred—To every Major one hundred and fifty—To every Captain one hundred—to every Lieutenant eighty—To every Enſign ſixty.

And that the pay of all the troops, from the day they take the field, ſhall be augmented one fourth, as well in money as proviſions.

The King's departure is fixed for the 7th.

LONDON, *April* 23.

The following Admirals have their flags now flying at Spithead, viz.

Admiral Keppel	90 guns,	Prince George.
Harland,	90	Queen.
Palliſer,	90	Ocean.
Pye,	80	Princeſs Amelia.
Barrington,	74	Prince of Wales.
Parker,	74	Royal Oak.
Montague,	64	Europe.

This morning, at ſeven o'clock, their Majeſties ſet off, by land, for Portſmouth, to review the grand naval fleet, now lying at Spithead; and which, when joined by ſome ſhips ordered round from Chatham and the Nore, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of 42 ſail of the line. As their Majeſties were to travel at the rate of twelve miles in an hour, and only one hour was to be allowed for changing of horſes, they were expected to arrive there by two o'clock. They are to lie at the commiſſioner's houſe, and return to town on Monday evening.

Thurſday orders were ſent down to Portſmouth for no foreigner of any nation to be ſuffered to go into any of his Majeſty's docks; and the ſame orders were likewiſe ſent to Chatham.

On Thurſday Admiral Keppel went to Spithead, to take upon him the command of the fleet, and was ſaluted at the platform with 15 guns. The ſame day all the ſmall veſſels, tranſports, and merchant ſhips, that lay at Spithead, were ordered to remove into Stoke's Bay and the Motherbank, in order to make room for the men of war to form themſelves into a line of battle.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

By virtue of an order from the Judge of the Admiralty of the State of New Jerſey, on Thurſday the 20th inſt. (Auguſt) at ten o'clock in the morning, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia,

UPWARDS of thirty eight hogſheads of St. Kitts rum, a quantity of carpenters and joiners tools, door and other locks, hinges, hand ſaws, files, nails, ſad irons, with a variety of other hard-ware, &c. &c.

Alſo a ſmall quantity of oznabrigs and bleached Ruſſia drabs, part of the cargo of the prize ſloop Lark; and two caſks of Carolina indigo, part of the cargo of the prize ſloop Lucy. JOHN STOKES, Marſhal.

RUM, whiſkey, French brandy, gin, coffee, tea, indigo, ſweet oil in caſks, copperaſs, Indian corn, iron pots, ſuperfine and common flour, tobacco by the hogſhead, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his ſtore the third wharf below the Bridge.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1778.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY NEILL, deceaſed, by bond, note, book-debt, or for houſe rent, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accompts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled, by

SARAH NEILL, Adminiſtratrix.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. A dwelling houſe and bake-houſe, with two ovens, to be let in ſaid eſtate.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Saucon Townſhip, Northampton County, on the night of the 5th inſt. (Auguſt) a yellow bay HORSE, with a ſmall bald face, about ſix years old, fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, two hind feet and one fore foot white. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

PHILIP BOCHAKER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Manheim Townſhip, York County, on the 16th of July laſt, a bay HORSE, about twelve years old, branded on the near thigh VH. has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

1. WILLIAM GODFREY.

Imported and to be ſold by

ANDREW TYBOUT,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

OLD Coniac brandy, in hogſheads and anchors; bohea tea in cheſts and half cheſts, green tea, coffee in bags and barrels, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, beſt Engliſh wool cards by the dozen or ſingle pair; green, blue and purple coloured camblets; blue and ſcarlet broadcloths and ſhalloons; hair twiſt, blue coat and veſt buttons, pinchbeck ditto, black Barcelona ſilk handkerchiefs, table knives and forks, Holland ſtripes and checks, mens neat ſhoes and pumps, ſewing needles, ſewing ſilk and white thread, blackſmiths files; cloves, cinnamon, mace and nutmegs; an aſſortment of Medicines, viz. jeſuits bark, rhubarb, manna, calomile, ſago, opium, ſaffron, cantharides, aſſafœtida, ippecacuana, ſenna, jalop, quickſilver, camphor, crem. tartar, and tartar emetic. 6 t.

Juſt imported and to be ſold by

HASSENCLEVER AND JACOBI,

In Second ſtreet, midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, The following articles, viz.

CAMPHOR, Opium, Cantharides, Sal Epſom, Madeira and Liſbon Wine, French Brandy, a quantity of Pins, alſo ſuperfine, fine and coarſe Boulting Cloths.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Moreland Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 9th of April laſt, a light bay HORSE, thirteen and a half hands high, eight or nine years old. At the ſame time came a dun MARE, of a ſmall ſize, eight years old. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

TIMOTHY ROBERTS.

Cheſterfield, Burlington County, Aug. 7, 1778.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a ſilk and worſted long gown, a blue quilt, a fine ſhift, a pillow-caſe, and fifteen ſhillings in money; ſuppoſed to have been taken by a woman who left Philadelphia when the enemy did, and who has been in the neighbourhood ever ſince: ſhe is a ſhort thick woman, pock-marked, with brown hair, and ſtutters in her ſpeech; had on a black petticoat, a callico ſhort gown, a black bonnet, and was bare footed: Perhaps ſhe may put on ſome of the ſtolen cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid woman and delivers her to JONATHAN GESS or ADAM PARKER, living in Burlington, or JOSEPH VANDYKE, in Water-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by ISRAEL WRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of David Brenton, tavern-keeper,

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on High-ſtreet, near the upper Market-houſe, with the privilege of an alley three feet wide, with a good cellar under the whole. There is alſo a good brick kitchen adjoining the Houſe. The Houſe is 20 feet front, and 33 feet deep. The lot back of the Houſe is 33 feet deep, and the ſame width of the Houſe. There is a pump of excellent water before the door. The whole of it is ſubject to a ground rent of 3s. 9d. per ann. Should any perſon incline to purchaſe before the day of ſale, they will be pleaſed to apply to JONATHAN RUMFORD *jun. at Wilmington, for terms*

N. B. Alſo to be ſold by ſaid Rumford, a few hogſheads of choice molaſſes, and a few barrels of good Muſcovado Sugar. 2 w.

Germantown, Philadelphia County, AUGUST 4, 1778.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on Saturday the 15th inſtant (Auguſt) at the houſe of Abraham Paſtorious in Germantown,

ALL his Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of feather beds, bedding, chair and deſk. Likewiſe a cow, a cart, ſome rye in the ſtraw, an apple mill, preſs, and near forty Cords of tanners bark.

Alſo on Monday the 24th will be ſold by public vendue at the houſe of Chriſtopher Sauer, in Germantown, and continue from day to day till all is ſold, all his Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of feather beds, bedding, chairs tables, deſks, corner cubbards, and kitchen furniture, all his types, printing preſs, &c. &c. Likewiſe a large aſſortment of printed bibles, a variety of other ſorts ready for binding, in the Dutch language, and a number of Dutch and Engliſh books ready bound. A large aſſortment of paints and oil a quantity of ſulphur, antimony, allum, vitrols ſpirits of turpentine, ſweet oil, a variety of drugs, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by GEORGE SMITH, *Agent P. C.*

N. B. The ſale to begin preciſely at 10 *o'clock every day.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 11.

LAST Thurſday being the day appointed by Congreſs for the audience of the Sieur Gerard, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that Miniſter received audience accordingly. In purſuance of the ceremonial eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, the Honourable Richard Henry Lee, Eſquire, one of the Delegates from Virginia, and the Honourable Samuel Adams, Eſq; one of the Delegates from Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in a coach and ſix, provided by Congreſs, waited upon the Miniſter at his houſe: In a few minutes, the Miniſter and the two Delegates entered the coach, Mr. Lee placing himſelf at the Miniſter's left hand on the back ſeat, Mr. Adams occupying the front ſeat: The Miniſter's chariot being behind, received his Secretary. The carriages being arrived at the State-Houſe in this city, the two Members of Congreſs placing themſelves at the Miniſter's left hand, a little before one o'clock, introduced him to his chair in the Congreſs chamber; the Preſident and Congreſs ſitting—the chair was placed fronting the Preſident. The Miniſter being ſeated, he gave his credentials into the hand of his Secretary, who advanced and delivered them to the Preſident. The Secretary of Congreſs then read and tranſlated them: which being done, Mr. Lee announced the Miniſter to the Preſident and Congreſs, at this time, the Preſident, the Congreſs, and the Miniſter roſe together: He bowed to the Preſident and the Congreſs; they bowed to him: Whereupon the whole ſeated themſelves. In a moment, the Miniſter roſe and made a ſpeech to the Congreſs, they ſitting. The ſpeech being finiſhed, the Miniſter ſat down, and giving a copy of his ſpeech to his Secretary, he preſented it to the Preſident. The Preſident and the Congreſs then roſe, and the Preſident pronounced their anſwer to the ſpeech; the Miniſter ſtanding. The anſwer being ended, the whole were again ſeated, and the Preſident giving a copy of the anſwer to the Secretary of Congreſs, he preſented it the Miniſter. The Preſident, the Congreſs, and the Miniſter then again roſe together: The Miniſter bowed to the Preſident, who returned the ſalute, and then to the Congreſs, who alſo bowed in return: And the Miniſter having again bowed to the Preſident and received his bow, he withdrew, and was attended home in the ſame manner in which he had been conducted to the audience.

Within the bar of the Houſe, the Congreſs formed a ſemicircle on each ſide of the Preſident, and the Miniſter: the Preſident ſitting at one extremity of the circle, at a table upon a platform elevated two ſteps—the Miniſter ſitting at the oppoſite extremity of the circle in an arm chair upon the ſame level with the Congreſs. The door of the Congreſs chamber being thrown open, below the bar, about 200 gentlemen were admitted to the audience, among whom were the Vice Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, the Supreme Executive Council, the Speaker and Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly, ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction, and officers of the army.

Thus has a new and noble ſight been exhibited in this new world—the Repreſentatives of the United States of America, ſolemnly giving public audience to a Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the moſt powerful Prince in Europe. Four years ago, ſuch an event, at ſo near a day, was not in the view even of imagination: But it is the Almighty who raiſeth up; he hath ſtationed America among the powers of the earth, and cloathed her in robes of Sovereignty.

The audience being over, the Congreſs and the Miniſter at a proper hour, repaired to an entertainment by Congreſs given to the Miniſter; at which were preſent by invitation, ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction, and gentlemen of public character. The entertainment was conducted with a decorum ſuited to the occaſion; and gave the moſt perfect ſatisfaction to the whole company.

IN CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 6, 1778.

According to order the Honourable the Sieur Gerard being introduced to an audience by the two Members for that purpoſe appointed, and being ſeated in his chair, his Secretary delivered to the Preſident a letter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which was read in the words following:

Tres Chers Grands Amis et Alliés,

LES traités que nous avons ſignès avec vous, en conſequence des propoſitions que vos Deputés nous ont faites de votre part, vous ſont un garant aſſurè de notre affection pour les Etats Unis en gènèral, et pour chacun d'eux en particulier, ainſi que de l'interêt que nous prenons, et que nous prendrons conſtament à leur bonheur et à leur proſpèritè. C'eſt pour vous en convaincre d'une maniere plus particulière que nous avons nommè le Sieur Gerard, Secretaire de notre Conſeil d'Etat, pour reſider auprès de vous en qualitè de notre Miniſtre Plènipotentiaire, il connoit d'autant mieux les ſentimens que nous vous portons, et il eſt d'autant plus en etat de vous en rendre témoignage, qu'il à ètè chargè de notre part de nègocier avec vos Députès, et qu'il à ſigné avec eux les traitès qui cimentent notre union. Nous vous prions d'ajouter foi entière à tout ce qu'il vous dira de notre part principalement lorſqu'il vous aſſurera de notre affection et de notre conſtante amitiè pour vous. Sur ce nous prions Dieu qu'il vous ait, tres chers grands Amis et Alliès, en ſa ſainte et digne garde. Ecrit à Verſailles, le 28 Mars, 1778.

Votre bon Ami et Alliè,

LOUIS.

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

A nos tres chers grands Amis et Alliès, le Preſident et Membres du Congrés General des Etats Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale.

Very Dear Great Friends and Allies,

THE treaties which we have ſigned with you, in conſequence of the propoſals your Commiſſioners made to us in your behalf, are a certain aſſurance of our affection for the United States in general and for each of them in particular, as well as of the intereſt we take, and conſtantly ſhall take, in their happineſs and proſperity. It is to convince you more particularly of this, that we have nominated the Sieur Gerard, Secretary of our Council of State, to reſide among you in the quality of our Miniſter Plenipotentiary; he is the better acquainted with our ſentiments toward you, and the more capable of teſtifying the ſame to you, as he was entruſted on our part to negotiate with your Commiſſioners, and ſigned with them the treaties which cement our union. We pray you to give full credit to all he ſhall communicate to you from us, more eſpecially when he ſhall aſſure you of our affection and conſtant friendſhip for you. We pray God, very dear great Friends and Allies, to have you in his holy keeping. Verſailles, 28th March, 1778. Your good Friend and Ally,

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Under-ſigned) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

(Directed)

To our very Dear Great Friends the Preſident and Members of the General Congreſs of North-America.

The Miniſter was then announced to the Preſident and the Houſe, whereupon he aroſe and addreſſed Congreſs in a ſpeech, which when he had finiſhed, his Secretary delivered the ſame in writing to the Preſident, as follows:

Meſſieurs,

LES liaiſons que le Roi mon maitre a formeès avec les Etats Unis de l'Amerique, lui ſont ſi agrèable qu'il n'a pas voulu differer de m'envoyer reſider auprès du Congrès pour les cimenter. Il aprendra avec ſatisfaction que les ſentimens qui ont eclatè a cette occaſion, juſtifient la confiance que lui avoient inſpiré le zèle et le caractere des Dèputès des Etats Unis en France, la ſageſſe et la fermetè qui ont dirigé les reſolutions du Congrès, ainſi que la conſtance et le courage que les peuples ont fait eclater. Vous ſavez, Meſſieurs, que cette confiance à fait la baſe du plan vraiment amical et deſintereſsè ſur lequel ſa Majeſtè a traité avec les Etats Unis.

Il n'a pas dependu de ſa Majeſtè que ſes engagements n'aſſuraſſent votre independance et votre repos ſans effuſion ulterieure de ſang, et ſans aggraver les maux de l'humanitè, dont toute ſon ambition eſt daſſurer le bonheur; mais les diſpoſitions et les reſolutions hoſtiles de l'ennemi commun ayant donnè à des engagemens purement eventuels une force actuelle poſitive, permanente et indiſſoluble, le Roi, mon maitre, penſe que les deux Alliés ne doivent plus s'occuper que des moyens de les remplir de la maniere la plus utile à la cauſe commune et la plus efficace pour parvenir a la paix qui eſt l'objet de l'alliance. C'eſt d'apres ce principe que ſa Majeſtè s'eſt hatée de vous envoyer un ſecour puiſſant. Vous ne le devès, Meſſieurs, qu'a ſon amitié, à l'interêt ſincere qu'elle prend aux avantages des Etats Unis, et au deſir qu'elle a de concourrir efficacement à affermir votre repos et votre proſperité ſur des baſes honorables et ſolides. Elle eſpere d'ailleurs que les principes adoptés par les gouvernements contribueront à ètendre les liaiſons que l'interêt mutuel des peuples reſpectifs avoit d'eja commencé à ètablir entre eux.

Le principal point de mes inſtructions eſt de faire marcher ſur la même ligne les interêts de la France et ceux des Etats Unis. Je me flatte, Meſſieurs, que ma conduit paſsèe dans les affaires qui les iutereſſent, vous aura d'eja convaincu que je n'ai point de deſir plus grand que celui d'executer mes inſtructions de maniere à meriter la confiance du Congrès, l'amitiè de ſes Membres, et l'eſtime de tous les citoyens.

GERARD.

(TRANSLATION.)

Gentlemen,

THE connection formed by the King my maſter with the United States of America is ſo agreeable to him that he could no longer delay ſending me to reſide among you for the purpoſe of cementing it. It will give his Majeſty great ſatisfaction to learn that the ſentiments, which have ſhone forth on this occaſion, juſtify that confidence with which he hath been inſpired by the zeal and character of the Commiſſioners of the United States in France, the wiſdom and fortitude which have directed the reſolutions of Congreſs, and the courage and perſeverance of the people they repreſent; a confidence which you know, Gentlemen, has been the baſis of that truly amicable and diſintereſted ſyſtem, on which he hath treated with the United States.

It is not his Majeſty's fault that the engagements he hath entered into did not eſtabliſh your independence and repoſe without the further effuſion of blood and without aggravating the calamities of mankind, whoſe happineſs it is his higheſt ambition to promote and ſecure. But ſince the hoſtile meaſures and deſigns of the common enemy have given to engagements purely eventual, an immediate, poſitive, permanent and indiſſoluble force, it is the opinion of the King my maſter that the allies ſhould turn their whole attention to fulfil thoſe engagements in the manner moſt uſeful to the common cauſe and beſt calculated to obtain that peace which is the object of the alliance.

It is upon this principle his Majeſty hath haſtened to ſend you a powerful aſſiſtance which you owe only to his friendſhip, to the ſincere regard he has for every thing which relates to the advantage of the United States, and to his deſire of contributing with efficacy to eſtabliſh your repoſe and proſperity upon an honourable and ſolid foundation. And further it is his expectation that the principles which may be adopted by the reſpective governments will tend to ſtrengthen thoſe bonds of union, which have originated in the mutual intereſt of the two nations.

The principal object of my inſtructions is to connect the intereſts of France with thoſe of the United States. I flatter myſelf, Gentlemen, that my paſt conduct in the affairs, which concern them, hath already convinced you of the determination I feel to endeavour to obey my inſtructions in ſuch manner as to deſerve the confidence of Congreſs, the friendſhip of its Members, and the eſteem of the Citizens of America.

GERARD.

To which the Preſident returned the following anſwer.

SIR,

THE treaties between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States of America, ſo fully demonſtrate his wiſdom and magnanimity as to command the reverence of all nations. The virtuous citizens of America in particular, can never forget his beneficent attention to their violated rights; nor ceaſe to acknowledge the hand of a gracious Providence in raiſing them up ſo powerful and illuſtrious a friend. It is the hope and opinion of Congreſs, that the confidence his Majeſty repoſes in the firmneſs of theſe States, will receive additional ſtrength from every day's experience.

This Aſſembly are convinced, Sir, that had it reſted ſolely with the Moſt Chriſtian King, not only the Independence of theſe States would have been univerſally acknowledged, but their tranquility fully eſtabliſhed. We lament that luſt of domination, which gave birth to the preſent war, and hath prolonged and extended the miſeries of mankind. We ardently wiſh to ſheath the ſword and ſpare the farther effuſion of blood; but we are determined, by every means in our power, to fulfil thoſe eventual engagements, which have acquired poſitive and permanent force from the hoſtile deſigns and meaſures of the common enemy.

Congreſs have reaſon to believe that the aſſiſtance ſo wiſely and generouſly ſent, will bring Great Britain to a ſenſe of juſtice and moderation, promote the common intereſts of France and America, and ſecure peace and tranquility on the moſt firm and honourable foundation. Neither can it be doubted, that thoſe, who adminiſter the powers of government within the ſeveral States of this Union, will cement that connection with the ſubjects of France, the beneficial effects of which have already been ſo ſenſibly felt.

Sir, from the experience we have had of your exertions to promote the true intereſts of our country as well as your own, it is with the higheſt ſatisfaction Congreſs receive, as the firſt Miniſter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, a Gentleman, whoſe paſt conduct affords a happy preſage, that he will merit the confidence of this Body, the friendſhip of its Members, and the eſteem of the Citizens of America.

In Congreſs,

HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

Auguſt 6, 1778.

The Secretary of Congreſs then delivered to the Miniſter a copy of the foregoing reply ſigned as above; whereupon the Miniſter withdrew, and was conducted home in the manner in which he was brought to the Houſe.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A gentleman lately from New York, has favoured us with papers containing the following intelligence.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 26.

MR. Alderman Wilkes moved that General Burgoyne ſhould give an account at large of what had happened within his ſervice, as a public man, from the time he went to America till he left that continent.

Sir William Meredith objected to motions criminating the General, who had acted, not like men who here ignobly and ingloriouſly voted their country to bloodſhed and deſtruction, but had ventured his life and beſt ſervices.

Mr. Wilkes riſing up to explain, ſaid, I lay no charge to the honourable General; I was the echo of the public voice, which ſays, the Saratoga ſurrender of a whole Britiſh army, was ignominious and diſgraceful to the voice of England, and of all Europe; I therefore wiſh that the honourable General be brought to a fair trial.

Mr. George Grenville wiſhed to revive the Committee on the ſtate of the nation, now diſſolved, that the Canada papers might lie before them.

Mr. Charles Fox ſaid, that the ſame papers might be referred to a new Committee, which he would prefer, becauſe he hoped the ſame reſolutions would not be paſſed: He was for a thorough and complete inveſtigation; he was apprehenſive that upon certain queſtions being aſked, the ſpirit of the honourable General would lead him to go into the detail for his own juſtification and from his openneſs and candour, he wiſhed to ſtate the motion ſo as to take in properly the whole unreſerved diſcuſſion of theſe melancholy events. The ſurrender of the army was, as the worthy Alderman had ſaid, ignominious, whoever might be the occaſion of that ignominy, whether the General or the Miniſtry.

Lord Nugent delivered a warm panegyrick on the gallantry of General Burgoyne and his military talents, but at the ſame time endeavoured to juſtify Lord George Germaine, and to call to the recollection of the Houſe, that the Secretary of State for the colonies, in juſtifying his own part of the buſineſs, had uniformly avoided ſaying a ſyllable to prejudice the character of Mr. Burgoyne. He was againſt the enquiry, particularly from the abſence of Generals Howe and Carleton, who might be involved in the matter.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes's motion was then read by the ſpeaker, which was to this purport: "That the Houſe go into a Committee on the ſtate and preſent ſituation of the army which ſurrendered at Saratoga, and on what conditions General Burgoyne returned to Great Britain."

An amendment was then moved by Mr. Fox, and ſeconded by Mr. Powys, to conſider all the tranſactions of the Britiſh army under General Burgoyne.

Mr. Powys wiſhed the enquiry had been at firſt ſuſpended, but the Houſe having before come to certain reſolutions againſt the honourable Gentleman now on his defence, it was due to the honourable gentleman, and to his country, though all parties perhaps concerned were not preſent; but the exculpation of the Miniſter was the accuſation of the honourable General. He had wiſhed to have no ſhare in this enquiry; but finding that government had, in fact, eſtabliſhed a perfectly good conduct on the ſuppoſed errors or miſbehaviour of the General, he wiſhed to aſcertain the truth.

Mr. Cornwall ſaid, That as the queſtion was ſo put in the former Committee, on this tranſaction of Saratoga, the fault (and a very great and ſerious one it was) muſt lie either upon the Miniſter for the colonies, or the General. He thought both blameleſs and praiſe worthy. The evil lay in the fatality and incertitude of human affairs, and the chance of war. He thought it likewiſe improper on account of the conceſſion of the honourable Member, from his fairneſs and honourable ſentiments, to enter on this inquiſition; yet he thought it improper and unjuſt to urge the honourable gentleman on a ſubject ſo delicate and ſo important to himſelf.

Mr. Cornwall thought the Court of enquiry of General Officers now named, and perhaps a future Court Martial, would be proper, but the Houſe incompetent to the trial; it never had been done; and inſtanced former miſcarriages, particularly Matthews and Leſtock thirty years ago.

General Burgoyne ſaid, he underſtood the gentlemen who made the motion would propoſe queſtions. He intended to end with a motion of his own, to include the whole of theſe queſtions; but as the debate ſeemed to take a different turn, he would be for the amendment. He felt occaſion to invoke, in the fulleſt extent, the candour of the Houſe, for a man whoſe faculties at all times unequal had been expoſed. He ſtood unconnected and unſupported, neither courting nor fearing party, on the baſis of truth and his own honour, to anſwer Mr. Wilkes upon the Indian Alliance, which he had always at beſt conſidered as a neceſſary evil. He determined to go the ſoldier of the ſtate, not the executioner; upon theſe principles he had conducted himſelf, notwithſtanding what was alledged by his enemies to the contrary; he had been obliged to run a race with the Congreſs in ſecuring the alliance of the ſavages; they courted and tempted them with preſents, as well as the Britiſh; he had in more inſtances than one controled the Indians. In this town there is now a Mr. Luc, formerly

in the French ſervice, now in the ſervice of Great Britain, who has merit, he wiſhed that gentleman, inſtead of accuſing him (the General) of barbarities, had been called to the bar of this Houſe—He is an ambitious and a fortunate man. Inſtead of attacking a General unfortunate and unfaſhionable, he wiſhed the noble Lord at the head of American affairs, with whom Mr. Luc was very familiar, would ſtate the ſubſtance of Mr. Luc's allegations againſt him: Diſcharge the Indians he did, but in fact Mr. Luc and the Indians deſerted. He was near putting that man to an ignominious death, eſpecially on account of the maſſacre of that unhappy lady Miſs Ray. He ſolely penned the proclamation, and to hold out terrors, but not to carry them into execution. The purport of the convention and other queſtions, he ſhould now anſwer: Mr. Vyner handed the liſt of propoſed queſtions, which the General read, and then

Mr. Turner ſpoke to order—againſt going into a committee upon this buſineſs, much more againſt the Houſe going on in the preſent ſtate of the matter. Mr. Burgoyne went on by command of the Houſe, and at his own deſire, withing for the committee on the amendment made by Mr. Fox, becauſe he would produce papers which would develope the whole affair more fully and circumſtantially, here he could do *viva voce*. He had ſpoke handſomely of the behaviour of his troops to this day, under the moſt ſevere trials of mind and body. He ſaid there had been much deſertion, but it would be found an honourable deſertion, if that epithet could be given to deſertion; they had left letters greatly to their credit behind them of ſigning the motives for their deſertion.

He thought it his duty to refute the reaſons given by the Congreſs for their conduct.

He ſent a ſecond letter to the Congreſs, ſoliciting leave to come home, in caſe they adhered to their former reſolutions.

He read a letter from General Waſhington to him, as part of his ſpeech, dated "Head quarters, Pennſylvania, March 11, 1778;" a moſt elegant, generous and handſome letter to Gen. Burgoyne of ſome length.

Coming home, was upon his propoſal; he never was conſidered by the convention of Saratoga as a priſoner; but his propoſal to come home, was to return, if required by the Congreſs, provided the terms of the convention ſhould be protracted beyond the probable time. He came home to do juſtice to himſelf and his fellow ſoldiers, ſufferers under a convention ſigned by his hand.

A further reaſon for the committee to proceed, was in his mind, becauſe his name had been ſo often and ſo ſeriouſly called forth into debate in that houſe, and ſo freely treated without doors. The idea gone forth was, that blame was imputable ſomewhere; and if Miniſters were innocent, he was guilty. He wiſhed every Miniſter to put himſelf, for an inſtant, in his ſituation. Finding himſelf under an interdict, in the preſence of his country, where is he to juſtify himſelf ſo well as in this Houſe? He ſought military enquiries; he was denied them: Why then deny likewiſe a Parliamentary enquiry? The Parliamentary enquiry goes not only to the execution of meaſures, but the meaſures themſelves. Much was due to the men and officers under his command: why was he denied, thro' miniſterial policy, the preſence of his Sovereign, to lay their ſervices before him. General Howe indeed had the conſideration and goodneſs to fill up the vacant commiſſions in the northern army, at his (General Burgoyne's) recommendation; yet they had meritorious hopes from the Crown.

Here he, with great force of argument and ſpirit, animadverted on the diſpoſition of ſome perſons, to throw all blame off their own ſhoulders, at the loſs of the honour, and ſacrifice of the reputations of the officers and ſoldiers of this country.

He complained that in ſome parts his orders were ſuperfluous, in others deficient. He again urged the production of his papers.

He diſclaimed having any ſhare in taking the command of Canada in any degree from General Carleton, of whoſe ability, conduct, and zeal for his country, no man had a higher ſenſe: he wiſhed *all* his letters on that head had been produced and not *partial* letters: General Carleton was confirmed in the Government of the Canadian Province and army before his commiſſion was ſigned or ſolicited, and he himſelf thought the appointment perfectly wiſe of Mr. Carleton. The expedition towards Albany was not his, tho' the mode of carrying it on was in a great meaſure his. He propoſed a more extenſive and different ſyſtem of war; he totally diſavowed the *ſaving clauſe* in his inſtructions to proceed and croſs the Hudſon's river. He proved that General Frazer had always joined with him in the conſtruction of his orders, and in his plans and hazard of the execution.

Sir William Howe, and General Carleton, with whom he had never differed, nor expreſſed nor thought diſadvantageouſly of—(far from it) would, he was ſure, be equally ready and anxious to vindicate their conduct as he was. If he was guilty, he ſaid, he was deeply guilty. Here he ſpoke moſt pathetically and firmly; he called for enquiry; he ſaid he would put not only his life, but what was dearer to him, his honour, his character, and every thing to the teſt.

He ſaid, whatever might be the error or offence of the General at Saratoga, the troops under his command, once led on, had ſo exerted themſelves, ſhewn ſuch fortitude and heroiſm, as to deſerve the public thanks. On *their* merit he ſpoke very forcibly and circumſtantially.

Since the cataſtrophe at Saratoga, and the reſidence of the northern army at Cambridge, their deportment had been agreeable to military duty, military honour and the honour of their country. He deſired an enquiry to ſee whether the Americans on the principles of public faith are juſtified in ſuſpending the capitulation of Saratoga, under pretence of an infraction on his part. He compared his caſe to that of the Romans, when they paſſed under the yoke of the Sabines, when the General was called before the Senate, he made a ſpeech on his juſtification; but he ended that ſpeech by deſiring, that in caſe the enemy ſhould unreaſonably urge the conditions of peace, the treaty might not be abided by, but that he might be ſent as a victim to atone by his death, or be ſent in chains to the enemy. Such a meaſure he wiſhed for himſelf with the Congreſs, if there ſhould be found the ſame breach of faith in the enemy. He then reported his wiſh for an enquiry. He ſpoke openly and manfully for two hours."

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH,
To both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT,
On WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1778.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER ſo long and laborious an application to the public buſineſs, I think it proper at this ſeaſon of the year to give you ſome receſs. I come at the ſame time to return you my particular thanks for the zeal you have ſhewn in ſupporting the honour of my crown, and for your attention to the real intereſt of all my ſubjects, in the wiſe, juſt, and humane laws which have been the reſult of your deliberations, and which, I hope, will be attended with the moſt ſalutary effects, in every part of the Britiſh empire.

My deſire to preſerve the tranquility of Europe has been uniform and ſincere: I reflect with great ſatisfaction that I have made the faith of treaties and the law of nations the rule of my conduct, and that it has been my conſtant care to give no juſt cauſe of offence to any foreign power; let that power by whom this tranquility ſhall be diſturbed, anſwer to their ſubjects and to the world for all the fatal conſequences of war.

The vigour and firmneſs of my Parliament have enabled me to be prepared for ſuch events and emergencies as may happen; and I truſt that the experienced valour and diſcipline of my fleets and armies, and the loyal and united ardour of the nation, armed and animated in the defence of every thing that is dear to them, will be able, under the protection of divine providence, to defeat all the enterprizes which the enemies of my crown may preſume to undertake, and convince them how dangerous it is to provoke the ſpirit and ſtrength of Great-Britain.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the chearfulneſs with which you have granted the large and ample ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year, and for your care in raiſing them in a manner the moſt effectual and the leaſt burthenſome; and my warmeſt acknowledgments are due to you for the proviſion you have enabled me to make for the more honourable ſupport of my family.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your preſence in your reſpective counties may at this time be of great public advantage. It is unneceſſary for me to recommend to you to do your duty in your ſeveral ſtations: On my part, I have no other wiſh or object but to deſerve the confidence of my Parliament, and the affections of my people.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the fourteenth day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday, the 14th day of July next.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) July 2.*

James Moore, well known in this and the neighbouring States for his daring Villainies, lately came with a Party of the Eaſt-Florida Rangers, to Ogeechie in Georgia, on his Way to our Back Settlements. His Career was ſoon ſtopt by a Party of Militia and ſome friendly Creek Indians, who fell in with him on the 22d of laſt Month, killed Moore himſelf, and took 11 Priſoners.

BOSTON, July 27.

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated Saturday morning, July 25, 1778.

"The expreſs juſt going, ſhall employ the preſent momont to inform you, that yeſterday afternoon Colonel Laurens (Aid to General Waſhington) arrived in town in forty eight hours from Head Quarters, with diſpatches for General Sullivan. What I have collected of material conſequence is, to hold himſelf in readineſs to co operate with the French fleet, who might be expected at Rhode-Iſland every moment. Laſt evening thirty pilots were diſpatched for Point Judith, to go on board the fleet; and every diſpoſition is making for landing a body of troops on the iſland. The enemy have, for ten days paſt, wrought with great induſtry in fortifying every entrance into the harbour, and thrown up many additional works on their out poſts. Their ſtrength is ſuppoſed to be near ſix thouſand. Two brigades are on their march from the main army. Col. Laurens was on board the French Admiral at Sandy-Hook a few hours, *in which time* they captured eight of the enemy's ſhips, four or five of them armed veſſels, private property.

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt 5.*

On Monday morning, about one o'clock, the city was alarmed by a tremendous fire, which broke out at the houſe of Mr. Stewart, at Cruger's dock, and notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the army, navy and inhabitants, ſoon conſumed all the buildings on the eaſt, ſouth and weſt end of the ſaid wharf, with every houſe on the ſouth ſide of Little Dock ſtreet. The ſtreet being narrow, the flames ſoon communicated to the north ſide of Little Dock ſtreet, and conſumed the whole (five houſes excepted) at the weſt end. The fire ſoon caught the back buildings in Dock ſtreet, and burnt every houſe to the eaſt of Mr. Iſaac Low's, as far as the old ſlip, and three oppoſite the ſlip, Mr. Low's houſe, though not burnt entirely, is greatly damaged, as well as that next to it on the weſt.

The loſs on this melancholy occaſion is great, there being no leſs than 64 dwelling houſes, beſides ſtores, conſumed.

There were two ſmall veſſels burnt, but we hear of no lives being loſt.

Yeſterday about one o'clock, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck a magazine of damaged powder on board the ordnance ſloop Morning Star, lying in the Eaſt river, which occaſioned the moſt awful exploſion ever perceived in New-York, where moſt of the houſes received very great damage. It had an effect ſimilar to an earthquake, and occaſioned a tremendous alarm to every reſident in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 11.*

Extract of a letter from Fiſh Kill, dated July 28.

"The Wyoming carnage is truly a melancholy affair. The Oneidas, Tuſcaroras, and one half of the Onondagas, are our friends, but the Senecas and Cayugas our ſworn enemies. The reſt of the Six Nations call themſelves neuters, but it is at beſt *punica fides*"

Extract of a letter from Camp at White Plains, Aug 4.

"Deſerters come in by wholeſale:—An Enſign or Lieutenant and his command came over to us laſt week; two days after, a ſerjeant and corporal with their parties came in. It is confidently reported, that the enemy have embarked their heavy artillery, baggage, &c. &c. From the different informations I have received, I ſincerely believe that in the courſe of a few weeks we ſhall have New-York. Deſerters from that place, ſince the conflagration, ſay, that the enemy had ſet fire to all their extra forage, lumber, &c.

Extract of a letter from Head Quarters, dated Auguſt 4.

"We were informed yeſterday evening of the arrival of the Count d'Eſtaign with his fleet at Rhode-Iſland. This event threw the enemy into great confuſion. Three regiments which were poſted on Connanicut Iſland immediately evacuated the place, burnt two of their row gallies and the King Fiſher, and returned to Rhode Iſland: Here they are all behind their works. I hope ſoon to have it in my power to congratulate you on the reduction of the garriſon and the Britiſh ſhips of war in that quarter."

We can from good authority aſſure the public, that yeſterday was fixed upon by a detachment of the land forces of the United States, in conjunction with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's fleet, under the command of Count d'Eſtaign, for the reduction of Rhode-Iſland.

On Saturday laſt arrived here, on their way to Camp, a large body of cavalry, under the command of the celebrated Major LEE, who has ſo frequently diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a partiſan. This corps conſiſts of choſen men, whoſe courage and activity the Major has tried; and being compleatly uniformed and extremely well mounted, they made an elegant and martial appearance.

Friday laſt Capt. Orr, in a brig from the Mole of Cape Nichola, arrived here, after thirteen days paſſage, laden with Weſt-India goods. On the coaſt of Virginia, he firſt learned the evacuation of this city. The paſſengers tell us, that European intelligence to the 10th of June had reached Hiſpaniola; that a Britiſh fleet of nine ſail of the line had ſailed from Spithead, under Admiral Byron, but from inſufficiency of the veſſels returned; that nineteen ſailed again, under Admiral Keppel, who, on hearing that a French fleet from Breſt were at ſea, had alſo put back; and that no declaration of war between France and Britain had appeared.

Captain James Club, late of this city, has been taken in a veſſel bound from the Weſt-Indies for the enemy, and carried into Egg harbour. He had been in Delaware bay ſome days before, but underſtanding the enemy had abandoned Philadelphia, he put to ſea again.

On Thurſday laſt ſailed from this port the privateer ſloop Le Gerrard, on a two months cruize againſt the enemies of the United States.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1778.

THE Committee appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly to ſettle the accompts of the late Committee and Council of Safety, give notice, That they are now in Philadelphia ready to attend on that buſineſs, therefore all perſons whom it may concern are requeſted to render their accompts, with proper vouchers, that they may be adjuſted. And whereas a great number of accompts ſtand open againſt ſundry perſons for large ſums of money drawn by virtue of orders from the ſaid Boards, they are deſired forthwith to account for the ſame, otherwiſe the Committee will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proceeding againſt them as the Law directs.

WILLIAM CLARKE, JACOB S. HOWELL,
JOSEPH GARDNER, WILLIAM THORNE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Committee of Aſſembly for Public Accompts will attend at the State-houſe in Philadelphia (and not in Lancaſter, as was advertiſed ſome time ago) from the day of the date hereof until the 8th of September next; Therefore all Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, County Lieutenants, Commiſſioners appointed for purchaſing Cloathing, and every other perſon or perſons that are accountable to the Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania for public moneys, are requeſted to bring in their accompts within the time aforeſaid without fail.

JOSEPH GARDNER, LUDWICK LAUMAN,
ROBERT LOLLAR, JAMES ANDERSON.
WILLIAM CLARKE,

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-houſe in the City of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the 27th day of Auguſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Yelverton Taylor (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Polly, burthen about twenty tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

This Day at Ten o'clock, on Thomas Clifford's wharf,

THE Goods ſaved out of the ſloop Betſey, lately caſt away on Long Beach,—34 barrels of ſugar, 12 barrels of coffee, 3 caſks of burned and damaged pepper, 6 thirty-gallon caſks of Jamaica ſpirit, 30 kegs of ditto, 26 kegs of brandy, 30 bags of cocoa.

N. B. The money to be paid on delivery of the goods.

TO BE SOLD,

At the houſe of SAMUEL SIMPSON, in Cheſnut ſtreet,

THE remaining ſtock in trade of ANN SIMPSON, conſiſting of a neat aſſortmnut of Millenary, amongſt which there are ſome of the richeſt and beſt black, white and blue ſattins, &c. &c.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, That he now occupies the Smiths Shop oppoſite the Harp and Crown in Third-ſtreet, where he carries on the Horſe-ſhoeing buſineſs in all its various branches, with care and expedition. Gentlemen and others who may pleaſe to employ him, ſhall be gratefully and thankfully received by Their humble ſervant,

2. CHARLES M'GEE.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT ſixteen hundred acres of land, ſituate on the head of Swan Creek, about five miles beyond Suſquehanna Lower Ferry, on the road leading from thence to Harford Town. There are about three hundred acres cleared, the remainder well timbered; between three and four hundred acres of low land meadow may be made. A ſaw-mill and griſt-mill adjoining the ſame will be ſold either ſeparate or together with it. For particulars enquire of Mr. WILLIAM HALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the land and make known the terms of ſale. 6w.

WAS taken up the firſt of May laſt, by the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a bay MARE COLT, about three years old, bald face, a natural trotter. The owner, proving his propetty and paying charges, may have her again. JOHN DER.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

Tune—*A Cob'ler there was, &c.*

YE poor ſimple people, who fooliſhly think,
That the glory of Britain is likely to ſink;
Your affairs will ſoon proſper, recover your frights,
For the *Hero* of *Minden* will ſet them to rights.
Derry down, &c.

'Tis true, that we all have ſome cauſe to complain,
Of the laurels we got by the ſummer's campaign;
Henceforward our arms, without doubt, will ſucceed,
Since ſo great a commander has taken the lead.
Derry down, &c.

Our Premier! a peaceable, good kind of man,
Is not over fond of his vigorous plan;
But ſince war is a meaſure he's oblig'd to purſue,
He has choſe a fit perſon to carry it through.
Derry down, &c.

His judgment ſometimes, if the enemy's near,
Is weaken'd, its true, by the paſſion of fear;
But having th' Atlantic 'twixt him and his foe,
All his talents for war he'll intrepidly ſhew.
Derry down, &c.

'Gainſt the foes of Great-Britain, the legions of France,
Prince Ferdinand thought him but loth to advance;
'Gainſt his countrymen none can his ardour impeach,
He's ready enough, but they're out of his reach.
Derry down, &c.

How ſurpris'd did our Gen'rals his orders receive,
With what joy they attempt what he bids them atchieve;
Since they all muſt conclude, by his being in place,
To be broke and caſhier'd is not thought a diſgrace.
Derry down, &c.

His ſpirit muſt ſoon make the Colonies yield,
He's bold in the council, tho' ſlack in the field;
And ſuch orders he'll iſſue, while ſafe from the ſtorm,
As he'd rather be d——'d, than be forc'd to perform.
Derry down, &c.

Then droop not, Britannia, but lift up your voice,
And join in applauding this excellent choice;
Tho' *Sackville* once left on your glory a ſtain,
Your diſgraces will all be repaid by *Germain*.
Derry down, &c.

TOMAHAWK.

NAVY BOARD, MIDDLE DISTRICT,
PHILADELPHIA, *July* 28, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to all *Britiſh Seamen* who are priſoners on parole, or otherwiſe, in the Middle Diſtrict of the United States, that they make immediate returns to this Board of their names, the times of their capture, and the veſſels to which they belonged. And all gaol-keepers having Britiſh ſeamen under their cuſtody, are directed to ſend in liſts of ſuch priſoners to this Office. FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
JOHN WHARTON.

[*The Printers in the neighbouring States are requeſted to inſert the above advertiſement in their papers.*]

Philadelphia, July 18, 1778.

IF Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, late teacher of the Mathematicks in the County of Albany, will apply to Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, of Artillery, at Philadelphia or elſewere, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

JAMES BUTLAND, Lace-Maker,
In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of uniforms for the army, in gold, ſilver, ſilk or worſted, to any pattern or colour; girth webbs of all ſorts, with other trimmings for ſaddlers, coach makers, upholſterers and hatters; worſted bindings and tapes of all ſorts, &c. &c.

Wanted by ſaid BUTLAND, a man that underſtands working a twelve-ſhuttle loom, and one for a twenty-four ditto; likewiſe two or three girth webb and lace weavers, to whom good wages will be given. Alſo two boys as apprentices, from ten to fifteen years old.

TO BE SOLD,
At Mr. JOSEPH BROWN's ſtore, at Market-ſtreet wharf,

A FEW pipes of excellent Madeira WINE, (taken in the prize Lady Gage) of the firſt quality.—Likewiſe a parcel of Iriſh Linens, Knives and Forks, Coffee, &c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the 29th of June laſt, from a paſture near the ſouth end of this city, a natural pacing bay MARE, branded on the near flank HL, no white about her, roach back, and low behind, thick black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, has a ſeam in one of her hind hoofs that appears like a crack, about fourteen and a half hands high, ſix or ſeven years old, no ſhoes on, and was low in fleſh: Alſo the ſaid mare's foal, not weaned; a very likely ſlim made yearling bay trotting mare colt, with a ſmall ſtar, and the near hind foot white, which continues up the leg ſix or eight inches, is tall of her age, and likewiſe branded HL on the near flank or buttock, though not very plain. Whoever will deliver them to HENRY LISLE, in Second-ſtreet, juſt below the Bridge, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

I HAVE opened my Office in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where I may be conſulted on any buſineſs in my profeſſion.
WILLIAM CROSS, *Attorney at Law.*

All poor perſons, on proper application, may have their buſineſs done *gratis*.

STOLEN GOODS,

NOTICE is hereby given to any perſon or perſons that have loſt ſilver tea-ſpoons, table-ſpoons, remnants of linen, ſilver buckles, gold rings, tea-tongs, and a ſilver watch, by proving their property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JOHN ORD.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FISHBOURN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: And all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call on the ſubſcribers for payment.

To be SOLD, that very valuable eſtate, ſituate the corner of Walnut and Water-ſtreets, conſiſting of three dwelling houſes on Water-ſtreet, a great number of commodious ſtores, and very convenient wharf commonly called Fiſhbourn's. For terms enquire of
MARY FISHBOURN, Adminiſtratrix.
BENJAMIN FISHBOURN, } Adminiſtrator.
GEORGE EMLEN, }

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, That I have the following mentioned things in my poſſeſſion, viz. two frames for rollers, one pair of plow irons, two chimney cranes, hinges and a faſtening for gates. The owner or owners, proving his or their property and paying charges, may have them again by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.
GODFREY GEBLER, Blackſmith.

N.B. Said GEBLER follows Horſe-ſhoeing, &c. &c. Any Gentleman who may think proper to employ him may depend on being well ſerved, and having their work neatly done.

Bradford, July 20, 1778.

THERE is in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, a large cheſnut coloured HORSE, with a ſtar, branded on the near thigh with the letter C. he trots, paces and canters, and appears to be ten or twelve years old: He has been in the neighbourhood ſix weeks, and came in company with a horſe belonging to the army, and probably belongs to ſome officer. The owner applying may have ſaid horſe again.
JOHN HANNUM.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED on Monday evening, the 22d of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a ſorrel HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high, has a large blaze down his face, his back very high near his rump, and has three white feet. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges. 6 w. GEORGE LEIB.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from camp at the Valley Forge, on the 13th of June laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, a ſtar and blaze in his face, and a ſnip on his noſe; five years old, about four feet eight or nine inches high, trots naturally. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and delivers him to Captain RICHARD STEVENS, near the Barracks in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward.
RICHARD APPERSON,
Capt. 6th Virginia Reg.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the fifteenth of June laſt, a dark brown HORSE, of a ſmall ſize, nine or ten years old, not branded. The owner by applying, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.
JOSEPH GIBBONS, Jun.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Great Valley, Tredyffrin Townſhip, ſome time laſt fall, a ſmall red and white COW. Likewiſe a ſmall black COW, ear marked, which came ſome time in the winter. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.
LYDIA JONES.

N.B. Said Cows were advertiſed laſt winter.

WAS committed to Philadelphia jail, in July, 1777, a Negro wench named ANN, about twenty years of age, on ſuſpicion of being a run away ſlave, and has confeſſed ſhe belongs to a certain James Crawford, living in Pequea townſhip, Lancaſter county; ſhe likewiſe ſays that ſaid Crawford bought her of a certain Benjamin Merrat, near Port Penn, on Delaware. Her maſter is deſired to apply to Mr. John Reynolds, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Elbow-lane, or to the ſubſcriber, the upper end of Fourth-ſtreet, Northern liberties. THOMAS DEWEES.
July 23.

STOLEN
Laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, near the Red Lyon,

THREE MARES, one about fourteen hands and an inch high, ſix years old, lately ſhod before, of a light brown colour, with a blaze down her face, a curly mane and tail. Another about fourteen and a half hands high, of a dark brown colour, with a ſmall blaze down her face, no ſhoes on, three years old laſt ſpring. The other about thirteen and a half hands high, of a black colour, with a large blaze down her face, turning to one ſide, has ſhoes on her off feet, four years old; all three paces, trots and gallops. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or in proportion for either of them, and for the thief TWENTY DOLLARS, paid by
July 22. THOMAS EVANS.

THE Subſcriber having been bred to the Law, and having for ſeveral years paſt made the ſeveral branches of Conveyancing his particular ſtudy and been in the practice thereof; and being enabled to tranſact buſineſs by having complied with the Laws of this State, hath opened a Conveyancing Office at his houſe on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, oppoſite to Mr. David Beveridge's, where deeds, mortgages, bonds, wills, letters of attorney, and every other inſtrument in writing are drawn with attention, care and diſpatch, ſo as to ſuit the particular circumſtances of every caſe.

He likewiſe propoſes to follow the buſineſs of an Attorney, and may be conſulted at his ſaid Office in all caſes of Law.

He hopes that his friends and the Public in general will pleaſe to honour him with their favors; and as he purpoſes to act openly, candidly and fairly with his employers, he has no doubt but he ſhall meet their approbation, favor and eſteem.
ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Real eſtates ſold upon commiſſion, and money lent out at intereſt, at the ſaid Office.

†I† To be ſold at the ſaid office, two well finiſhed meſſuages or tenements and lot of ground, with convenient ſtores, &c. ſituate in Front-ſtreet, near the lower end of the City. The lot contains 40 feet in breath, and in depth 50 feet.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1778

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, that an appeal will be held at the Court-houſe of this city, for the third, fourth, fifth and ſixth claſſes of militia, on the 12th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City of Philadelphia, &c.

July 29 1778.

TO BE SOLD,
At public vendue, on the 19th of next month, at the houſe of Thomas Hannum, living in the Townſhip of Birmingham, Cheſter County,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 170 acres. There is on ſaid land two dwelling-houſes, a frame barn, with two good orchards, a draw well by the door, and a good ſpring within a few rods, ſituated within nine miles of Wilmington, and within two miles of a griſt-mill, fulling-mill, and ſeveral ſaw mills, and four miles from Concord Meeting houſe, and two other Meeting-houſes about one mile off, joining the lands of Joſeph Davis, Benjamin Ring, and John Pyle. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HANNUM.

THE LOAN-OFFICE
IS OPENED next door to the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the corner of Market-ſtreet, where conſtant attendance is given by
THOMAS SMITH, C. L. O.

I HAVE opened my Office at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fourth and Walnut-ſtreets; where I may be conſulted on any buſineſs in my profeſſion.
GUNNING BEDFORD, Attorney at Law.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN in the night of the 5th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber in Lower Salford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a black HORSE, fifteen years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, trots and paces, has a ſtar and ſnip in his face, and is branded on the near ſide A. Z. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by
DILMAN ZEIGLER.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN in the night of the 5th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber in Lower Salford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, a dark brown HORSE, five years old, fifteen and a half hands high, a ſore in his face, was ſhod before, paces and trots ſome. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the owner, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by
GODSHALK GODSHALK.

Germantown, July 15, 1778.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of LEONARD HAMMOND, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.
6 w. ELIZABETH HAMMOND, Adminiſtratrix.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about four or five weeks ago, out of the city of Philadelphia, a Negro man named DICK, about four and a half feet high, 50 years old, has a lameneſs in his body; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Bucks County, as he has a wife there. Whoever takes up the above Negro and brings him to the ſubſcriber on Market-ſtreet wharf, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT TURNER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1778.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

IN CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 8, 1778.

WHEREAS in purſuance of the recommendation of Congreſs of the ſecond of March laſt, a volunteer CORPS of CAVALRY from the State of *Virginia*, under the command of the Honorable General NELSON, are now in this city, on their way to the army under the command of General WASHINGTON.

AND WHEREAS the removal of the enemy from this State renders the employment of this corps at preſent unneceſſary.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſaid corps to return.

Reſolved, That the thanks of CONGRESS be returned to the Honorable General *Nelſon* and the *Officers* and *Gentlemen* under his command, for their brave, generous and patriotic efforts in the cauſe of their country.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING obſerved in the Pennſylvania Packet of the 6th inſtant, an Advertiſement, publiſhed by WILLIAM BUCHANAN, charging me with having encouraged his wife, Rachael Buchanan, to elope from him without any juſt cauſe, and to live with me, and charging me alſo with having received from his ſaid wife, cloathing and other articles, which, as he ſays, I refuſe to deliver: In juſtice to my character, I think it proper to inform the public, that the ſaid publication is groundleſs and malicious: It is true, that during the time the ſaid Buchanan was a priſoner in this city laſt Winter, his wife came up from New-Caſtle to ſee him, and ſhe being a ſiſter to my wife, was invited out of kindneſs to both her and her huſband, to make her home with me, which ſhe did during her ſtay in town. Since the death of my wife, her mother came to live with me, and was viſited by Mrs. Buchanan and her child, but neither ſhe, her child or cloathing were detained by me, but for any thing within my knowledge, may be at Mr. Buchanan's. As this is a true ſtate of fact, I truſt no unfavourable opinion will take place with any reaſonable perſon, from a ſcurrilous publication, occaſioned by malice and envy alone, and calculated with a view of injuring the character of the public's humble ſervant,

JAMES RUSHBOTTOM.

Auguſt 10th, 1778.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN MURRAY,

In POTTS TOWN, all his intereſt in and about ſaid town, conſiſting of

A LARGE ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 42 feet front by 36 feet deep, four rooms on a floor and cellars under the whole, with a kitchen, waſh-houſe, pump, and other conveniencies, the whole compleatly finiſhed, (the inſide painting excepted) together with a good garden under board fence, a large ſtone barn, ſtables, carriage houſe, cow houſe, &c. Adjoining ſaid barn is a brick building, formerly a brew houſe, 57 feet long, a cellar under it, and a well of excellent water at the door. Alſo 9 acres of meadow, part of which is watered, the remainder may be watered at a ſmall expence, with 15 acres of upland. Likewiſe a large ſtone merchant mill, with three pair of ſtones, one pair burrs, one ditto cullens, and one pair country ſtones. Boulting cloths, with double reels, hoiſting geers, and every other convenience compleat, with a never failing ſtream of water. Alſo a good dwelling houſe for a miller, and a cooper's ſhop. This mill ſtands on the river Schuylkill, in Potts-Town, in as good a ſituation to purchaſe wheat as any in this ſtate, and an eaſy conveyance to market, as it may frequently be ſent down Schuylkill in boats, to the middle ferry, near Philadelphia. Boats can load and unload at the mill door.

The above premiſes will be ſold in two parts, with part of the meadow and upland to each, or together, for ready money or credit, which may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber living near Ephrata, in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, the third of Auguſt inſtant, a light bay horſe, about ſixteen hands high, ſix years old, has a ſtar on his forehead, the near fore foot white, and in the white a black ſpot, the other lock'd, a ſhort tail, and ſhod before. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that I may have the horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN BALMER.

BONNET and Fullers Paſteboard; Parchment; Writing and Wrapping Paper, to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
In Conneſtogo Valley, Berks County,

THREE Engliſh MARES, with their COLTS; the colts from bay Richmond, well made, of a gay carriage, and beautifully marked. Apply at General Roberdeau's in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. DANIEL CLYMER.

Wanted, a hunting ſide-ſaddle: Any perſon that has ſuch to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying at General Roberdeau's.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO bay GELDINGS, about eight years old, good for drawing, together or ſingle, ſo quiet, and are ſound. Enquire of the Coachmaker oppoſite the City Tavern, Second-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION ſituated on the Swamp road leading to Reading, about 33 and a half miles from Philadelphia, formerly belonging to Henry Deringer, ſen. containing upwards of one hundred acres of land. For particulars enquire at ſaid plantation, or of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second ſtreet, below Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Alſo to be ſold at ſaid place, a quantity of good hay, and ſundry farming utenſils; likewiſe the ſecond crop of hay in the ground.

ABOUT the thirteenth of July laſt a certain Drover, or Commiſſary of York County, was ſeen to drive off five Cattle, the property of the ſubſcriber, of Weſt Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, near Samuel Bond's on the Lancaſter road. One of ſaid Cattle was a black ſteer, with a bell on without a clapper, a bull, and three others. The unjuſt driver, it is expected, will return and make ſatisfaction, otherwiſe he may expect to be dealt with according to law, and to have his name publiſhed, by WILLIAM BEALE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
Living in Kent County, Maryland,

THAT noted Plantation and Fiſhery called Prickle Pear: There are 544 acres of good patent land, equal to any in that part of the country for wheat, Indian corn or tobacco, and exceeding fine for all kinds of ſtock, as it bounds better than two miles on the waters of Cheſter river and Prickle Pear creek, which waters empty in Cheſapeake bay; it is a beautiful level land on thoſe waters, abounding with white clover and blue graſs in great abundance, likewiſe in ſaid waters with all kinds of fiſh in the ſeaſons, particularly ſhad and herring; wild fowl in great plenty, ſuch as geeſe and ducks. At the Fiſhery, which is at the mouth of the creek, there is a fine ſandy hard beach, with very deep water, ſeventeen or eighteen feet on a high tide, which makes it convenient to trade to almoſt any part of the world; it lies near the center between Cheſapeake and Delaware bays, which will make trade convenient to either. There is a fine mill-ſeat at the mouth of the creek, not above a quarter of a mile from the dwelling-houſe, where a mill may be erected, and a veſſel brought up to the mill ſo as to hoiſt out of the one into the other, agreed to by ſome of the beſt judges of mills on tide waters in Pennſylvania: On thoſe waters is a great quantity of marſh, which may be improved to very great advantage with a very ſmall expence, and there is yearly great quantities of hay cut off of them without any improvements; about 350 acres of thoſe lands cleared. There are 300 apple-trees of fine fruit either for cyder or houſe uſe, a fine ſpring with a houſe over it, a brick dwelling houſe a ſtory and a half high, 36 by 28 feet, with two rooms below and two above, two fire places below and one above, a ſhed with two lodging rooms, a lumber houſe with a good cellar under it, a kitchen, meat houſe, quarter, granary, ſtables, corn houſe, carriage, waggon and cart houſe, and a 40 feet tobacco houſe. Will be ſold with the plantation, if the purchaſer chuſes, ſeven very valuable Negroes, viz. two men, one woman, two boys and two girls, all young, healthy, fine Negroes; likewiſe an exceeding fine ſtock, eight horſes, forty head of cattle, ſeventy ſheep, forty or fifty hogs, waggon, carts, plows, harrows, and all kinds of farming utenſils. The purchaſer paying one third of the purchaſe money, may pay intereſt for the remainder if he chuſes, with giving good ſecurity, any reaſonable time. For title and terms apply to PERRIGEN LEATHERBURY, in Cheſter Town, in the County aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. WILLIAM ST. CLAIR.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good CHAIR. Enquire of ANDREW LEINON, ſaddler and harneſs-maker, in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets. 2.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1778.

WANTED IMMLDIATELY,

A NUMBER of SMITHS and NAILERS. The following pay and rations will be given, viz. Ten ſhillings, one ration and a half, and half a pint of rum per day per man, by the ſubſcriber, at the Continental ſmiths ſhop in Front ſtreet, the third door above Race-ſtreet. PETER BROWN, Superintendant.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 7th of July laſt, a light bay HORSE, about ſeven or eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, with a ſtar and ſnip. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CULBERTSON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1778.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE BARTRAM, merchant, of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted before the firſt day of September next, that they may be paid, by

ANNE BARTRAM, Adminiſtratrix.

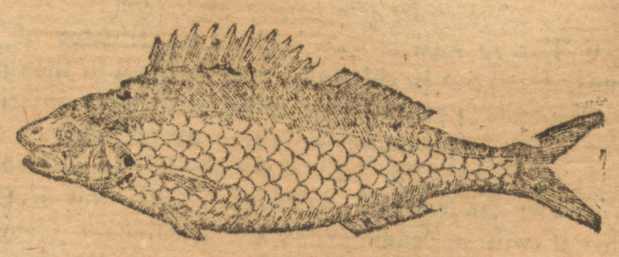
TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, about 27 miles from Philadelphia, near Doyle's Town, containing 50 acres of land, on which is a good log houſe and barn, a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole, by watering of upland with the ſaid ſtream, near the half of the place may be made into meadow, there is a young bearing orchard and a variety of grafted and innoculated fruit trees, ſuch as pears, plumbs, peaches, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale by applying to Mr. JOHN WILSON, in Market ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. It is convenient to two places of worſhip, viz. an Engliſh Baptiſt and a Dutch Menoniſt meeting-houſe. JOHN RAMSEY.

N. B. The title is indiſputable.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, a two ſtory Houſe and back Kitchen, with a Lot of Ground, ſixteen feet front, on the North ſide of Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite the Engliſh Church's burying ground, and in depth 53 feet, ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 2l. 6s. 6d. lawful money of Pennſylvania.

NICHOLAS FORSBERG.



FISHING TACKLE

Of all ſorts, for uſe of either SEA or RIVER, made and ſold by

EDWARD POLE,

(For caſh only) in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

RED cedar, dogwood and other fiſhing rods, of various ſorts and ſizes, either plain or ringed; hair, ſilk and hemp lines, either for fly, trolling, layout or bottom fiſhing, all ready fitted; deepſeas for ſea or river, compleat; trimmers for pike fiſhing; a variety of cork floats, with either gooſe or ſwan quills; ſilk worms gut; weed or Indian graſs; leads of various patterns; beſt kerby and common fiſh-hooks of all ſizes, either looſe or ready hung on ſilk, hair or Indian graſs; caſting, minnew, landing and ſcoop nets, &c. &c. &c.

Any gentlemen going on parties of pleaſure in the fiſhing way, either to Black Point, ſea, river, or any other place, may be compleatly furniſhed with any kind of tackle, at a very ſhort notice.

N.B. As he has a general aſſortment of the very beſt kind of Fiſhing Tackle, he flatters himſelf he is able to ſerve the public with better Tackle and on as low terms as any other in the city.

To be ſold, a large frame building with eight ſaſh windows, forty feet long, ſituate in Penn-ſtreet, near Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's. Alſo a ſilver-ſmith's large glaſs caſe.

Gentlemen fitting out privateers may be furniſhed with a number of articles in the military way.

PARIS, *April* 20.

IT has been made public, that Vice Admiral Count d'Eſtaing, on his arrival at Toulon, had ſent for all his officers, on board the Languedoc, and ſaid to them: Gentlemen, I know that I have not been able to conciliate your friendſhip ſo generally as I could have wiſhed; but I have ſo far depended on your zeal for the ſervice, and your love of glory, that I have ventured to anſwer to the King for the ſucceſs of this expedition. I believe there is not one of you but is willing and eager to ſignalize himſelf as opportunity offers; but if any of you ſhould ſwerve from his duty, he ſhall not do it with impunity. I muſt inform you, that we are furniſhed with the moſt extenſive powers on that head.

Paris, April 21. They write from Breſt, that the Count de Langeron, who commands in Britanny, has received orders to ſend 1550 infantry, to be embarked on board a diviſion of twelve ſhips, which will be ready to ſail on the firſt notice. The diviſion is probably to reinforce the ſquadron of Count d'Eſtaing, in caſe the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Keppel ſhould quit the coaſts of England in purſuit of that of our Vice Admiral.

LONDON, *June* 2.

Laſt Saturday an embargo was laid on all the Engliſh ſhips in the river; not one is to be cleared out for ſix weeks, and thoſe that are cleared out are not to ſail. The ſame day orders were ſent to every ſea port in England, to lay an embargo on all veſſels, foreign ſhips excepted, and that none be ſuffered to put to ſea till further orders.

Saturday morning early about fifty Lieutenants and Midſhipmen drew up their gangs on Tower Hill, afterwards manned fifteen galleys, and then ſurrounded every tier of ſhips, ſo that no ſailors could eſcape on ſhore. All the tenders were filled with men; the maſters were taken with the reſt. It is ſuppoſed that they got 1000 men.

Orders had been previouſly ſent into the country before the preſs broke out on Wedneſday night laſt in London, ſo that it was general throughout the kingdom.

Many important changes are expected to-morrow at St. James's, if we are to give credit to what we have always eſteemed important information: The Earl of Suffolk reſigns on account of his very infirm ſtate of health, upon terms more honourable than lucrative, the Garter, with a ſmall douceur, and Lord Shelburne ſucceeds; Lord Talbot quits the Stewartſhip in favour of the Earl of Dartmouth, who gives up the Privy Seal; but the ſucceſſor to the high office of Lord Privy Seal, our correſpondent confeſſes himſelf at a loſs to aſcertain.

A new arrangement in adminiſtration will certainly take place to-morrow, or in a few days.—The principal changes are ſaid to be as follows: The Attorney General, Mr. Thurlow, with a Peerage, to be Lord High Chancellor; Mr. Wedderburne Attorney General; and Mr. Wallace, Solicitor General; Lord Shelburne, Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Suffolk; Col. Barre, Secretary at War; the Earl of Gower, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; and Mr. Cornwall, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord North retires upon the Cinque Ports.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to create the following, and their heirs male, Baronets of Great-Britain: Samuel Hood, Eſq; and Sir Richard Bickerton, Knt. and to confer the honour of Knighthood on Digby Dent, Eſq; all commanders in the royal navy.

All the Firſt Lieutenants of the flag ſhips at Portſmouth, were created Captains.

The Earl of Chatham died on Monday May the 11th.

Extract of a letter from Breſt.

"The 22 men of war, and the 14 frigates of 32 guns, fitted out in this port, are almoſt all in the road. Moſt of the ſhips are of 74 guns, and ſome inferior. We are, beſides, equipping three more ſhips of the line, of 74 guns, to join thoſe already in the road. What we can learn for certain concerning this fleet is, that it will be commanded by Lieutenant General Count D'Arvilliers, who is to have under him the Duke de Chartres, and the Count Duchaſault, both Lieutenants General. The deſtination of this fleet is not known, but it is thought their motions will be regulated by thoſe of the Engliſh fleet."

June 3. Advice is received from Madeira, that his Majeſty's pink of war the Fidelity, had, after an action of five glaſſes, taken an American privateer of 18 guns, within ſight of that place, and carried her into port. The above privateer had been from Salem 13 weeks, her bottom was very foul, and ſhe had taken four ſmall prizes, which ſhe ſent to America.

As ſoon as the Commons came to the bar, the Speaker addreſſed his Majeſty, in a ſhort, pertinent, and well conceived ſpeech. He aſſured him, that his faithful Commons had in the courſe of a long and important ſeſſion voted chearfully, the moſt ample ſupplies, and that he made no doubt they would be faithfully applied to the ſeveral purpoſes for which they were granted; that they had paſſed ſeveral acts for effecting a conciliation with our American Colonies, and truſted that they would prove the means of bringing about ſo deſirable an end: That it was with great ſatisfaction they obſerved his Majeſty had embodied that conſtitutional defence, the national militia; and the more ſo, as it would enable his Majeſty to employ the ſtanding military force of the kingdom in operations abroad, and in the defence and protection of our diſtant dependencies: And finally, that his faithful Commons had every rational ground to expect that, by a proper exertion of his forces by ſea and land, he would be enabled to puniſh the perfidy, and repreſs the inſolence of his natural enemies.

The Speaker having concluded his ſpeech, the royal aſſent was given to the ſinking fund bill, Lord Chatham's annuity bill, and three other bills.

Captain Glover is appointed to command the new ſhip Janus, of 44 guns. There is no longer any talk of war between the Ruſſians and the Turks. The Public Advertiſer of the 3d of June has the following paragraph: General Howe is arrived. Lord Barrington has gone out of Parliament, having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. On the 24th of May ſailed the Pallas ſloop and Lioneſs armed veſſel, with ſeveral tranſports, from Portſmouth for New-York and Quebec. The Counteſs Cowper was brought to bed of a ſon at Florence, on the 6th of April. The ſupplies granted by Parliament, the vote of credit and navy bills included, amount to fourteen millions and an half. The Thetis frigate ſailed the beginning of June from Grenock for Halifax, in Nova Scotia, with troops. Lord Beauchamp, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Hertford, is talked of to ſucceed Lord Barrington as Secretary at war. The Athol and Gordon regiments ſailed from Grenock for Ireland the latter end of May. Lord Loudon commands in chief in Scotland, in the room of the Duke of Argyle, who has reſigned on account of his bad ſtate of health.

BOSTON, *July* 27.

Yeſterday the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; one of the Delegates of this State, and the Hon. RICHARD HUDSON, Eſq; one of the Delegates from the State of South Carolina, arrived here from Congreſs

July 30. Three deſerters who came off Rhode-Iſland a few days ſince, inform, that the enemy are determined to deſtroy all the ſhipping lying in the harbour of Newport, ſhould a diſpoſition be made by Count d'Eſtaing to attack them.

Part of the French Fleet is arrived at Point Judith, near Rhode-Iſland, and a number of Captains of veſſels and ſeamen, acquainted with that coaſt, are gone on board to ſerve as pilots.

NEW-PORT, *July* 16.

Laſt evening arrived a fleet from New-York, in which came his Excellency Major General Preſcott, with his Majeſty's 38th regiment, two regiments of Anſpatch, Col. Fanning's new raiſed corps, and a detachment of Royal artillery.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 25.

The enemy on Rhode Iſland have been lately reinforced with 3000 men, and their fleet is gone for a reinforcement of 4000 more. We have certain intelligence that they are meditating an attempt upon this town, but are happy to find that ſuch preparations are making as muſt fruſtrate their deſign.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 31.

Laſt Wedneſday a fleet of French ſhips arrived before the harbour of Newport, and have blocked up the ſame.

Letters from on board the fleet, dated laſt Wedneſday, were received in town on Wedneſday night, by expreſs.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *Auguſt* 3.

On Friday night laſt was ſafely lodged in Poughkeepſie gaol, the noted Tory, *John Snow*—This villain is one of thoſe who had transformed themſelves into Savages, the more effectually to aſſiſt their maſter, the King of Great-Britain, in conquering the free and independent Statee of America.—He was taken at Paughkataken, in a full ſuit of *paint*, the badge of his royal maſter in *that* quarter—Confeſſed that he had voluntarily joined the Indians, and marched with them againſt the frontier ſettlement of Leghawegh, where they robbed and burnt ſeveral houſes. The mare of a poor widow there was found in his poſſeſſion.

Yeſterday we had advice from Kingſton, that it was credibly reported there, that Col. Broadhead, who with a large party had been in purſuit of the Tories and Indians on our frontiers, had taken 200 of them priſoners.

From RIVINGTON'S Royal Gazette.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 1.

The following is extracted from Knox's Corke Advertiſer, a luſty dealer in ſedition, and an avowed comforter of American inſurgence.

In all human probability a deciſive ſtroke will be ſtruck in America before ſix weeks are elapſed. So long ſince, as the eighteenth of February, General Waſhington iſſued his letters to the inhabitants of Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, to prepare a ſufficient number of cattle to enable him to operate offenſively, and ſtrike a deciſive blow. In a few weeks M. d'Eſtaign's fleet will arrive in the river Delaware to aſſiſt General Waſhington's operations. The royal fleet and army will be reviewed by ſea and land, and an end put to all their power; for as no reinforcement from Great-Britain can poſſibly arrive in time to the aſſiſtance of General and Lord Howe, it is not impoſſible they may conclude the tragedy began on the plains of Saratoga.—

On the 24th of July, his Majeſty's ſhip Daphne, Capt. Chinnery, took a ſhip laden with military ſtores, bound from Cape Fear for New London; which was ſcuttled and ſet on fire, ſhe had 8 carriage and 4 ſwivel guns.

The brigantine William, Capt. Norris, from Cork, which arrived here laſt Monday, was reſcued from a rebel privateer by his Majeſty's ſhip Daphne, and not by the Delaware frigate, as publiſhed by miſtake in laſt Wedneſday's gazette.

By ſome intelligent and credible perſons, arrived in town laſt Thurſday, we are informed, that the Tories and Indians beyond Albany, are grown very formidable, having lately in an ambuſh, cut off a body of 200 foot and 70 horſe, ſent by the rebels againſt them. This is ſaid to be a new enterprize, never before communicated to us.

The brig Enterprize, Capt. Squires, belonging to Meſſrs. Moore and Neil, of this city, on the 14th inſt. took a French ſnow of 18 guns, laden with ſalt and dry goods, from Bourdeaux for Carolina, and ſent her to St. Auguſtine: On the 15th, ſhe took a ſloop laden with naval ſtores out of Bouge inlet: On the 17th ſhe took the ſnow David, laden alſo with ſalt and dry goods. On the 22d, ſhe took the ſloop Betſey, out of Ocracock, laden with rum, gin, ſugar, ſalt and dry goods.—The Enterprize was left ſafe on the 22d inſtant.

Captain Squires of the brig Enterprize, ſtopped the ſhip Peggy, and about 20 more ſail of veſſels, from going up the river Delaware after it had been evacuated.

On Wedneſday laſt died, at 52 years of age, after four days illneſs, of an inflammatory fever, Lieut. Colonel Arnold Schlemmer, a native of Heſhfeld, in the Landgravate of Heſſe, he ſerved his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave, thirty eight years, particularly in the campaigns of Bavaria, in 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745; in Scotland, in 1746; in Holland, in 1747, 1748; in England in 1756; with the allied army in Germany, from 1757 to 1762, and from 1776 to the day of his death in North-America; from a juſt ſenſe of his great military abilities, his Prince promoted him from the rank of Captain, in the regiment of his Excellency General de Kniphauſen, to that of Lieut. Colonel in the regiment de Seitz, juſt before the embarkation of that corps for this continent; he has left a widow and one ſon, an infant. His remains were on Thurſday interred with the military honours due to his rank; he was as brave a ſoldier, and as reſpectable a gentleman as ever exiſted.

Aug. 5. In the packet arrived the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lindſey, only ſon of his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, the Hon. Charles Stuart, ſon of the Earl of Bute, and Lieutenant Colonel of the 26th regiment: Theſe two noble perſonages left America laſt year, on their private affairs; Enſign William Kent, of the Devonſhire Militia, a volunteer; Dr. Beckenhout; Mr. John Temple, of Boſton, with his lady and family; Mr. John Levi, partner with Mr. Samuel, merchant of this city; Mr. Hogg and Mr. Marſhall, of North Carolina; Mr. James Graham, and Mr. William Tellfair, of London, merchants; Mr. John Tunno, late of South Carolina, merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 13.

Many people who ſpent the laſt wintes in this city, have pronounced the HORSES belonging to Major Lee's corps, to be far ſuperior to the imported HORSES made uſe of by the Britiſh dragoons.

Some people wait (ſays a correſpondent) for the King of Britain to acknowledge our Independence before they take the oath of allegiance to the States. If thoſe political bigots will carefully attend to the laſt ſpeech delivered from the throne, they may be ſatisfied. The King plainly ſubſcribes to our independence, by not conſidering us as any part of his empire.

Another correſpondent ſays, the reaſon why the King does not mention his ſuppoſed colonies in his laſt ſpeech, is becauſe he views them in the ſame light that a ſpendthrift does an eſtate which he has gamed away.—He cannot bear to *name* it.

The following is the genuine copy of an Advertiſement lately printed, and paſted up in New-York, at all the public places in the city.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE;

THE Britiſh Rights in America, conſiſting of, amongſt other articles, THE THIRTEEN PROVINCES now in rebellion, which Britain, *in the hour of her inſolence*, attempted to ſubdue; the reverſion of the government of Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Eaſt and Weſt Florida; the territory of the Hudſon's Bay Company; a reſpectable body of his Majeſty's troops, and a conſiderable part of the royal navy, together with all the loyal ſubjects of America.

The Britiſh Weſt Indies will be included in the ſale, if agreeable to the purchaſers.—Apply to GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Eſq; who is deſirous of concluding a private bargain. The conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of HENRY LAURENS, Eſq; Preſident of Congreſs.

P. S. To make it eaſy to purchaſers, a ſeat in Congreſs will be taken in part payment, the reſt in Continental money.

N. B. Diſcount will be allowed for all the Loyaliſts which have been murdered ſince the tenth of April, 1773.

The Britiſh army and navy, all printers and newswriters, and all mobs and diſorderly perſons, are forbid to obſtruct the ſale.

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS George Johnſtone, Eſq; one of the Britiſh Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace in America, on the eleventh of April laſt, did write and ſend a letter to Joſeph Reed, Eſq; a Member of Congreſs, containing this paragraph, viz. "The man "who can be inſtrumental in bringing us all to act "once more in harmony, and to unite together the "various powers which this conteſt has drawn forth, "will deſerve more from the King and the people, from "patriotiſm, humanity and all the tender ties that are "affected by the quarrel and reconciliation, than ever "was yet beſtowed on human kind." And whereas, the ſaid George Johnſtone, Eſq; on the ſixteenth day of June laſt, wrote and ſent a letter to Robert Morris, Eſq; another Member of Congreſs, containing this paragraph, viz. "I believe the men who have con-"ducted the affairs of America uncapable of being in-"fluenced by improper motives. But in all ſuch tranſ-"actions there is riſk, and I think, that whoever ven-"tures ſhould be ſecured, at the ſame time that hon-"our and emolument ſhould naturally follow the for-"tune of thoſe who have ſteered the veſſel in the "ſtorm, and brought her ſafely into port. I think "Waſhington and the Preſident have a right to every "favour that grateful nations can beſtow, if they "could once more unite our intereſts, and ſpare the "miſeries and devaſtations of war," which letters were laid before Congreſs. And whereas, the ſaid Joſeph Reed, Eſquire, hath in his place in Congreſs declared, "That on Sunday the 21ſt of June laſt, a few days "after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia by "the Britiſh troops, he received a written meſſage "from a married lady of charactar, having connecti-"ons with the Britiſh army, expreſſing a deſire to ſee "him on buſineſs which could not be committed to "writing; that attending the lady agreeable to her ap-"pointment in the evening, after ſome previous con-"verſation reſpecting her particular connections, the "buſineſs and characters of the Britiſh Commiſſioners, "and particularly of Governor Johnſtone, (meaning "the ſaid George Johnſtone, Eſq;) were the ſubjects "of general converſation, which being more confined, "the lady enlarged upon the great talents and amia-"ble qualities of that gentleman, and added, that in "ſeveral converſations with her, he (Gov. Johnſtone) "had expreſſed the moſt favourable ſentiments of him "(Mr. Reed) and that it was particularly wiſhed to "engage his (Mr. Reed's) intereſt to promote the ob-"jects of their commiſſion, viz. a re-union between "the two countries, if conſiſtent with his principles "and judgment; and that in ſuch caſe, it could not be "deemed unbecoming or improper in government "(meaning the Britiſh) to take a favorable notice of ſuch "conduct, and that in this inſtance he (Mr. Reed) "might have ten thouſand pounds ſterling, and any "office in the Colonies (meaning theſe United States) "in his Majeſty's gift," (meaning in the gift of his Britannic Majeſty.) To which, finding an anſwer was expected, he (Mr. Reed,) replied, "he was not "worth purchaſing, but ſuch as he was, the King of "Great Britain was not rich enough to do it." And whereas, the ſaid paragraphs written and ſent as aforeſaid by George Johnſtone, Eſq; and the ſaid declaration made by Joſeph Reed, Eſq; call loudly upon Congreſs to expreſs their ſenſe upon them, Therefore,

Reſolved, That the contents of the ſaid paragraphs, and the particulars in the ſaid declaration, in the opinion of Congreſs, cannot but be conſidered as direct attempts to corrupt and bribe the Congreſs of the United States of America.

Reſolved, That as Congreſs feel, ſo they ought to demonſtrate the higheſt and moſt pointed indignation againſt ſuch daring and atrocious attempts to corrupt their integrity

Reſolved, That it is incompatible with the honor of Congreſs, to hold any manner of correſpondence or intercourſe with the ſaid George Johnſtone, Eſq; eſpecially to negotiate with him upon affairs in which the cauſe of liberty and virtue is intereſted; and for the propriety of ſuch conduct, we make and publiſh to the world, this our declaration.

Done in Congreſs, at Philadelphia, this 11th of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, and in the Third Year of the Independence of America.

By Order,

HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friday, Auguſt 7, 1778, A.M.

The following Repreſentation was preſented to the Houſe, viz.

To the ASSEMBLY of PENSILVANIA.

The meeting for ſufferings for Penſilvania *and* New-Jerſey, *on behalf of the ſociety of the people called Quakers,*

Reſpectfully repreſent,

THAT the government of the conſciences of men, is the prerogative of Almighty God, who will not give his glory to another—That every encroachment upon his his prerogative is offenſive in his ſight, and that will not hold them guiltleſs who invade it; but will ſooner or later manifeſt his diſpleaſure to all who perſiſt therein.

Theſe truths we doubt not will obtain the aſſent of every conſiderate mind.

The immediate occaſion of our now applying to you is, that we have received accounts from different places that a number of our friends have been, and are impriſoned, ſome for refuſing to pay the fines impoſed in lieu of perſonal ſervices in the preſent war, and others for refuſing to take the teſt preſcribed by ſome laws lately made. The ground of our refuſal is a religious ſcruple in our minds againſt ſuch compliance, not from obſtinacy, or any other motive than a deſire of keeping a conſcience void of offence towards God, which we cannot without a ſteady adherence to our peaceable principles, and teſtimony againſt wars and fightings, founded on the precepts and example of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the Prince of Peace, by a conformity to which we are bound to live a peaceable and quiet life, and reſtrained from making any declarations or entering into any engagements as parties in the preſent unſettled ſtate of public affairs.

We fervently deſire you may conſider the generous and liberal foundation of the charter and laws agreed upon in England between our firſt worthy Proprietary, William Penn, and our anceſtors, whereby they apprehended religious and civil liberty would be ſecured inviolate to themſelves and their poſterity; ſo that Penſilvania hath ſince been conſidered as an aſſylum for men of tender conſciences; and many of the moſt uſeful people have reſorted hither in expectation of enjoying freedom from the perſecution they ſuffered in their native countries.

We believe every attempt to abridge us of that liberty will be a departure from the true ſpirit of government, which ought to influence all well regulated legiſlatures, and alſo deſtructive of the real intereſt and good of the community. And therefore deſire thoſe laws which have a tendency to oppreſs tender conſciences may be repealed; ſo that thoſe who live peaceably may not be further diſturbed or moleſted, but be permitted to enjoy the rights and immunities which their forefathers purchaſed through much ſuffering and difficulty; and to continue in the careful obſervation of the great duty of the religious inſtruction and education of the youth, from which by one part of the ſaid laws they are liable to be reſtrained.

We hope on due conſideration of what we now offer, you will provide for the diſcharge of ſuch who are in bonds for the teſtimony of a good conſcience, which may prevent others hereafter from ſuffering in like manner.

Signed in and by deſire of our ſaid meeting, held at Philadelphia, the 5th day of 8th month, 1778, *by*

NICHOLAS WALN, Clerk.

Which being read, was ordered to lie on the table.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, Junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

WAS FOUND,

On the main road between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Friday the 7th inſt. (Auguſt)

A PARCHMENT POCKET-BOOK. The owner calling at the Poſt Office in Baltimore, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again.

I. JOHN MAYER, Poſt Rider.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1778.

THE Executors of my late huſband, JOHN SLESSMAN's will, have, by printed hand bills, adverti'ed the public ſale of his land in Oxford townſhip, to be the 17th inſt. and in order that no honeſt purchaſer may be led into a miſtake, I have thought it my duty to inform the public that the ſame land is ſtill charged with my dower, and that unleſs the heirs and deviſees of my huſband do in proper time ſettle or make compenſation for my third part, I ſhall uſe my remedy in law to recover the ſame. I. ELIZABETH SLESSMAN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1778.

LOST laſt week, by a perſon in this city, A SMALL Parchment POCKET BOOK, much worn, containing about Twenty ſix Dollars. Whoever will return the ſame, with the money, to the Printer, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS.

LOST,

On Saturday the firſt inſtant, (Auguſt) near the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road,

A PARCHMENT POCKET-BOOK, containing about Forty Dollars in paper currency, and ſundry papers of no value but to the owner, who will freely give up the money to the perſon who has found it if he will return the papers.——Alſo dropped about the ſame time and place, a bundle of about Five Hundred Dollars, a fourth part of which is hereby offered as an honeſt reward for reſtoring the reſt. Apply to Mr. KERLIN, at the White Horſe, or to the Printer of this paper.

Hagar's Town, Maryland, Auguſt 1, 1778.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber hath in his cuſtody a CHEST of CLOATHS, belonging to a certain George Iller, who was drowned at Alexandria. Any perſon related to ſaid Iller is deſired to come and pay charges by the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be ſold by HENRY TITTWILER.

Cæcil County, Maryland, July 20, 1778.

WAS committed to the gaol of this County, a Negro Man, who ſays he is the property of Mr. Dulany, near Gunpowder: He is about twenty years of age, and had on when committed, an old hat, brown cloth coat double breaſted, white linen breeches, white woollen ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN STRAWBRIDGE, Sheriff.

JOHN SHIELDS,

Has returned to the houſe he formerly occupied on the north ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, the fourth door below Second ſtreet, where he has now for ſale a neat aſſortment of SHOP GOODS, among which are the following articles,

BROWN and white Ruſſia drillings; German and Iriſh dowlas; roan, Britannia and Iriſh linens; brown and white country made ditto; Ruſſia diaper and table cloths; cambricks, printed linens and check handkerchiefs; corduroy, ſerge denim and royal rib; maſquerades, camblets, calimancoes and durants; hatband and other crapes; mens and womens cotton and ſilk ſtockings; cypreſs gauze and clear lawns; ſewing ſilks, ſilk knee garters, and ſcarf twiſt; coloured threads and buttons; pins, needles, and white threads; an aſſortment of writing and coloured paper; mens and womens gloves, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

BITTERS AND SMITH,

In Arch-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Chriſt Church Burying-ground gate,

A QUANTITY of excellent clayed and muſcovado SUGARS, in hogſheads and barrels. Alſo a few barrels of choice SNUFF.

WANTED,

A MAN COOK, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

A POST CHHRIOT, with a crane neck, to be ſold. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles Town, Cheſter County, about the latter end of May laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, paſt three years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſide. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

LEWELLIN DAVIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY about the 29th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, a brown MARE, fifteen hands high, four years old laſt May, has a ſwitch tail, a hollow eye, a fetter lock upon her near fore foot, without ſhoes, no brand, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES CLARK, Shoemaker.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in Dilworth's Town, Cheſter County, on the night of the 31ſt of July laſt, two HORSES, one a ſtrawberry roan ſtone horſe, about fourteen and a half hands high, ten years old, with a blaze in his face, lately ſhod before. The other a black horſe, about fourteen hands high, eleven years old, branded on the near ſhoulder R. G. Both horſes trot and hand gallop; their backs have lately been ſore, and are but in middling order. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes, or either of them, to the ſubſcribers, or gives information ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, and for the thief, if brought to juſtice, FOURTEEN DOLLARS, paid by

JAMES DILWORTH.
LYDIA DILWORTH.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol, a bay Horſe, ſix years old, about fourteen hands high, much cat hammed, his off hind foot white, a natural pacer. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to DANIEL SHAW, or CHARLES BESSONET, in Briſtol, ſhall receive the above reward.

CITY TAVERN.

ON Monday next this well ſituated and commodious Houſe in Second-Street will be opened for the reception and Entertainment of Company in large or ſmall parties. The Subſcriber having been perſuaded ſuddenly to undertake the accommodation of Travellers and other Gentlemen who may favour him with their cuſtom, can only promiſe the utmoſt induſtry and exertions to render his Houſe agreeable, hoping that the obſtructions to free commerce, and the late peculiar circumſtances of this City, will excite favourable allowances in the minds of his Cuſtomers for any unavoidable Deficiencies which may appear in the early Period of this his endeavour to ſerve the public.

GIFFORD DALEY.

Auguſt 10th, 1778.

JOSEPH HUBLEY,

Has for SALE at his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, ſix doors above Third-ſtreet,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths,	Chintzes and Calicoes,
Coatings,	Copper-plate furniture calicoes,
8 4 Spaniſh baizes,	India ſtripes,
Plains,	China blue printed linens,
Kerſeys,	Check'd and ſtrip'd Holland,
Wiltons,	
Sagathies,	Check'd and ſtrip'd cottons,
Flannels,	Cambricks,
Corduroys,	White & colour'd threads,
White Buckram,	Womens worſted ſhoes,
Strip'd and plain Camblets,	Sewing and other ſilks,
Callimancoes,	Ribbands,
Yard and 7-8 Iriſh Linens,	Velvet collars,
Britannias,	Oſnabrugs,
Platillas,	Knives and razors,
Barcelona and linen handkerchiefs,	Fencing foils,
	Loaf ſugar, &c. &c.

To be Sold by JOHN DUNLAP,

(Printed on the BEST PAPER)

BILLS of lading, wills and powers, common bonds, apprentices indentures, and all kinds of BLANKS for Civil or Military Officers.

STOCKHOLM, March 23.

A Circular letter under his Majesty's sign manual, has been lately sent to the grand Governor of this capital, and to all the governors of provinces, wherein his Majesty in consideration of the inconveniencies arising from the practice of smuggling, and the introduction of foreign luxuries, particularly in the articles of dress, signifies his intention, That on the 28th of April next, his Majesty, his Royal Brothers, the Senators of the realm, and the principal persons of the Court, shall wear from that time a new form of dress; and that as soon as the Kingdom have followed the example, the new adopted dress shall be fixed and confirmed by a formal ordinance. The whole army, when the respective regiments are provided with new cloathing, shall also wear a new form of regimentals.

Vienna, March 28. It is allowed on all hands, that the house of Austria never had so formidable an army on foot, and so well provided with every thing necessary for a campaign as at present.

It is said that the Emperor will set off this evening, and that the Prussians are in full march towards Silesia.

Portsmouth, May 1. On Monday last the Asia, Capt. Vandeput, with the Gatton, Colebrooke, Calcutta, Moree, Royal Admiral, and Royal Edward East-Indiamen sailed from St. Helen's for the East-Indies.

Same day his Majesty's ships Romney and Montreal, with about thirty sail of ships under convoy, sailed for Quebec.—General Haldimand sailed in the Montreal.

LONDON, *May 4.*

The coach tax last year, we hear, produced near 117,000l.

On Monday a lady lost her watch at an auction sale in the city; on its being missed, a young fellow jumped upon the table, and insisted that the door should be shut, and all the company searched before they went out; he had the fore corner of his hat in his hand at the time; when one of the company seeing something shine between his finger and thumb, upon examining found the lady's watch concealed there; he was secured, and carried to the Poultry Compter, and taken before the Lord Mayor, who sent him back for further examination.

Sunday afternoon a gentleman's chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, were set on fire in an extraordinary manner: A decanter of water standing in the window, collected the rays of the sun in such a manner, as to set fire to a towel, which communicated to the window curtains, and so to the wainscot; happily the servant coming from dinner prevented it spreading farther, as he, with the assistance of the porters, got it out.

His Majesty made his late excursion to Chatham with much less parade than is generally esteemed necessary for a crowned head, having, instead of being encumbered with a numerous train of attendants, taken only a few, which could not be dispensed with. This frugal mode of travelling is adopted, it is thought, that his visits to the dock-yards, &c. may be more frequent than formerly.

It is said that his Majesty has given notice that he intends to visit the several camps when formed. This has a wonderful effect upon the militia, the gentlemen of every county exerting themselves on the occasion, and men of fortune and rank accepting of subaltern's commissions.

A few days ago came on in the Admiralty Court of Dublin, before the right worshipful John Christian Esq; the cause of his Majesty against the brig Martin, of Newberry, in Massachusetts Bay, Abel Coffin, late master, which was taking in lat. 48, by a Scotch letter of marque, and brought into Dublin bay in the month of January last. After the clearest proof that this vessel and her cargo were the property of American merchants, inhabiting a colony in rebellion, and acknowledging the authority of the Congress, both were condemned as lawful prizes.—This is the first confiscation of American property, in Ireland, since the commencement of the American war.

We are assured, that at the close of the present sessions of parliament, the Attorney General will be made Lord Chancellor, and created a Peer of the Realm; the Solicitor General will have the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas; Mr Dunning, the Attorney Generalship; and Mr. Mansfield, the Solicitor Generalship. It is also said, that Mr. Mansfield will be a candidate for the borough of Tamworth (as a representative for which place the Attorney General holds his seat in Parliament) and it is expected he will be chosen without opposition.

June 2. Yesterday a chapter of the Order of the Garter was held at St. James's, when the Earl of Rochford, and Lord Viscount Weymouth, were elected and invested with the ensigns of the said Order.

On account of the indisposition of the Earl of Suffolk a private Chapter of the Garter was held at the Queen's Palace, when his Lordship was elected, and invested with the ensigns of the said Order.

Yesterday Lord North kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, in the room of the Earl of Holderness, deceased,

Yesterday Edward Thurlow, Esq; took the oaths and his seat in the House of Peers by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron Ashfield; and after both Houses of Parliament were prorogued, the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst went to St. James's, as did Lord Thurlow, when the former resigned the Great Seals into the hands of his Majesty, which were immediately presented to Lord Thurlow, who kissed his Majesty's hand on his promotion to the high office of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

The following protest is entered against the passing of the bill, entitled, "An act for settling and securing a certain annuity on the Earl of Chatham, and the heirs of the body of the late William Earl of Chatham, to whom the said Earldom of Chatham shall descend, in consideration of the eminent services by him performed to his Majesty and the public."

Dissentient,

1st. BECAUSE we cannot agree to such an unwarrantable lavishing away of the public money, at a time when the nation groans under a heavy load of debts, and is engaged in a dangerous and expensive war.

2d. Because we fear that this act may in after times be made use of as a precedent for factious purposes, and to the enriching of private families at the public expence.

BATHURST,
CHANDOS,
A. B. YORK,
PAGET.

Germantown, Philadelphia County, August 4, 1778.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on Saturday the 15th instant (August) at the house of Abraham Pastorious in Germantown,

ALL his Houshold Furniture, consisting of feather beds, bedding, chair and desk. Likewise a cow, a cart, some rye in the straw, an apple mill, press, and near forty Cords of tanners bark.

Also on Monday the 24th will be sold by public vendue at the house of Christopher Sauer, in Germantown, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all his Houshold Furniture, consisting of feather beds, bedding, chairs, tables, desks, corner cubbards, and kitchen furniture, all his types, printing press, &c. &c. Likewise a large assortment of printed bibles, a variety of other sorts ready for binding, in the Dutch language, and a number of Dutch and English books ready bound. A large assortment of paints and oil, a quantity of sulphur, antimony, allum, vitrols, spirits of turpentine, sweet oil, a variety of drugs, and sundry other things too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by GEORGE SMITH, *Agent P. C.*

N. B. The sale to begin precisely at 10 o'clock every day.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the house of William Reckitt, late of Kingsessing Township, deceased, on Monday the 17th inst. viz.

BREEDING mares and colts, milch cows, young cattle, swine, farming utensils, houshold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

N. B. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions will be made known and attendance given by

JOSEPH STILES, Administrator.

To be SOLD at Public Auction,

On the eighteenth of August instant,

ALL kinds of houshold and kitchen furniture, together with sundry articles of store goods; late the property of ALEXANDER BARTRAM; confiscated and seized, agreeable to an act of Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania.

Also to be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the 20th inst. all the houshold furniture, a chariot and a cow, late the property of JOSEPH GALLOWAY; now confiscated and seized for the use of the state.

And on Saturday the 22d inst. will be sold in like manner, the houshold goods and a Negro Wench of WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of this city.

N. B. These sales will be held at the late dwellings of the above-mentioned persons, where attendance will be given by the Agents.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1778.

THE Committee appointed by the Honourable House of Assembly to settle the accompts of the late Committee and Council of Safety, give notice, That they are now in Philadelphia ready to attend on that business, therefore all persons whom it may concern are requested to render their accompts, with proper vouchers, that they may be adjusted. And whereas a great number of accompts stand open against sundry persons for large sums of money drawn by virtue of orders from the said Boards, they are desired forthwith to account for the same, otherwise the Committee will be under the disagreeable necessity of proceeding against them as the Law directs.

WILLIAM CLARKE, JACOB S. HOWELL,
JOSEPH GARDNER. WILLIAM THORNE.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Committee of Assembly for Public Accompts will attend at the State-house in Philadelphia (and not in Lancaster, as was advertised some time ago) from the day of the date hereof until the 8th of September next; Therefore all Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, County Lieutenants, Commissioners appointed for purchasing Cloathing, and every other person or persons that are accountable to the Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania for public moneys, are requested to bring in their accompts within the time aforesaid without fail.

JOSEPH GARDNER, LUDWICK LAUMAN,
ROBERT LOLLAR, JAMES ANDERSON.
WILLIAM CLARKE,

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on Thursday the 3d day of September next, on the premises,

A COMPLEAT SET of SALT WORKS, commonly known by the name of Kennedy & M'Culloh's, situated about three miles from Great Egg Harbour Bar. Also the stores, dwelling house, four horse teams, an ox team, a stout active Negro man, 100 acres of wood, of which there is 300 cords already cut, a compleat well constructed new shallop that will carry 14 cords of wood, in good order. Likewise the unexpired lease of 5 years to come of 40 acres of land, on which the works are erected, subject to an annual rent of 25l. The said works is to be sold for cash only. Attendance will be given at said time and place by

August 3, 1778. JOSEPH M'CULLOH.

London-Britain, July 25, 1778.

WHEREAS a certain —— JONES did, on the 24th inst. (July) purchase from the subscriber a black Mare, three years old, with a small star in her forehead, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter; in paying for which creature he gave me counterfeit Continental dollars. He is of a fair complexion, his hair inclining to the sandy, about five feet nine inches high, supposed to be about 21 or 22 years of age. Whoever secures said Jones and the mare, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living in Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County, about the beginning of September last, a brown HORSE, about twelve hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the right hind buttock HW, and a white spot on his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN EGERSDORFF.

TO BE SOLD,

THE sloop JOANNA, now lying at Salem. Inventory to be seen at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia. For terms apply to THOMAS EDDY, in Second-street, or Capt. HOPPER, at Salem, New-Jersey.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the 8th inst. (July) from the subscriber, a small bay HORSE, with a long bushy tail, a small mark on his right side, paces and trots, had had a hurt on his back, no star in the forehead, two white hind feet, and shod all round. Whoever secures the said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from MARY SWIZER.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Frankford, a white MARE, thirteen and a half hands high, with a halbert brand on her near buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN FAUSTER.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, living in West-Caln Township, Chester County, on the tenth inst. (July) a Dutch LAD, about thirteen years of age, who is now sick, supposed to have ran away from his master: He says his name is Adam Kisley, and that his master's name is Baltez Kisley, and that he lives in Race-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, Philadelphia. His master is desired to apply, pay charges and take him home. CHARLES HUFTY.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE and well situated Plantation, in the Township of Middletown, Chester County, five miles from Chester and sixteen from Philadelphia, containing one hundred and twenty eight acres, old measure, whereon is erected a good two story stone house, barn, stable, cow house, sheep house, chair house, &c. a good tan yard, and a neat tenement for a tanner adjoining it, two good orchards, one a young orchard of the second year of bearing, containing a large number of the best grafted cherry trees, pair trees, peach trees, &c. The above plantation joins the Middle Presbyterian Meeting house and within three quarters of a mile of a mill. For terms of sale apply to ALLAN MOORE, on the place, or WILLIAM SHUTE, in Philadelphia.

Chester County, July 28, 1778.

WHEREAS numbers of people of this State are and have been notorious for depreciating the Continental Bills of Credit emitted by the Continental Congress, and amongst the rest a certain John Jones, of Westwhiteland, who the subscriber, some time in the years 1775 and 76, gave two certain bonds or obligations, one for the sum of 108l. 10s. the other for the sum of 54l. payable in twelve months after date to the said Jones. I being desirous to pay my just debts, procured the money and went to him, at several times, to pay the same; but said Jones refused to receive it, as he said it was good for nothing, it was only Congress; and then I told him, if he did not take it, I would endeavour to force him to it, as I laboured for what I got, and intended to pay my just debts, and, as it was recovering interest, I would discharge the same. Some time after I procured two persons to go with me to make a lawful tender, and met said Jones, and told him I was going to his house to pay him the money; he then declared I owed him none, but was to meet us at the house, to which he did not come. I then, some time after, took another opportunity with witnesses to tender him said money at his house, which he immediately left, and his wife told us he had signed said bonds to obtain Samuel Gregg, at some distance: I, therefore, went after said Gregg, and found him, I demanded my bonds, which Gregg absolutely declared that he had none of them, nor never had. I therefore would desire ever person who would presume to be a friend to Amerin, or even to their own honour and reputation, to discover and make known to me, whether the said Jones hashe said obligations, or signed them to any person or persons, that I may pay the same either to them or the Ste Treasurer.

SAMUEL JEFERIS.

Lancaster, July 26, 1778.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Friday night last, the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in the borough of Lancaster, was broke open by some soldiers belonging to Col. Hartley's regiment, and about Nine Hundred Pounds Continental money, and some few Shillings in Pennsylvania money, were stolen and taken away by them. A certain John Lenecan, of the said regiment, being examined by his officers, confessed, that the said Lenecan together with John M'Cashin and Alexander Hamilton, of the same regiment, were concerned together in the said robbery. The said John M'Cashin and Alexander Hamilton deserted from a detachment of the regiment on the road between Lancaster and Philadelphia, and it is thought, have with them the greatest part of the money; and the said John Lenecan made his escape from the guard, who were bringing him to Lancaster. Hamon is an Irishman, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a very villainous looking fellow, with dark hair, and very dark complexion. M'Cashen is also an Irishman, about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, not bulky with dark hair and dark complexion. And Lenecan also an Irishman, a young lad, about 16 years of age, with red hair and freckled, and is about 5 feet high. They were all dressed in blue uniform coats, faced with yellow, and grenadier or light-infantry caps, and is supposed are lurking in and about Lancaster and York Counties.—Whoever secures the said thieves in any gaol in this State, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each of them. GEORGE ILGER.

WAS FOUND some weeks ago, A REMNANT of LINEN. The owner, by applying to the Printer, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1778.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL

THE Pocket ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

LONDON.

HOUSE of LORDS, JUNE 2.

AS ſoon as prayers were over, the Earl of Radnor roſe and apologizing for troubling their Lordſhips before the order of the day was read, by declaring that he had but few words to ſay, and as they would be upon a matter which would equally promote their Lordſhips convenience, and the accommodation of thoſe whom, he doubted not, they would willingly oblige, he hoped he ſhould ſtand excuſed. The Earl then went on to obſerve the very great inconvenience felt by the Houſe, whenever the King came to addreſs his Parliament, in conſequence of the croud of ladies admitted, and particularly inſtanced the laſt day of the laſt ſeſſions, when the ladies who attended were ſo numerous, that the Lords had not room to ſit down, and the ladies ſtood upon the ſeats of the Houſe, in order to ſee the King. This, he ſaid, was not only a diſagreeable circumſtance to their Lordſhips, but rendered the very name of that day's buſineſs, *the king's addreſs to both houſes of parliament*, ridiculous and untrue. He had therefore, as well to accommodate the ladies on ſuch days, (whom he never wiſhed again to ſee in ſo improper a part of that Houſe as upon the ſeats) as to accommodate the Members of the other Houſe of Parliament, who had a gallery to receive any of their Lordſhips when they choſe to be auditors of the Commons debates, long wiſhed to have a gallery erected over the lobby door, and as he conceived no Lord would object to it, he begged leave to read the following motion.

"That his Majeſty's Surveyor General do take care and give orders for erecting a gallery over the lobby door of this Houſe, and that he take notice thereof from this day."

The Lord Chancellor put the queſtion, and it was carried *nemine contradicente*.

The Earl of Derby then begged to ſay a word or two on a matter of great importance, previous to the order of the day being read. His Lordſhip begged to know from ſome of the King's ſervants what had been done in conſequence of the Convention at Saratoga, and why the army that ſurrendered there had not arrived in England? The Earl juſtified theſe queſtions on the neceſſity that there now was for our having the aſſiſtance of every man in that army for the defence of this kingdom, and the bleeding honour of the Commander of that army and his officers, 'till the matter was properly inveſtigated.

Lord Weymouth declared himſelf incompetent to anſwer upon the ſubject, but ſaid, if the noble Earl had given him any intimation, even in a day's previous notice of his intention, he would have taken care to have made himſelf ſufficiently maſter of the queſtion to have been able to have ſpoken to it, and ſatisfied their Lordſhips reſpecting the buſineſs.

A long converſation enſued, in which Lord Effingham, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Denbigh, the Duke of Mancheſter, and other Lords took part.

At length the order of the day was read for ſummoning the Lords, upon the third reading of Lord Chatham's annuity bill.

The Duke of Chandos opened the debate, by declaring that no man living had a higher ſenſe of the merits of the deceaſed Earl, or was more ready to accord in the grant of any honours that could be paid him; but as a truſtee for the public, whom he thought he had no right to tax wantonly and without neceſſity, he could not but object to the bill in its preſent form. His Grace then entered into a long argument reſpecting the propriety, expediency, and juſtice of granting a perpetuity of 4000l. a year to Lord Chatham's family. He reſted his objection chiefly on two points, the danger of making a bad precedent, and the low ſtate of the national finances. His Grace delivered his ſentiments with great candour, and ſaid, if the preſent bill paſſed, though he objected to it, he ſhould himſelf move for a ſimilar one in favor of a noble Lord then living, to whoſe ſervices the nation was much indebted, and to whoſe proweſs it probably was owing that their Lordſhips were then ſitting in Parliamentary debate. His Lordſhip propoſed, as an amendment, that the reverſion of the annuity be confined to the heirs male of the late Lord Chatham.

Lord Abingdon replied, and contended, that it would be abſurd for Parliament, who had turned a deaf ear ſo often in that ſeſſions to the moſt flagrant proofs of the unbounded waſte and vicious extravagance of the public money, to object to a virtuous application of ſo trifling a matter, put in the ſcale againſt the infinite merit of the deceaſed Earl.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid he was as well convinced of the neceſſity to adopt œconomy in the expenditure of the public money as the noble Duke, but he thought the preſent by no means a fit occaſion to ſet about a reformation upon that head. He could not but wonder that the noble Duke ſhould have voted, without a word of objection, for ſo large a ſum being lately allowed his Majeſty for the payment of his debts, and declared, if the noble Duke was ſerious in his wiſhes to produce œconomy in the management of the public money, that he would join him, but not when the Houſe were debating whether they ſhould inſtance their gratitude to ſo great a character as the late Lord Chatham.

The Lord Chancellor ſpoke fully in objection to the bill, thinking the deceaſed Earl had been ſufficiently paid for his ſervices by an ample penſion and great title. He ſaid the noble Earl's ſervices took place ſixteen years ſince; that if he was not then ſufficiently paid, this was not a time to do it, and inſtanced the caſe of the great Duke of Marlborough, ſhewing, that though the Queen deſired the Commons to enable her to ſettle 5000l. a year on the Duke's family, they refuſed to do it.

Lord Camden anſwered moſt ably, ſpeaking with an enthuſiaſtic ſpirit in praiſe of the deceaſed Earl, whoſe fame he ſaid was to be found recorded from the extremeſt eaſt where the ſun roſe, to the moſt diſtant part of the weſt, where that bright luminary ſet. His Lordſhip was remarkably animated, entertaining, and intereſting.

Lord Ravenſworth was againſt the bill, but acknowledged the merits of the late Earl, for whom he profeſſed the higheſt eſteem.

Lord Radnor ſpoke in favour of the bill, but declared, that, as a public man, he ſhould never forgive the deceaſed Earl for ſetting up a proclamation againſt an act of Parliament and defending it as equal, if not ſuperior in authority.

This was fully explained, and the Earl of Radnor ſet right by Lord Lyttleton, Lord Camden, Lord Shelburne, and the Duke of Richmond, who all ſpoke in favour of the bill, and with great warmth of friendſhip, reſpect, and eſteem for the character of the deceaſed Earl; whom the Duke of Richmond declared he frequently differed from, but upon the whole allowed he was a great man, and deſerved every honour and mark of gratitude the nation could beſtow.

After the Duke of Chandos had replied to Lord Shelburne, (who rather ſeverely and perſonally attacked his Grace for oppoſing the bill) the queſtion for the third reading of the bill was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were,

Contents	-	42
Not Contents	-	11

Lord Derby then reſumed the Saratoga buſineſs; and, after uſing additional arguments, made the following motion:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders to be laid before this Houſe, previous to their prorogation, all information that has been received relating to the detention of the army now in America, ſubject to the conditions of the convention ſigned at Saratoga."

Lord Weymouth objected on the ground that there was no blame aſcribed to any party concerned, and that the production of the papers moved for, would militate againſt the intended prorogation of Parliament; he therefore moved the previous queſtion.

An intereſting debate took place, in which Lord Derby was ſupported by Lord Effingham and the Duke of Richmond. The two latter contended, that the conſtitutional rule of proroguing Parliament, was to give forty days notice to the members, and then to inſert in the ſummons, "Parliament will meet for the *diſpatch* of buſineſs."

At length the motion was loſt by the previous queſtion.

Juſt imported and to be ſold by

FRANCIS DAYMON,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Bickley's alley,

BLUE and ſcarlet broadcloths, ſerges, flannels, ſwanſkins, ſuſtian, hair twiſt, Britannias, royal and Flanders ſhirt linen, cambricks, ſilk gauzes, chintz, calicoes, buckram, mens ſtockings and cotton caps, womens ſilk mitts, ſewing thread, mens ſhirts ready made, padlocks, knives and forks, razors, ſciſſars, piſtols, ſpurs, looking glaſſes, fans, coat and veſt pinchbeck buttons, combs, ſewing needles, pins in papers, ditto by the pound, gold watches, ſeals in chryſtal, curious and exceeding neat ſtamps by the moſt accompliſhed engraver of France, ſeveral trunks fiſhing hooks and wire aſſorted, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, green and bohea teas, claret in bottles, rum, ſpirits, &c. &c.

JOHN FROMBERGER,

Has returned to this city, and opened his ſhop on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, five doors above Chriſt Church, in the houſe where Mr. David Franks formerly lived, and where Coſſin and Anderton lately kept ſtore, where he has for ſale, a neat aſſortment of SHOP GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz.

INDIA chintzes, Engliſh ditto, Holland ditto, calicoes, black genuine velvets, cloth coloured India taffaties; a few patterns of ſuperfine cloth, ſecond ditto, and country made ditto; blue coating, buckram, ſilk and worſted knee garters, ſcarf twiſt, common ditto, gilt and mohair buttons, black ſewing ſilk, Scotch threads, garland trimmings, nonſopretties, ſilk and thread ſtay laces, cypreſs gauze, muſlin ditto, black ditto, ſilk gauze aprons, kentings, white ſilk ſtockings, black ditto, black ſilk gloves, leather ditto, ſilk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, ribbands and ferrets, Hollands and Iriſh linens, Ruſſia ſheeting, ravens duck, oznabrugs, checks and ſtripes, nankeens, four-threaded white breeches patterns, cotton denim, bombazeens, Scotch tartans, 5-4 table cloths, ſilk and cotton caps, ſome hard ware, green tea, indigo, two hogſheads of choice linſeed oil, and many other articles too tedious to mention. 2.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Charles Town, Cheſter County, a black HORSE, three years old, fifteen hands high, with four white feet, a ſtar in his forehead, and a long ſwitch tail. Any perſon ſecuring him ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

Aug. 6. ALEXANDER M'CALLA.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles Town Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the tenth of June laſt, a ſmall brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, ſeven or eight years old, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM BODLY.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

By virtue of an order from the Judge of the Admiralty of the State of New Jerſey, on Thurſday the 20th inſt. (Auguſt) at ten o'clock in the morning, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia,

UPWARDS of thirty eight hogſheads of St. Kitts rum, a quantity of carpenters and joiners tools, door and other locks, hinges, hand ſaws, files, nails, ſad irons, with a variety of other hard-ware, &c. &c.

Alſo a ſmall quantity of oznabrigs and bleached Ruſſia drabs, part of the cargo of the prize ſloop Lark; and two caſks of Carolina indigo, part of the cargo of the prize ſloop Lucy. JOHN STOKES, Marſhal.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At Cooper's Ferry in New Jerſey, oppoſite Philadelphia,

On Saturday the 22d inſtant, at twelve o'clock,

THE prize Sloops BETSY and DUCK; an inventory of which may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe in Philadelphia.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, 2 four pounders, 2 two pounders, and 2 one pounders, by

Aug. 15. 1. JOHN STOKES, Marſhal.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Monday the 31ſt inſtant, at ten o'clock,

THE Ship LOVE AND UNITY, lying at Tom's River, New-Jerſey, together with her tackle, apparel, and cargo conſiſting of Briſtol beer in bottles, porter, red and white port wine, Briſtol cyder, ſalt, flour, cheeſe, Queen's and delf ware, and a ſmall quantity of double flint wine glaſſes and tumblers. A part of the cargo, lying at Minnaſquan, to be ſold on the ſecond day of September next on the premiſes, by

Aug. 15. 2. JOHN STOKES, Marſhal.

ALL perſons indebted to HARMAN and LEWIS are deſired to make immediate payment. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 15, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 13th of June laſt, a black MARE, about fifteen hands high, with a ſmall blaze. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN NORTH.

THREE excellent SADDLE HORSES for ſale. Enquire at the George Tavern, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who belong to the third, fourth, fifth and ſixth claſſes of the Militia of the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, who have not rendered perſonal ſervice in the ſaid claſſes, within five days from the Appeal (which was held the twelfth inſtant) to diſcharge their ſubſtitute money at the Lieutenants Office at Col. Bonham's, in Arch-ſtreet, otherwiſe they muſt ſubject themſelves to the courſe of the law. WILLIAM HENRY,

Lieut. of the city of Philadelphia, &c.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, a two ſtory Houſe and back Kitchen, with a Lot of Ground, ſixteen feet front, on the North ſide of Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite the Engliſh Church's burying ground, and in depth 53 feet, ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 2l. 6s. 6d. lawful money of Pennſylvania.

NICHOLAS FORSBERG.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

PRINCIPLES OF POLITENESS, AND OF KNOWING THE WORLD:

By the late LORD CHESTERFIELD.

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BILLS of lading, wills and powers, common bonds, apprentices indentures, and all kinds of BLANKS for Civil or Military Officers.

B[illegible], *Aug.* 6.

IT is now aſcertained, that on Wedneſday laſt, about noon, the French fleet came to anchor off Point Judith, making 20 ſail of all ſizes. The enemy's naval force in the harbour of Newport, conſiſts of 5 ſail; viz. the Renown of 50 guns; 3 frigates of 32 guns, and one ſloop of war of 16 guns.

By ſundry perſons who left Providence laſt Saturday noon, we learn, that the fleet under the command of the Count d'Eſtaing, had entirely blocked up Rhode Iſland; that he had taken 15 prizes, among which was an ordnance veſſel, having on board, among the reſt of her valuable cargo, ſix braſs mortars, compleat.

Tueſday laſt, the 28th Britiſh regiment, conſiſting of upwards of 400, marched from Cambridge for Rutland, under a guard of 14 Americans.

General Preſcot is the commander in chief of the enemy's forces at Rhode Iſland.

Laſt Sunday returned into port the armed ſhip Defence, Capt. Smedley. She ſailed from Charlestown, South Carolina, on the 19th of July, in company with the ſloop Volant, Capt. Daniel.

We learn, that Count D'Eſtaing having ordered a 64 gun ſhip to Beaver Tail, where the enemy had thrown up works and made an appearance of ſtout defence, a few guns were fired from the ſhip, which ſoon obliged them to deſtroy, abandon, and leave it in poſſeſſion of Americans.

By all accounts it appears that the enemy at Rhode Iſland have about ſix weeks proviſions: a veſſel laden with rice arrived there a few days before the French fleet appeared off Point Judith.

Within a few days paſt ſix or ſeven prizes, taken by the French fleet, have arrived at Providence; one of them a ſhip with five hundred hogſheads of rum.

Tueſday laſt arrived in this town upwards of eighty volunteers, under the command of Captain Flagg, from the town of Salem, among whom were two members of the Honorable Aſſembly for ſaid town, and other reſpectable gentlemen of ſaid place; and yeſterday they proceeded on their march, to put themſelves under the immediate command of the Honorable Major General Sullivan, commander in chief of the troops now ſtationed at Providence, &c. &c.

Yeſterday a company of volunteers from the town of Newbury Port, paſſed through this town on their way to head quarters, Providence. The company conſiſts of the moſt principal gentlemen of that town.

The enemy have certainly but a ſm ll ſtock of proviſions in New York. There is the beſt reaſon to conclude they have not more than a ſufficiency for three weeks. One among a number of indications of their wants in this reſpect, is, that whereas formerly they uſed to inſiſt that the Commiſſary for the Continental priſoners in that city ſhould pay hard caſh, now they preſs him with great eagerneſs, inſtead of the caſh to procure proviſions.

PROVIDENCE, *Auguſt* 1.

On Thurſday two French ſhips of the line came up the weſt ſide of Conanicut, and took their ſtations above the north end of that iſland; ſeveral ſhot were fired at them as they paſſed, and a few returned; the enemy's ſhip which lay there got under ſail on the approach of our friends, and entered Newport harbour by the eaſt ſide of Conanicut.—Their troops ſoon after evacuated Conanicut, and fled to Rhode Iſland, having previouſly blown up the magazine, ſpiked their cannon, and ſet fire to the barracks. The Britons, with their friends the tories, are in great conſternation, and a few days will probably produce events of the utmoſt importance.

NEW-LONDON, *Auguſt* 7.

Capt. William Packwood, in the ſhip Betſey, belonging to this port, and bound in from South Carolina, was lately taken by a frigate off Montauk, who ſcuttled the veſſel and ſet her on fire.

Monday night two Heſſians, deſerters from the enemy at New Port, arrived here. They inform that the army there are at half allowance, and that the Germans are determined not to fight unleſs they have their full complement of proviſions.

Two of the Cork fleet, one of them a ſhip of 500 tons, the other a large brig, which were taken by the French ſquadron, are arrived at Bedford.

A Britiſh ſhip of 64 guns, arrived at New-York laſt week, ſuppoſed to be from Halifax, though it is given out in New-York that ſhe belonged to Admiral Byron's ſquadron from England, and that ſhe parted with it in a gale of wind a few days before her arrival.

The enemy have quitted the iſland of Conanicut, where our people found 2200 ſheep, which the enemy had collected from the neighbouring iſlands, a vaſt quantity of preſſed hay, ſome rum, proviſions, &c.

A few days ſince, 22 ſail of veſſels, taken at different times by the French fleet, were ſent up to Providence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *Auguſt* 10.

The army under the command of his Excellency General Waſhington, well ſupplied with every thing, in excellent order, and high ſpirits, ſtill continues encamped at White Plains. Newport is now completely inveſted both by ſea and land, and the militia daily coming in, tho' our forces are hardly yet in order to begin their operations. Toward the end of the week, it is thought, we may expect to hear ſome news of importance from that quarter.

The noted Neil Taylor is at laſt taken and committed to Albany jail.

At the Supreme Court held at Albany in July term, 5 tory robbers were convicted, received ſentence of death, and are to be executed the 18th inſtant.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 18.

A gentleman from Cape May informs us, that a fleet of ſhips approached the coaſt of New Jerſey, ſomewhat ſouthweſterly of Little Egg harbour, on Thurſday and Friday laſt. A large ſhip and five ſmaller veſſels only were ſeen; but it was manifeſt there were ſeveral others in company, by ſignal guns fired in the Offing. The weather was hazy.

By accounts from the Forks of Suſquehanna it apprars, that Col. Hartley had been there ſome time with a conſiderable part of his regiment and ſome militia from Berks and Lancaſter Counties. Theſe he had poſted at various places up the Weſt Branch, ſome as high as Munſey, and otherwiſe. Under ſhelter of this force the ſettlers had returned in great numbers, and they were gathering their harveſt. Col. Zebulon Butler, with 70 Continental troops and ſome militia, had got back to Wioming, but found the New-England ſettlement entirely vacated; the inhabitants being gone for Connecticut. We hear that the reſt of Col. Hartley's regiment in Northampton County is ordered to join Col Z. Butler at Wioming. The week before laſt 30 Indians, favoured by a fog, attacked about 15 or 20 reapers at work, and their guard, at a place above Munſey, killed four, and tomahawked and ſcalped a young gentleman, ſon of Captain Brady, who was ſtill alive when the accounts came away: After this they made off. A ſtockade fort is building near Munſey.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at White Plains, dated Auguſt 10th, 1778.

"A heavy cannonade was heard this day towards New-York,—cannot learn the particulars as yet.—Deſerters come over to us by dozens, mo[illegible]ly all accoutred."

In the hurry of ſetting the preſs for our laſt paper, there was an error in the piece ſigned Beliſarius. Inſtead of the ſentence—"Journals of Britiſh officers extolling their "alacrity as ſpies, guides and informers; authenticated "proofs of officers and men miſdirected, and otherwiſe "betrayed into the enemy's hands, during their march "from the Head of Elk, and even during their poſſeſſion "of this city, can be produced, ſufficient to demonſtrate "their rooted averſion to every other government, and "their anxiety to help Providence to anſwer their views, "rather than that of the Britiſh tyrant, to wait its iſſues "as they pretend." it ſhould have been—"ſufficient to demonſtrate their rooted averſion to every other government "than that of the Britiſh tyrant, and their anxiety to "help Providence to anſwer their views, rather than to wait "its iſſues as they pretend."

IN COUNCIL, Auguſt 7th, 1778.

Gentlemen,

THE Council have thought it proper to call you to meet in Aſſembly, ſome weeks ſooner than the day of your adjournment. Beſides important buſineſs requiring immediate attention, which roſe to their view, they have been ſolicited by a very conſiderable number of the Freemen of the upper parts of the County of Cheſter, to anticipate your intended ſitting.

The uſual time for holding the Court of Oyer and Terminer and goal delivery for Philadelphia County approaching, it was become neceſſary for the purpoſe of holding the ſaid Courts at the uſual place, to repeal "An act for the better ſecuring and puniſhing of perſons guilty of the crimes and offences therein mentioned," as that law fixed the trials of capital offences, committed in Bucks, Philadelphia, and Cheſter Counties, at Lancaſter.

It is very requiſite, that the Admiralty juriſdiction be eſtabliſhed, and the duty and power of the naval officer regulated. A ſtanding Law ſeems neceſſary for the election of juſtices of the Peace, and ſome effectual mode of appointment ſhould be provided, in caſe the Freeholders decline to chooſe, eſpecially as there may not be twenty Freeholders in ſome diſtricts, diſpoſed to apply for one. A law to validate the acknowledgments and probate of deeds, before Members of the former Council of Safety, the Juſtices named in Convention, and the Members of our board, in the time when regular proceedings could not be had, or proper Magiſtrates very few, deſerves your conſideration. The miſchiefs ariſing from the importation of ſlaves, are too well underſtood in Pennſylvania, to permit reaſons to be given for an increaſe of the duty, or a prohibition. It is reaſonable to expect, that the preſent ſcarcity of labourers, will be ſoon relieved in a far preferable manner, by a flow of new comers from Europe. At the ſame time that Council recommend a general conſideration of the fees of officers, except theſe already improved, made expedient by the depreciation of the paper currency, they hint the debaſement of the revenue, ari ng from public houſes, and the exciſe, and ſugge[illegible] the importance of ſupplying the treaſury. A heavier fine on tipling houſes, will be neceſſary to reſtrain offenders.

In the courſe of the war, it has been found uſeful to lay a bridge acroſs the Schuylkill at this city. Another bridge over that river was erected by General Waſhington, at Providence, in this county. And a third, built by the enemy, remains entire. It is worthy of conſideration, how theſe convenient ſtructures may be rendered laſtingly uſeful. The terms on which they may be paſſed, ought to be ſettled.

The caſe of Aliens, who deceaſed under the late government, requires legiſlative interpoſition. Many perſons, natives of foreign countries, had purchaſed lands and houſes in Pennſylvania, and paid for them. Moſt of theſe eſtates have received great improvement, by the labour of the purchaſers and their deſcendants, yet through the neglect of, or lawful bar, which ſtood in way of naturalization, deep flaws remain in titles derived from families thus circumſtanced. They ought to be made valid. A law for this purpoſe was formerly paſſed, but diſallowed through the rigid policy of Britain.

The neceſſity of making a more liberal proviſion for the Attorney General than is at preſent allowed him, we have already mentioned to the Honourable Houſe. The dignity of government requires that every public officer ſhould be decently ſupported; and at a time when the profeſſors of the law are ſuppoſed to be making great ſums of money, by eſpouſing the cauſe of the diſaffected, it appears to be peculiarly hard that the gentlemen who virtuouſly engage in behalf of their country, and enter into public office, ſhould not receive adequate compenſation for their ſervice. The great taſk which falls upon the Attorney General, at this critical and important period, when ſo great a number of capital trials are coming before our Courts, appears to Council to require that one, or more, able gentlemen of the law, ſhould be retained for his aſſiſtance. This is the more neceſſary, as there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that ſome of the perſons who are charged with treaſonable practices, will endeavour to obtain, at any expence, the advice of the moſt experienced Council, in this and the neighbouring ſtates. The bringing of traitors to juſtice, is, at all times, an object of great importance, and more eſpecially ſo in our preſent circumſtances.

Beſides theſe ſubjects of attention, which may call for formal acts of legiſlature, it is neceſſary to remind the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the great neceſſity there is, that ſkilful Auditors be appointed immediately to ſtate the account between Congreſs and this State. The late fatal cataſtrophe which has befallen the Connecticut ſettlers on the river Suſquehanna, deplorable as it is, recollects the diſputed footing on which theſe ſufferers ſtood. Compaſſion for them, as well as juſtice to this State, require that they be reminded of the precarious nature of their tenure, before they re-eſtabliſh themſelves. It will perhaps be not amiſs to inſtruct the Delegates of this State in Congreſs, that, as ſoon as the Confederation of the United States be [illegible] the immediate ſteps to bring the claim of Connecticut to lands within the northerly bounds of Penn's patent to an early hearing and adjudication.

It may alſo be remarked, that the Delegates in Congreſs for Virginia, were furniſhed, about thirteen months ſince, with the remarks of the late Aſſembly, and their offer to refer the diſpute concerning boundaries to Congreſs, and that no reply has been made.

By order of Council,
GEORGE BRYAN, Vice-Preſident.

To the Honourable the General Aſſembly of the Common Wealth of Pennſylvania.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Monday, Auguſt 17, 1778.

The Bill intitled, "An Act for making valid the title of lands held under perſons born out of the allegiance of the Crown of Great Britain, and who have died not having been naturalized," was read a ſecond time, and being then again read and debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, Junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for making valid the title of lands held under perſons born out of the allegiance of the Crown of Great-Britain, and who have died not having been naturalized.*

WHEREAS the many advantages to be derived from the ſettling of a new and fertile country, under a government more free than ſome of thoſe of the European States, induced many perſons not born in allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, to ſettle in Pennſylvania while it remained a Province of that Kingdom, and, confiding in the juſtice and equity of the then government, and aſſurances given by William Penn, Eſquire, lay out their money in lands, and improved the ſame with great induſtry, and have thereby acquired a juſt and equitable title thereto, and many of them died not having been naturalized, whereby their titles were in the law defective; and the attempts of the Legiſlature under the ſaid government, to remedy the inconveniencies and hardſhips ariſing thereby to the heirs, deviſees and aſſigns of ſuch perſons, have, through the rigid policy of Great Britain, been rendered ineffectual and abortive.

For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the General Aſſembly of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania,* That the heirs, deviſees and aſſigns of perſons born out of the allegiance of the Crown of Great Britain, and who have died not having been naturalized, ſhall hold their eſtates reſpectively, as if ſuch perſons ſo having died and not having been naturalized, had been born in allegiance to the ſaid Crown of Great Britain, or had been naturalized by law in due form made and enacted for that purpoſe; any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

THOUGH I abhor every thing which has even the appearance of a perſecuting ſpirit, yet the occaſion there is at this time of a firm and virtuous attachment of the Whigs to each other, makes it neceſſary to republiſh the Oath of Allegiance, in order to remind thoſe who have taken it of the duty they owe to their country and to themſelves.

The kind hand of Heaven hath, to the preſent day, carried us through an unexampled ſcene of difficulties, and ſupported us beyond our utmoſt wiſhes; yet even at this time a ſet of wretches, *male* and *female*, remain among us, who, having neither the honor of men nor the virtue of women, are a ſcandal to themſelves, and to that country which has raiſed many of them from a ſtate of want to that of convenience or affluence. Several among them having acquired a competency by acting villainy to both ſides, are now lying by to betray either ſide, and watching the news of every hour to regulate their conduct by. Againſt ſuch it becomes us to unite, and to prevent the repetition of murders, cruelties and treacheries by deteſting and puniſhing the authors of thoſe which have been already committed.

"I — — do ſwear or affirm, that I renounce and refuſe "all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great "Britain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and that I will be "faithful, and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth "of Pennſylvania as a free and independent ſtate; and "that I will not at any time do or cauſe any matter or "thing that will be prejudicial or in urious to the freedom, "and independency thereof as declared by Congreſs; and "alſo that I will diſcover and make known to ſome one "Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid ſtate, all treaſons or "traiterous conſpiracies which I now know, or hereafter "ſhall know to be formed againſt this or any of the United "States of America."

On THURSDAY next,

The twentieth inſtant, will be ſold at Vendue, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia,

A QUANTITY of beſt London market wines, fit for immediate uſe, in pipes and quarter caſks; coffee in bags; about thirty pieces of Iriſh linens, and ſundry other kinds of Dry Goods.

N. B. The caſh to be paid on delivery of the Goods, or when demanded.

WANTED,

A NURSE with a good breaſt of milk. Enquire of the Printer.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the 13th inſtant, (Auguſt) from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, a bay HORSE, about ſix years old, fourteen hands high, black mane and tail, his tail a little buſhy, ſhod before, neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber at the Middle Ferry aforeſaid, ſhall have the above reward.

1. JOSEPH OGDEN.

ANY perſon inclinable to purchaſe a pretty large and very valuable body of uncultivated Land, lying on the head waters of the ſouth branch of Potowmack, in Auguſta County, Virginia, may ſee a plot thereof, be informed more particularly of its ſituation, and know the terms, by applying to the Printer.

LORD ABINGDON'S

Thoughts on American Affairs, extracted from a work of his lately published and to be sold by John Dunlap.

HAVING attended my duty in the House of Lords upon every important debate respecting America, it was there that I derived much useful information to myself; but yet, however instructed, as I truly have been, by the wisdom of those who opposed the measure of a destructive civil war, I must confess, my mind has been more made up on this subject, by what has *not* been said by the advocates for it, than by what has been advanced against it. The *first*, the *chief*, and the *great champion* of all, for this calamity to a country, has been the *now* Earl of Mansfield: But his being so, was to me, at the very first sight, an argument against the war; for his Lordship is no *warrior*, and therefore I supposed that if he had been more competent to the events of such an undertaking, he had been less *sanguine* in his recommendations of it. Let us see, however, what his arguments were. The first point to be settled was, which of the two countries was the *aggressor*; and of course which was to blame: But this would not bear a dispute, for in the year 1764, when all was peace and harmony between both countries, this country, by its stamp act, flung the first *stone* at America, and so (the year 1766 excepted) Great Britain continued this *stoning* of America, like as Stephen was *stoned*, to the year 1775; when, by Negroes and Indians, the Americans were to be *scalped* and *flayed* alive, even as Bartholomew was; and, in both instances, perhaps for the same reason: for Stephen and Bartholomew were *Saints*, and the Americans are called Dissenters, and Dissenters are cursed by some Church of-England Men, as *Saints*. To get rid then of this stumbling-block, of *aggressorship*, something was to be devised; and this something was, that America meant to become independent of this country: But how was this to be supported? The learned Lord proved it by *inuendoes*, by *sayings* and *doings*, *a priori*, out of the American Assemblies; from Montcalm's letters, which have been found to be forgeries; and from Kalm's travels, who made a voyage to America in the year 1749, and who says, that he was there told, that "the English Colonies in America, in the space "of thirty or fifty years, would be able to form a state by "themselves, independent of Old England." But here I must beg leave to make an observation or two. Supposing Mr. Kalm, instead of going to North America in the year 1749, had come into England, and on his arrival been told, that there were men in this country who *on their bare knees had drank the Pretender's health*; would not the inference have been just as fair to say, that this country meant to put the Pretender on the throne of this kingdom, in exclusion of the present family, as to say what Mr. Kalm does say, that America meant independency? I think it would: for the question is not what individuals say, but what is the sense of the nation. And it is plain it was not the sense of this country to put the Pretender on the throne, and I hope it never will, notwithstanding his health has been so drank, &c. &c. &c. &c. and what the sense of America was, appeared by the unanimous declaration of the people themselves in the most solemn and authentic manner. They say, through their Congress, (and if ever the sense of any people were taken, it was here found, for so free and general an election of Representatives was never before known in the annals of the world) "We *chearfully* "consent to the operation of such Acts of the British Parliament, as are, *bona fide*, restrained to the regulation of "our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the "commercial advantages of the whole empire to the Mother country," &c. &c.* It may be indeed said, that America has declared herself independent of this country, and therefore the prophecy of Mr. Kalm was true; but this does not follow; for this country, by putting America out of the protection of its laws, forced it for self preservation sake, into that state of independency. Admitting, however, that America did mean independency, I will now ask, Were the measures pursued the means to prevent their becoming so? I apprehended not: For although the force of this country be sufficient for conquest, ten times its force would be insufficient to hold the country in subjection. Three millions of people not only with their affection lost, but their inveterate hatred gained, at three thousand miles over the Atlantic, distant from the arm of power, are not so easily held prostrate at the feet of Parliament, as Lord North was directed to say could be done. No: One hour of justice and moderation would have done more, than all the German Blood hounds, hired from all the German Traffickers in blood, in all the petty Principalities of Germany can atchieve in twenty years to come.

But to return to the learned Lord. Having set up Independency, and upon what grounds I have shewn, as the object of America; his Lordship argued, that the Rubicon was passed, that we should kill the Americans or the Americans would kill us, and that we could not look back, but must go forward, though our destruction be certain and inevitable. In short he drove us on, until we are now driven, like so many asses, into a *Pound*; and are so *impounded*, that Fourteen Shillings Land Tax in the *Pound*, nay, all the *Pounds*, Shillings and Pence in the nation, will not *unpound* us. Such is our disgraceful, and truly to be lamented, situation. The contempt of ourselves and the mockery of all Europe besides. Bullied by Frenchmen, insulted by Spaniards, memorialized by Dutchmen; and yet, happy would it be for us, if these were the only calamities we are to suffer.

Another argument for our entering into this savage war was, that the Americans were cowards; an argument as full of indignity to this country, as it was of reproach to him that made it. Of indignity, for are We to go to war with our enemies becaufe they are cowards? Does English valour want such motives of inducement for its exertion? Shameful Reflection! Of reproach, for it was the argument of the first Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Sandwich, that high Officer of the state, placed at the Head of the British Navy. And is this the language of the gallant navy of England? No: The brave love the brave, and had rather meet bravery in the wounds of themselves, than cowardice in the disgrace of others. To fight with cowards is the loss of honour, and "Honour is the sailor's as the sol-"dier's care." But the Americans are not cowards, and this I say to the honour of this country. If they were, such an army and such a navy doing no more than has been done in America, would well warrant the propriety of those incitements to action, which the Earl of Sandwich thought necessary to hold out in the cowardice of America. When the Americans, therefore, are called cowards by us, let us remember that it is not them, but ourselves, that we accuse of cowardice.

The last argument I shall take notice of (for it is endless to recount the absurdities that have been urged in support of this iniquitous warfare) and which I mention for that it seems to contain a secret that should be known, is the argument of Lord Cardiff, son of the Earl of Bute. His Lordship said, as a reason for carrying on this war of Parliament, that the Americans had offered to lay kingdoms at the feet of the Crown, but which his Majesty disdained to accept*. This is an heavy charge, and, as I am as much an enemy to *arbitrary* power in the Crown, as I am to *arbitrary* power in Parliament, if true, I must confess, except so far as the justice of this nation is concerned in such a war, I should feel little concern else for America: But as it seems very unnatural that men should be surrendering their liberties, at the very time that they are fighting for them, so I have reason to believe that this argument has been formed upon grounds that will not support it. It is true, the Americans acknowledge the authority of the King, and will not acknowledge the authority of Parliament. It is from hence, therefore, I presume, inferred, that the Americans are laying kingdoms at the feet of his Majesty; and if so, to explain this matter, is to remove the charge. The Americans were the subjects of the Crown of England, and of course owed allegiance to the King of England. They were never the *subjects* of their *fellow subjects* the Parliament of England, and therefore neither owed nor professed allegiance to Parliament. Besides, the King of England, by the constitution of England, cannot levy taxes on his subjects; and therefore, for the Americans to acknowledge the authority of the King, is no surrender of their property to the King: Whereas if they acknowledged the authority of Parliament, who do exercise the right of taxation over the people when represented, it would be, without their being represented, a surrender of their property to Parliament; and a forging of chains for themselves. Under the acknowledged authority then of the Crown, the Americans still preserve their constitutional rights: Under the *required* acknowledged authority of Parliament, they would lose them, and this is the reason the Americans acknowledge the one, and will *never* acknowledge the other. But it is feared, that some future King, not his present Majesty, for he has not a wish to govern but through his Parliament, may, upon requisition to his faithful American subjects, procure such large grants of money, as shall enable him to govern without Parliaments. Indeed, if we are to judge of what America may do, by what it has done, upon such like occasions, this argument is not without its force; and therefore, to prevent such generosity from being hereafter hurtful to this country, (and there cannot be a better time for it, as it is the object of his present Majesty to maintain the *supremacy* of Parliament) let an act be passed (if it be not too late) declaring that all money obtained from the Colonies by requisition from the Crown, shall be carried into the Exchequer, and accounted for in Parliament. This will remove the danger apprehended, and prevent those *lovers of slavery*, the Americans, from making, at any future period, the Crown of England arbitrary.

Upon the whole, when I perceive a war, and such a war too, so weakly supported, and yet so violently pursued: When I find the most elevated of the Church, preaching and publishing passive obedience and non-resistance to the supremacy of law†, whether that law be right or wrong, whether it be good or bad, whether it be to establish Popery or Protestantism, whether it be enacted by an honest, or by a corrupt and abandoned Parliament: When I see men that were pilloried in the reign of good old George II. pensioned in this, and for the same treasons: When I hear of others hired to root out the very idea of *public virtue* from the minds, and tear *benevolence* from the hearts of Englishmen? When I reflect, but why add more to the black catalogue of public dangers? It is time to look at home: It is time, even with *Stentorian* voice, to call for union among the friends of the Constitution: It is time that private opinion should yield to public safety: It is time that we keep both "watch and ward;" for if the liberties of our fellow subjects in America are to be taken from them, it is for the ideot only to suppose that we can preserve our own. The dagger uplifted against the breast of America, is meant for the heart of Old England. *Non agitur de vectigalibus, libertas in dubio est.*

In fine: These are my sentiments, and these my principles. They are the principles of the Constitution: and under this persuasion, whilst I have signed them with my name, I will, if necessary, as readily, seal them with my blood.

* *The Archbishop of York has adopted the same assertion. See his sermon, p. 22 and 23.*

† *The Archbishop of York says,* "*The foundation of legal* "*freedom is the* supremacy of law." *This I suppose is an apology for his Grace's* allegiance *to the Quebec Act, and for his making this act a pattern for cramming Bishopricks down the throats of the Americans, by the help of the civil power, that is, on the points of bayonets. See his Sermon page 10 and page 24.*

His Lordship says too. "*As there are in the nature of* "*things, but two sorts of government; that of law, and* "*that of force; it wants no argument to prove that under* "*the last freedom cannot subsist.*" *This is a distinction without a difference; for when* law *is contrary to the natural or civil rights of Mankind, it is* force, *and the worst of all* force: *For it is as* "*a wolf in sheep's cloathing,*" *and cometh unawares,* "*like a thief in the night.*" *See p. 19 of the above Sermon.*

Again his Lordship says, "*These indeed*" (*that is* "*Despotism and Anarchy*) *have usually* gone together, *for no* "*anarchy ever prevailed which did not* end *in despotism.*" *This is a bull, but an Irish one; and not a Popish bull. If where anarchy prevails despotism* ends, *anarchy and despotism cannot usually* go together. *See page 20.*

His Grace will excuse the attention I have paid him in the course of my observations: But as I am unfortunately one of those parties who have (according to him) "*no* "*principle belonging to them,*" *and are* "*in the last stage* "*of political depravity,*" *I was willing to examine, a little, his Lordship's principles; that if I approved them, I might adopt them.*

* *Vid. Votes of Congress, re-printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly, and also the last Petition of the Congress to the King.*

*** The PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION meets this evening, precisely at seven o'clock, at the German schoolhouse, in Cherry alley. All the Members are desired to be punctual in their attendance.

W. BRADFORD, Chairman.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, healthy Negro Wench, about thirty years of age, fit for any kind of house work. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS taken up four miles from Philadelphia, a stray HORSE, of a bay colour, branded I S. near nine years old, about thirteen hands high. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to FRANCIS STEWART, living in Blockley Township, near the Falls of Schuylkill.

JACOB DEURAN, SURGEON,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, That he has lately removed to Philadelphia, in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch streets, near Mr. Jacob Barge's, where he undertakes cupping, bleeding, tooth-drawing, hair-dressing and shaving, in the compleatest manner. Any Gentlemen who will be so kind as to favour him with their custom, shall be served on the lowest terms by

Their dutiful and humble servant,

JACOB DEURAN.

N. B. Said DEURAN has for sale, a good Mare, six years old, with a saddle and bridle; likewise a Gold Watch set with diamonds.

Philadelphia, August 14, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to any of the inhabitants of this city that have lost the following articles, viz. one stove, one trunk, three rush-bottom chairs, one table, some split hoops, some mahogany, some dozens of wheelbarrow sides, some drugs, and a parcel of keys, That if they will apply at the subscriber's stores in Water-street, between Race and Vine-streets, prove their property and pay charges, they may have them again.

The subscriber has lost one large and one middling size scale beam, twenty four 56 pound weights, small weights from 1 to 28 pounds, and six chains. Whoever will give information of them, or any of them, so that I may get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JACOB BRIGHT.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1778.

TWENTY-SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last night from the stable of William Hamilton, on his farm between the Middle and Lower Ferries on Schuylkill, a handsome yellowish bay Horse, upwards of fifteen hands high, about eight years old, with a star in his forehead, black mane, legs, and short switch tail, small ears which he points remarkably well; he is an excellent chair-horse, and trots, paces and canters under the saddle. Was carried off at the same time, a well finished plated bridle-bitt, having black double reins, and head-stall fronted with green and white binding; also a half worn saddle stitched with silver wire, the saddle cloth blue and white striped. There was found at the stable door, a large pitch-fork, the handle of which has been painted green, a great part of the paint still remaining thereon. Whoever returns said horse to the subscriber shall receive a reward of TWENTY POUNDS, and TWENTY SHILLINGS for the bridle; and FIVE POUNDS for securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice. W. HAMILTON.

TO BE SOLD,

And an indisputable title given,

A LOT of eight acres of land, which hath lately been well manured, situate on the south side of Turner's lane, in the Northern Liberties. There are on the premises a considerable part of the bricks, &c. of a messuage, which may be of consequence to a purchaser. This lot hath the advantage of an excellent young thriving apple orchard, with some of the best pear, plumb, peach and cherry trees. For terms apply to SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun. (Attorney for Thomas Hockley) in Third street, the corner of Elm-street, Philadelphia.

DESERTED,

From the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. RICHARD BUTLER, *the following Soldiers, viz.*

ANDREW STULL, a German, speaks much on that dialect, five feet eight inches high, nineteen years of age, red straight hair, stoops as he walks; had on and took with him, a brown uniform coat faced with red, grey cloth jacket, linen overalls, grey milled hose, and good shoes; it is suspected he resorts about Cushahoppen. FELIX TAYLOR, alias SNYDER, a German, five feet nine inches high, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, brown straight hair, much pitted with the small pox, stoops as he walks; had on and took with him, a brown uniform coat with red cuffs and cape, light coloured cloth jacket, drilling breeches, yarn hose, good shoes and round hat; he has been frequently seen about New-Holland, Lancaster County. JACOB RINGLER, a German, five feet nine inches high, eighteen years of age, fair complexion, wears his hair tied; it is probable he may pass for a British deserter, as he lately left them; had on and took with him a British coat, white cloth coloured jacket and breeches, yarn hose, good shoes, and a silver faced watch; he has been seen betwixt Potts-Town and Reading some time past. FRANCIS HARRIS, about five feet eleven inches high, a stout well made fellow, formerly belonged to the floating batteries, fond of strong liquor and very talkative. JOHN BROWN, about five feet eight inches high, by trade an armourer, pale visaged, fair hair, fond of drink, and boasts much of his abilities when in liquor. ALEXANDER ALLISON, born in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, about twenty one years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, swarthy complexion down look, straight black hair; had on and took with him, a new wool hat, a light coloured regimental coat and jacket, a good shirt, neat buckskin breeches, good hose and new shoes; it is thought he will lurk about Sadsbury Township, as his parents live in that neighbourhood. Any person securing said Deserters in any goal in this State, or bringing them to their regiment, shall receive the reward of TEN DOLLARS for each, and Two Shillings per mile. By order of RICHARD BUTLER, *Esq; Colonel Commandant Second P. Brigade.*

Aug. 12. *WILLIAM THOMPSON, Adj. 9th P. R.*

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††† The best Price for LINEN RAGS is given by JOHN DUNLAP.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken from Princeton, in New Jersey, last February was a year, a new copper STILL, but considerably bruised by the pulling down of the Still-house when the enemy was at Princeton; it was marked 61 gallons, and the makers name [B. TOWN] stamped on it. Whoever can give information where said Still is, so that the owner may get it again, shall receive the above reward from the subscriber living at Princeton.

THOMAS WIGGINS.

N. B. It is suspected that the said Still was carried to the back parts of Pennsylvania, as there was a number of the militia from those parts stationed at Princeton about that time.

To be SOLD very reasonably,

A NEGRO MAN about 32 or 35 years of age, a good tempered, ingenious, handy fellow, is a tolerable cook, and can shave and dress a wig very well.—He has been employed as a house servant for some time past, and is now sold for faults which will not be likely to affect a purchaser who need not intrust a servant with liquor or the laying out of money. Enquire of Colonel THOMAS LOWRY, in Flemington, New-Jersey, or of The PRINTER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, out of the pasture field of the subscriber, living in lower Maxfield Township, Bucks County, in the night of the 25th instant, a bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a small star in her forehead, three years old past. Whoever will bring the said Mare to the subscriber, or secure her so that the owner may have her again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by EDWARD BAYLEY.

July 2, 1778.

LEFT with the subscriber, living in the Township of Passyunk, a two horse SLAY, painted green without and red inside, well bound with iron. Another horse SLAY, green without and red within. The owner of said slays are desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

HENRY MAAG.

WHEREAS THOMAS WILLIAMS, Serjeant in the Delaware regiment, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine by the enemy, cannot be heard of in Philadelphia. This is to give notice, that HANNAH WILLIAMS, his wife, would be glad to hear from him. She may be heard of at Mr. Edward Dickins's, painter and glazier in Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia.

August 1, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, on the 23d day of May last, an old red COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'SWENEY.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS lost on the 17th day of July, between Sweed's Ford and Germantown, a new bever HAT, with green silk lining, makers name Frederick Frick, Lancaster. Whoever has found and brings the said Hat to Theobald Ent, shall have the above reward.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen on the night of the 10th of January 1778, out of the stable of the subscriber, in East Caln township Chester County, opposite the ship tavern, on Conestogoe road, a dark bay HORSE, rising 4 years old, a natural trotter, pretty good carriage, and also good courage, 14 hands 3 inches high, no brand or ear mark, a small star rather bearing to one side of his forehead, but which side I cannot recollect, switch tail, shod before, a little cat ham'd, and a little upon the high rump shape like some of the blooded horses. Any person or persons apprehending the horse and thief, and brings them to me, shall have the above reward, or Fifty Pounds for either; or Twenty Pounds to any person who will give information of the horse or thief.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

LEFT at the subscriber's steel-furnace, a large Iron Chest. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take it away.

WHITEHEAD HUMPHREYS.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1778.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN on Monday the 27th of July last, from Springgarden, near this City, a light bay MARE, with a blaze down her forehead, white eyes, three white feet, is between 14 and 15 hands high, and is about four years old. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the subscriber, living in Market street near Front street, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward; or if stolen, and the thief secured so that he may be brought to justice, and the said Mare may be had again, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

MELCHIOR NEFF.

TO BE SOLD by Samuel Hudson, at his livery stables, the back of the City Tavern, a neat chair with a head and gears compleat, with or without a good chair horse, five years old, and rides well. Likewise a neat chair without a head, gears compleat.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Baptist Churches belonging to the Association, usually meeting at Philadelphia, that being disappointed in their last annual meeting, a number of Ministers met at Hopewell in New-Jersey, in concurrence with said Church, considering the utility thereof to the Churches, it was concluded, that the Association meet this year at Hopewell, Tuesday after the second Lord's day in October.

Hopewell, July 28, 1778. 2 t.

TO BE SOLD,

A HORSE and CHAIR. The Horse is stout and young, and the Chair is in the best order. Enquire of the Printer.

THE person that took an office seal, cut in silver, with an ivory handle, a genteel pen knife, and two papers of ink powder, out of a Gentleman's office, in Second street, is requested to return them without delay, to prevent his being exposed. Should the seal be offered for sale, the person to whom tendered is requested to give information thereof to the Printer, and they will be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN GALLOWAY, *Taylor*,

BEING returned to this city, hereby informs his friends and the public, that he follows his business as usual at his shop in Second street opposite the city tavern. As the very high price of materials renders him incapable of giving the usual credit, he hopes those gentlemen who favor him with their commands, will consider the necessity of quick payment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to pay his own debts. He likewise desires all those who have any demands on him to bring in their accounts that they may be settled. He has for sale a few pieces of different coloured cloths.

Philadelphia August 3, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Moore Hall, the 21st inst. a black HORSE, between 4 & 5 years old, has four white feet, a bald face, a few grey hairs on his tail, rough mane, cut underneath, a natural trotter, canters well, and is between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever secures said Horse so that the owner may have him again, or delivers him to Dr. Jenefer, at Mr. Whelens at the Red Lion, or Harp and Crown, shall have FIFTEEN DOLLARS, *or the above reward for apprehending the thief, if stolen, and reasonable charges paid by either of the above persons.*

STOLEN out of the pasture of Zebulon Heston, on the night of the 28th July, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, five years old past, trots, paces and canters well, branded on the off side under his mane Z, a little white on each of his hind heels. Whoever secures said Horse so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, *and all reasonable charges, and an addition of* TWENTY DOLLARS *more for the thief if convicted thereof, paid by me*

JOHN CORYELL,

July 29, 1778. *At Coryell's Ferry.*

August 2, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, tavern keeper on the old York road, in Bristol Township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 1st inst. a small grey HORSE, square built, 4 years old, a natural pacer, the right ear has been slit, but being grown up appears like a scar. Whoever secures said Horse and thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward, and if strayed, and brought to the owner, FOUR DOLLARS, *and reasonable charges paid by* CALEB ARMITAGE.

WAS taken out of the dwelling-house of the subscriber, during his absence from Philadelphia last winter, a walnut desk, a plain walnut book case, a small walnut (counting house) book case, two small writing desks, one painted blue, the other brown, an old case of low drawers, a bedstead, two sets of iron curtain rods, a set of curtain laths, some chairs, a quilting frame, six maps, and sundry other articles. Whoever has any of said goods in possession are desired to return them, or leave word with Mr. Coboon, opposite the Shambles, in Market street, otherwise (if discovered) they will be dealt with as the law directs. ROBERT TOWERS.

July 31, 1778.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, on Saturday night last, a bright bay HORSE. The owner is desired to come prove his property and take him away. ISAAC SNOWDEN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 15th day of June last, living in Tyrone Township, York County, in the State of Pennsylvania, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, three years old, with a bright star in his forehead, a small snip upon the off side of his nostril, a switch tail, shod before, branded upon the nigh shoulder and buttock T. M. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN GALLAWAY.

WILLIAM KIDD, SCHOOL-MASTER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has opened School in Elbow-lane, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Oliphant, where he proposes to teach English reading, Writing, and Aritchmetic, also Latin and German grammatically; and as he is a new Beginner in this place, he hopes, by his constant care and assidutiy, to merit the approbation of all those who will please to favour him with their children's erudition.

His Wife intends to follow mantua-making, and plain sewing, and will fondly wait upon any Gentlemen or Ladies that may please to favour her with their Commands.

Bradford, July 20, 1778.

THERE is in the possession of the subscriber, a large chesnut coloured HORSE, with a star, branded on the near thigh with the letter C. he trots, paces and canters, and appears to be ten or twelve years old: He has been in the neighbourhood six weeks, and came in company with a horse belonging to the army, and probably belongs to some officer. The owner applying may have said horse again.

JOHN HANNUM.

WAS committed to Philadelphia jail, in July, 1777, a Negro wench named ANN, about twenty years of age, on suspicion of being a run away slave, and has confessed she belongs to a certain James Crawford, living in Pequea township, Lancaster county; she likewise says that said Crawford bought her of a certain Benjamin Merrat, near Port Penn, on Delaware. Her master is desired to apply to Mr. John Reynolds, at the sign of the White Horse, in Elbow-lane, or to the subscriber, the upper end of Fourth-street, Northern liberties. THOMAS DEWEES.

July 23.

Chester County, July 31st.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the subscriber, in Eastwhiteland township, (a few days before the camp left the Valley Forge,) a flea bitten white horse, about 13 hands high, supposed to be 13 years old. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have his horse again, by applying to GEORGE GRAHAM.

Windsor Township, Berks, July 27, 1778.

WAS left at the House of Henry Shoemaker, Esq; one of the subscribers, some time this Month, by a certain John Howard, late of the 6th Virginia Regiment, a Bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, two hind feet white, a star in his Forehead, about 7 years old, shod all round, supposed to have been stolen.

Also at Jacob Shoemaker, Esq; the other subscriber, by said person, two Regimental coats, a petticoat, a black silk handkerchief, and an oznaburg bag, with sundry trifles therein, also supposed to have been stolen.

The owners of said Horse and Goods, if stolen, are requested to come within three weeks, after date, prove their property, pay the charges, and take the same away, otherwise they will be restored to said Howard, on his paying the charges, or sold for the same.

HENRY SHOEMAKER.
JACOB SHOEMAKER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION of about 90 acres, 16 miles from the city: Also a very good light covered WAGGON, with Harness compleat, all in good order. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Lower Saucon Township, July 30.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice Boy named GEORGE SINGSAASS, about 18 years of age, a small faced fellow, has grey eyes, straigth hair, sometimes tied behind, the middle finger on his right hand has lost the first joint, about 5 feet 2 inches high, is very much given to talking; he has a certificate from Justice Morrey in said Township: Had on and took with him, one beaver hat, one wool hat, one cross-bar'd silk handkerchief, one shirt of tow linen, and another of flax, one striped jacket with sleeves, and another linen jacket, one pair of buckskin breeches, one pair of linen trowsers, two pair of stockings, the one pair blue and white ribbed, the other pair plain white, one pair of new pumps, and one pair of old plated buckles. Whoever takes up the said apprentice boy, so that his master may have him again, shall have One Shilling and Three Pence reward, paid by NICOLAS LENTZ.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Thirty eight Acres of meadow, on Tinicum Island, eleven miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of Mr. Alexander Todd, in Front street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Bucks County, near the Red Lion, on the Bristol road.

August 5. JOSEPH PENROSE.

I HAVE opened my Office in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, where I may be consulted on any business in my profession.

WILLIAM CROSS, *Attorney at Law.*

All poor persons, on proper application, may have their business done *gratis*.

STOLEN GOODS,

NOTICE is hereby given to any person or persons that have lost silver tea-spoons, table spoons, remnants of linen, silver buckles, gold rings, tea-tongs, and a silver watch, by proving their property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to the subscriber. JOHN ORD.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM FISHBOURN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment: And all those having any demands against said estate, are desired to call on the subscribers for payment.

To be SOLD, that very valuable estate, situate the corner of Walnut and Water-streets, consisting of three dwelling houses on Water-street, a great number of commodious stores, and very convenient wharf commonly called Fishbourn's. For terms enquire of

MARY FISHBOURN, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN FISHBOURN, } Administrator.
GEORGE EMLEN, }

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, That I have the following mentioned things in my possession, viz. two frames for rollers, one pair of plow irons, two chimney cranes, hinges and a fastening for gates. The owner or owners, proving his or their property and paying charges, may have them again by applying to the subscriber, living in Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

GODFREY GEBLER, Blacksmith.

N. B. Said GEBLER follows Horse-shoeing, &c. &c. Any Gentleman who may think proper to employ him may depend on being well served, and having their work neatly done.

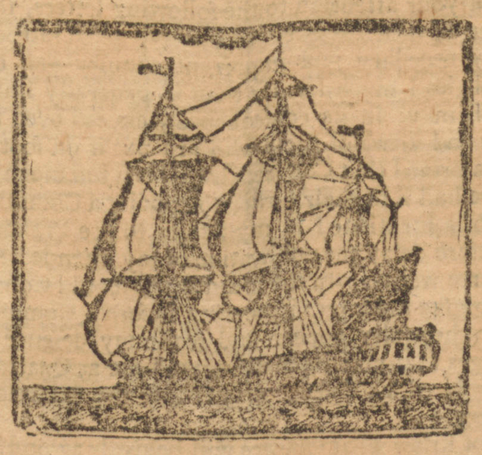
WANTED TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE for a small family, with or without genteel furniture. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1778.

THE Pennſylvania OR GENERAL



THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE borrower or poſſeſſor of the ſeventh volume of Rapin's Hiſtory of England, the property of the ſubſcriber, whoſe name is wrote in the title page, is requeſted to return it to

GEORGE MORGAN, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. A pair of braſs Blunderbuſſes to be ſold. Enquire as above.

STILLS for SALE,

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, in Kent County, Maryland, four Stills, containing as follows, viz. 156, 118½, 68 and 63 gallons, and a copper Boiler of about 100 gallons. To ſave trouble the price is ſeven dollars per gallon for the whole, or eight dollars per gallon for a ſingle ſtill. The ſubſcriber has alſo for ſale, two pair of good Millſtones, one of them Cologne's and the other Brandywines; alſo a quantity of Wheat and Barley Malt. 4. ISAAC PERKINS.

Burlington, Auguſt 17, 1778.

FOR SALE,

A BREWING COPPER containing three and a half barrels, with a wooden Curb containing five and a half barrels, in all nine barrels; has a braſs cock, and may be made into a ſtill, as it is little worſe for wear. Alſo a Cog Wheel, with an iron ſhaft for horſe pumps, never uſed; and a light Waggon and Gears. Likewiſe Cherry Brandy, Cherry Rum, Weſt-India Rum, Anniſeed, &c. by the barrel or gallon, at the loweſt prices. WILLIAM INNES.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A NEAT brick tenement, with a ſtable and coach houſe, a mile and three quarters from town, with a ſmall garden, and four acres of good upland meadow, on which the ſecond crop of graſs will ſhortly be fit for mowing. Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. To be diſpoſed of, the time of a ſervant Lad who has about ſix years to ſerve; he inclines to the buſineſs of ſail-making, and is active, honeſt and ſober.

STOLEN

Out of a ſtore whilſt the Britiſh troops were in this city, and ſuppoſed to be ſold at the City Vendue,

THE following Goods, viz. 2¼, 2½, 3¼, 3½, 4, and 4½ inch ſcowered waggon boxes; ſundry iron pots and kettles; a ſteel chocolate mill, and large chocolate roaſter; ſeveral dozens of reedles and reying ſieves, iron bound half buſhels, and ſundry other articles. Any perſons who may have purchaſed the above articles are requeſted to inform the Printer hereof, otherwiſe if they ſhould be found in their poſſeſſion by any other means, they may expect, as far as the law directs, to be treated as purchaſers of ſtolen goods.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the thirteenth inſtant, (Auguſt) out of the field of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown, Bucks County, Pennſylvania, a brown well ſet HORSE, paces and trots, his mane hangs on the near ſide, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back occaſioned by being galled, dull to ride except in company, about nine years old, and between thirteen and fourteen hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, and apprehends the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe only, from

JAMES HIBBS.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL WETHERILL,

At his dwelling-houſe and manufactory, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, above Fifth-ſtreet, on Hudſon's Square,

JEANS, corded Dimitys, white and brown Linen, Shalloons, &c.

To be SOLD for CASH,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LOT of land containing twenty-three acres, on which is a good houſe, part ſtone and part log, four rooms on a floor, a beautiful garden, ſix or ſeven acres of meadow, and ſix acres of woodland, all under good fence; ten or eleven waggon loads of hay of firſt crop, a good ſpring draw well, barn and ſtable, room for ſeven or eight horſes, a young orchard and a variety of cherry trees: It is ſituated at a croſs road about thirty miles from Philadelphia, and would be very ſuitable for any public buſineſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may be further ſatisfied by applying to JOHN THORNBER, the corner of Coombe's alley, in Third ſtreet, or THOMAS DARRAGH, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Monday the 31ſt inſtant, at ten o'clock,

THE Ship LOVE AND UNITY, lying at Tom's River, New-Jerſey, together with her tackle, apparel, and cargo conſiſting of Briſtol beer in bottles, porter, red and white port wine, Briſtol cyder, ſalt, flour, cheeſe, Queen's and delf ware, and a ſmall quantity of double flint wine glaſſes and tumblers. A part of the cargo, lying at Minnaſquan, to be ſold on the ſecond day of September next on the premiſes, by

Aug. 15. 2. JOHN STOKES, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the City of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 25th day of Auguſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Robert Collins and Daniel Murphy (who ſas well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Charlotte, burthen about fifty tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 6. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

THREE excellent SADDLE HORSES for ſale. Enquire at the George Tavern, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORTY DOLLAS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber in Trenton Townſhip, on the night of the 12th inſtant, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, four years old, has a ſmall but dim blaze in her face, the inſide of one hind foot white, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLRS reward, and for the Mare and thief, if brought to juſtice, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

June 12. JOHN REEDER.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1778.

WAS left at the ſubſcriber's in Market-ſtreet near Sixth-ſtreet, two SILVER TABLE SPOONS, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN BRAND.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE full ſuit of SAILS, which are all new except the main-ſail, one topgallant ſail and one ſtudding-ſail, which are nearly half worn. Alſo to be ſold with the ſails, two ANCHORS, one wt. 6:3:27, the other 2:0:2; two old CABLES, with the whole quantity of iron work for a brig. Any perſon wanting ſuch a ſuit of ſails, &c. may know the terms by applying to SHIPLEY and CANBY, living at the Brandywine Mills in Wilmington.

TO BE SOLD BY

FRANCIS GURNEY,

The corner of Front and Union-ſtreets,

REDWOOD and copperaſs; green and bohea tea; ſugar, coffee and pepper; ruffled ſhirts; pins by the packet; ſpirits and Antigua rum; ſalt, &c. at the loweſt prices for caſh.

WILLIAM SHEAFF,

Has for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at his ſtore at the corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Jacob Barge's ſtore,

CHOICE ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, whiſkey, loaf ſugar, muſcovado ditto in barrels, coffee, cotton, &c. &c.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

In Front-ſtreet, near the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in the houſe known by the name of Sproat's Vendue-ſtore,

A LARGE aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, by wholeſale, amongſt which are the following articles, viz. ſuperfine broadcloths, ſecond ditto, coatings, duffils, denims of all colours, cotton velvets, cambricks, muſlins, lawn handkerchiefs, check linen ditto, cotton ditto, ſewing ſilk, mohair and twiſt, a quantity of ſaddlery, ivory and horn combs, barbers ditto, ſnuff boxes, razors, knives, ſnuffers, ſpectacles, ſhoe and knee buckles, chapes, door and cheſt locks, a quantity of ſaws, and ſundry other articles on the moſt reaſonable terms.

TO BE SOLD BY

BITTERS AND SMITH.

In Arch-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Chriſt Church Burying-ground gate;

A QUANTITY of excellent clayed and muſcovado SUGARS, in hogſheads and barrels. Alſo a few barrels of choice SNUFF.

JOHN SHIELDS,

Has returned to the houſe he formerly occupied on the north ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, the fourth door below Second ſtreet, where he has now for ſale a neat aſſortment of SHOP GOODS, among which are the following articles,

BROWN and white Ruſſia drillings; German and Iriſh dowlas; roan, Britannia and Iriſh linens; brown and white country made ditto; Ruſſia diaper and table cloths; cambricks, printed linens and check handkerchiefs; corduroy, ſerge denim and royal rib; maſquerades, camblets, calimancoes and durants; hatband and other crapes; mens and womens cotton and ſilk ſtockings; cypreſs gauze and clear lawns; ſewing ſilks, ſilk knee garters, and ſcarf twiſt; coloured threads and buttons; pins, needles, and white threads; an aſſortment of writing and coloured paper; mens and womens gloves, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1778.

WAS left at a houſe at the corner of Third-ſtreet and Lombard-ſtreet, two Walnut Tables, three Ruſhbottom Chairs, and two Windſor ditto. The owner, by applying at ſaid houſe or to HENRY MAAG, in the Neck, and paying the charges, may have them again.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the MEETING for SUFFERINGS for Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, on behalf of the ſociety of people called Quakers.

SO curious a thing as your late Addreſs, "to the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania," demanding peculiar privileges and exemptions for your ſociety, cannot be expected to paſs unnoticed, or even to eſcape ſevere animadverſions; you muſt not be ſurprized, therefore, if attacks ſhould be made upon it from every quarter:—It is the intereſt, and the duty too, of every good member of the community, to expoſe the fallacy of your arguments, and to convince the world, that whatever principles you profeſs, your conduct is not the reſult of thoſe principles, but depends entirely upon preſent circumſtances. It were eaſy to prove the lawfulneſs of defenſive war, even from the holy ſcriptures, for which you profeſs great veneration, for in them we find it frequently encouraged and commanded by the Almighty himſelf, who on all occaſions was the ally of his people (while they continued to walk in the paths of virtue) and condeſcended even to give a ſignal for the attack, and particular directions how to conduct it; but this is unneceſſary, as it is allowed by all the civilized part of mankind, except yourſelves, and two or three other inconſiderable ſocieties, whoſe judgments are miſinformed, or who are actuared by principles of carnal policy or cowardice. Modeſtly ſetting up your own opinion in oppoſition to almoſt all the reſt of the world, you claim an exemption from all the expences, fatigues and hardſhips which they muſt ſuffer in conſequence of war, and at the ſame time, the complete enjoyment of all the liberties, privileges, and ſecurity of perſon and property which they purchaſe at ſuch an enormous price, and poor *Conſcience* is the hobby-horſe on which you ride to this exemption. Now, let us examine your conſcience a little:—Don't be frightened;—I am not going to *bind* it in order to examine it, but, as the tree is known by it's fruit, we may know the Conſcience by the actions which it dictates or permits. This conſcience then, you ſay, will not permit you to bear arms, to find or pay a ſubſtitute for this purpoſe, to pay taxes levied for carrying on war, or in ſhort, to do or ſay any thing tending to excite a war, or continue it when begun; this you have always pleaded, and have taken great pains to mention your peaceable diſpoſition upon every occaſion, even ſo lately as when your "Addreſs" was preſented, one of the *Friends* who accompanied it to the Houſe, ſaid, that if lifting a ſtraw would injure America, *Friends* would not do it; this reminded another of them of "an event which had happened during the courſe of his life," the ſtory of which he related nearly as follows. "While the Britiſh army was in this city, a ſoldier belonging to it, going paſt my houſe, ſaw ſome hickory wood which I had juſt bought, and took a log of it; I aſked him what he was going to do with that log? He then put it down, and aſked me if he might have it? to which I conſented, but upon my aſking him for what purpoſes he wanted it? He replied, that it looked as if it would ſplit well, and would make good hoops for *canteens*; upon which I told him, when I conſented that thee ſhould have it, I ſuppoſed thee wanted it for fuel, or ſome other of the ordinary purpoſes of life, but as it has come to my knowledge that thee wants it to make *warlike inſtruments* with, thee muſt not have it upon any account with my conſent, and he got it not." I never knew before that a canteen was a *warlike inſtrument*;—I ſuppoſe it has been ſuch only ſince the *battle of the kegs*: this, however, is by the bye. Having fairly ſtated your principles ariſing from conſcience, let us now view your conduct,—I mean that of the *ſociety* to which you belong. There has been a time, when a *Quaker aſſembly* in this province, paſſed a *militia law*: At that time

the *principles* of Friends were as pure as they are now, and their *profeſſion* the ſame, and yet, thoſe principles and that profeſſion notwithſtanding, they paſſed this law for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying on war. Many perſons now living, and in this city, were witneſſes to the conduct of your people in the *Paxton* affair:—Your Meeting Houſe, in Market ſtreet, was the place of rendezvous, the proviſions and ammunition for the ſoldiers were kept in it; Quakers then, by way of ſupport and encouragement, gave them wine and ſpirits to drink; ſome of the ſociety bore arms upon that occaſion, and one of your members was ſo zealous, that inſtead of *one* gun he carried *two*.—What has been your conduct ſince the preſent war began? When *we* wanted your aſſiſtance, you told us, as now, of your "peaceable principles" and your "Teſtimony againſt "wars and fightings,"—that you were "bound to live a "peaceable and quiet life," &c. &c. but inſtead of attending to theſe principles and your teſtimony, which ſhould have made you *ſtrictly neutral*, you publiſhed factious teſtimonies, artfully couched in ſuch terms as might convey to the ignorant the idea of neutrality, but by which the leaders of your people would be induced to exert their influence againſt us, and in favour of our enemies; ſo flagitious was the conduct of ſome of your principal men, that it was not thought conſiſtent with the ſafety of the community, to ſuffer them to live amongſt us, and they were baniſhed to Winchester in Virginia. When the *Britiſh army* wanted aſſiſtance from you it was readily granted. Their men, as we are informed by perſons who were at that time in the city, were going to mutiny for want of pay, and had they done it, the war would ſoon have been at an end; to prevent this, a number of your ſociety furniſhed them with a very large ſum of money, which relieved them from their difficulty. What became of the "tender conſciences" at this time? ſurely it was known that the *army* wanted money for the *purpoſes of war*; and yet we hear nothing of "a ſteady adherence to peaceable principles, and teſtimo-"ny againſt wars and fightings, founded on the precepts "and examples of the Prince of Peace."

Was *piloting the enemy* for the expreſs purpoſe of ſhewing them where the Americans were, that they might kill them, conſiſtent with your "peaceable principles"? It certainly was not; and yet even this was done, and that not by the loweſt people among you, but by ſome of your principal men: One of them from Cheſter county is now in gaol in this city for this horrid crime, and the evidence is given upon oath by one of the very men whom he piloted. When continental currency was firſt emitted, ſome of your members objected againſt receiving it, as being emitted for "the purpoſes of war," and for this they pleaded *conſcience* too; but do not you all daily receive it now, without any ſuch plea, or raiſing any ſcruple about the matter?—Now compare theſe undeniable inſtances of your conduct, and many more which you will naturally recollect, with the principles you have uniformly held out to the world as thoſe by which you are governed, and then ſay if it is at all ſurprizing that many conſider your profeſſion as a blind to cover inſidious deſigns and your religion as nothing more than a political and commercial ſyſtem. But ſuppoſing you to be the good people you ſay you are, don't you ſee that your principles direct. tend to the utter ſubverſion of all government? and that it is in vain you amaſs property, when it is ſubject, as you may not defend it, to the depredations of every invader? Perhaps you expect it to be defended by others whoſe principles allow of fighting, but it is extremely ungenerous and unjuſt to ſuffer others to defend your property at their own expence, and at the riſque of their lives; beſides this, you ought not, upon your principles, to poſſeſs property which has been kept in your hands by war; and yet I ſuppoſe you would be very unwilling to give it up, and if a part of it ſhould be taken by the ſtate, by way of ſalvage, you would enter a N. B. againſt it in the book of ſufferings. Now, do tell me upon what principle you have addreſſed "the Aſſembly";—do you ſuppoſe them to be *the legal Repreſentatives of the People?* If you do, you ought, in patient ſilence to ſubmit to the laws they make, remembering "that the powers which be, are ordained of God," and that we are directed, as Chriſtians, to "ſubmit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's ſake;" but, if you ſuppoſe otherwiſe, you ought not to addreſs them at all, becauſe you thereby ſeem, at leaſt, to allow them to be our legal Repreſentatives, and countenance them in their uſurpation and tyranny, which is ſinful. In ſhort, you run into ſo many inconſiſtencies and abſurdities that I cannnot help ſuſpecting either that you have no principles at all, or that they are

"Faſhioned to the varying hour."

If you have any, adhere religiouſly to them in future, and no longer render yourſelves contemptible by a conduct incompatible with them, and a duplicity which ſavours too much of knavery.

Aug. 15, 1778. PHILADELPHIENSIS.

TO BE SOLD BY
MANUEL EYRE,
At Pool's Bridge, the upper end of Front-ſtreet,
TAR, turpentine, tanners and lamp oyl, boards, ſcantling, mahogany plank and boards, and a few hogſheads of excellent tobacco.

WANTED,
To go to Williamſburg in Virginia,
AN honeſt, ſober, induſtrious man, who thoroughly underſtands that part of the Printing buſineſs which belongs to a PRESS MAN. Such a perſon will meet with very good encouragement, and may be informed of particulars by enquiring at the Poſt Office.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Eversham, Burlington County, New Jerſey, on the 22d of June laſt, a ſervant lad named Joſeph Paterſon, about fifteen years of age, country born, ſhort and well built, has loſt one eye which is entirely ſunk; had on when he went away, a felt hat, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, a homeſpun bearſkin coatee with wooden buttons, no ſhoes nor ſtockings. It is likely he will go towards Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, as he has a brother that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM EVANS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1778.

To the CITIZENS *of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I Requeſt your attention to the following letters, the publication of which is intended to ſerve as an introduction to a very neceſſary and important enquiry—an enquiry which will lead much farther than is generally imagined, and which may, in its conſequences, exceed even the expectation and views of thoſe who firſt put it on foot.

I am informed that Congreſs have been too much engaged to have had it in their power to appoint a Committee for the purpoſes mentioned in my letters to the Preſident. I will therefore delay the publication of my intended Addreſs to you three weeks. In the mean time, ſhould Congreſs be pleaſed to give me a public hearing before a Committee, I will moſt cheerfully appear and make my defence againſt any charges that may be made againſt me as Quarter Maſter General; which defence may render the Addreſs to you unneceſſary.

I do not know what charges will be made againſt the late department; having heard of none from any public authority. All I have been able to collect, has been obtained from general hints and private inſinuations. Conſcious of my own integrity and firm attachment to the true intereſts of my country, and relying on the induſtry, activity and integrity of my late Aſſiſtants, in the Quarter Maſter General's department, I can, with ſafety, call for a public enquiry; which, I truſt, will end to your ſatisfaction, and the honor of my late department.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect, and attachment to your true intereſt, Your fellow citizen,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 11, 1778.

On motion made,

Reſolved, That General Waſhington be directed to order an enquiry to be made into the conduct of Major General Mifflin, late Quarter Maſter General, and the other officers who acted under him in that department, and if it ſhall appear that the extraordinary deficiencies thereof, and the conſequent diſtreſſes of the army, were chargeable to the miſconduct of the ſaid Quarter Maſter General, or any of the ſaid officers, that a Court Martial be held on the delinquent.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

SIR,

I beg the favour of you to repreſent to Congreſs,

That the inhabitants of North America, and of this ſtate in particular, have been induced to believe, that *great deficiencies have happened*, and *great defaults have been made* in the department of the late Quarter-Maſter-General.

That the conduct of every officer or ſervant of the public, who has been charged with, or even ſuſpected of neglect or miſconduct in office, ſhould, in my opinion, be inquired into, and the defence made, in as open and public a manner as poſſible.

That I am prepared to defend my own conduct as Quarter Maſter General; and that the officers, who acted under me in that department, are ready to anſwer any charges which may be made againſt them.

That the trials of General Lee and General Sinclair, at the army, in all probability cannot be cloſed in leſs than ſix or eight weeks; and, of conſequence, will prevent an immediate and moſt neceſſary enquiry into the cauſes of the diſtreſs of the army laſt winter,

That Colonels Lutterlogh, Bird, Mifflin, and Thornburgh, and Mr. Butler have reſigned, with many other gentlemen in my late department; and in their opinions cannot be the objects of a Court of Enquiry or Court Martial at the army.

That Colonel Hooper, Colonel Roſs, Mr. Hiltzheimer, and many other officers of the late department, are now engaged in procuring ſupplies for the army; and cannot, without great injury to the public and to themſelves, leave this ſtate to attend an enquiry at the army.

That referrences will neceſſarily be made in the courſe of the enquiry, to the records of Congreſs, of the Board of War, and of the Council and Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

That many witneſſes, eſſential in the enquiry, are now reſident in this ſtate, and cannot be prevailed on to leave their families and buſineſs for ſo long a time, as an enquiry at the army will require.

That the deficiencies attributed to the late department, and conſequent diſtreſs of the army, happened in this ſtate, and, of courſe, can be more accurately traced here to their true ſource than elſewhere.

That the officers of the ſaid department have the higheſt opinion of the candour, integrity, and juſtice of the officers of the army; and would be happy in an opportunity of being heard before them; but for the foregoing and many other ſubſtantial reaſons, it is our wiſh, and we moſt earneſtly requeſt that Congreſs will be pleaſed to appoint a Committee for the purpoſes mentioned in their Reſolution of the 11th of June; and that we may have an opportunity of being heard, in this city, without delay, in as public a manner as may be conſiſtent with good order, and the convenience of the Committee.

In behalf of myſelf, and the aſſiſtants in my late department of Quarter Maſter General,

I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10th, 1778.

To the Honorable HENRY LAURENS, *Eſq;*
Preſident of Congreſs.

SIR,

I requeſt you to inform Congreſs that the accounts of my expenditures as Quarter Maſter General, were delivered to the Board of Treaſury in the month of May; and that no meaſures have been taken by that board for the examination and ſettlement of thoſe accounts.

That it appears, by the eſtimates of the ſeveral Deputy Quarter Maſters General, the debts due to the inhabitants of theſe ſtates, for the hire of horſes, waggons, &c. amount to one million of dollars; excluſive of Colonel Hughes's department, of whoſe contracts I have no return.

That the people in general are much diſtreſſed, and have become very clamorous for the payment of their accounts; and that the public ſervice requires the accounts of the late department ſhould be immediately ſettled, and the deputies who contracted the debts ſhould be furniſhed with cash to diſcharge them,

I have the honor to be, ſir, your humble ſervant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1778.

The Honourable Henry Laurens, *Eſq;*
Preſident of Congreſs.

SIR,

I requeſt you to inform me what orders Congreſs have been pleaſed to give in conſequence of my letters to you of the tenth and twelfth inſt.

I am, with much reſpect, ſir, your humble ſervant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15th, 1778.

The Honourable Henry Laurens, *Eſquire.*

SIR,

By permiſſion of Congreſs, I inform you that no orders are given in conſequence of your letters of the 10th and 12th. I am thus particular, becauſe I wiſh you to believe ſir, that had I received any order, the duty I owe to the Houſe, as well as the reſpect I bear to you, would have prompted an immediate intimation.

I have the honor to be, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
HENRY LAURENS,
Preſident of Congreſs.

Cheſnut ſtreet, Auguſt 15th, 1778,
five o'clock, the minute I am releaſed from Congreſs.

The Honorable Major General Mifflin.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17th, 1778.

DEAR SIR,

One of the laſt crimes I commit, will be the calling in queſtion your politeneſs, and your attention to the ſervice of the public. My letter to you of the 15th inſtant, was intended to remind Congreſs, in a way the moſt decent and leaſt offenſive, of a requeſt made by me the 10th inſt. I confeſs I was much hurt by their neglect of my letters; which I do not wiſh to conſider as a delay of juſtice; in my caſe amounting to a denial of it.

I have borne for a long time the moſt bitter calumny; and have ſuffered the moſt abuſive lies, againſt my character, to paſs current, without making uſe of the means in my power, of counteracting or refuting them—depending on the juſtice of Congreſs for a ſpeedy, public and candid enquiry.

As the propoſition made for that purpoſe by me on the 10th inſtant, has in all probability been diſagreeable to Congreſs, and as I conſider an immediate, public, unbiaſſed enquiry into the cauſes of the army's diſtreſſes laſt winter, abſolutely neceſſary for my own juſtification, I will take the liberty to explain to my fellow citizens, what thoſe deficiencies were, which occaſioned the diſtreſs of the troops, and which had almoſt ruined the cauſe of our country.

I now encloſe my commiſſion of Major General, which I requeſt you to preſent to Congreſs, with my moſt reſpectful reſignation of the ſame. I wiſh Congreſs to believe that, by this reſignation, I do not mean to fly from any enquiry they may be pleaſed hereafter to make into my public conduct—On the contrary, I ſhall be highly gratified with a general examination of it; and will moſt cheerfully appear before any Committee appointed by them for that purpoſe. I am with much reſpect and eſteem,

Sir, Your humble ſervant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To the Hon. Henry Laurens, Eſq.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons whom it may concern, That the Court of General Quarter Seſſions and Common Pleas will be held and kept at Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt inſtant.

2. ROBERT SMITH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 19, 1778.

THE ſeveral Aſſiſtant Commiſſaries of Iſſues in the Middle Department, are requeſted to tranſmit to my office in Front-ſtreet, their reſpective monthly returns up to the firſt inſtant. A neceſſity to ſettle the public accounts to that time, requires a ſtrict compliance with this requeſt, and a neglect will compel a proſecution of the bonds of the delinquents.

THOMAS JONES, D. C. G. of Iſſues.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*
On Tueſday the 8th day of September next,
A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated in Weſt Nottingham townſhip, in the ſtate of Maryland, containing about 300 acres of land, about half thereof cleared, the reſt well timbered, 30 acres of meadow made and more may be made; there are on ſaid premiſes a good orchard of grafted fruit, a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a good barn, ſtables and hay houſe, and other buildings; the whole in a pleaſant ſituation, and within four miles of ſeveral merchant mills and places of worſhip; late in the poſſeſſion and property of Robert Givens, deceaſed. And on ſaid day will be ſold, cattle, and ſundry houſhold goods, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock, where due attendance will be given by JONATHAN HARTSHORN, Executor.

Salem, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 16, 1778.
THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the 26th of February laſt, with the Britiſh light infantry at Salem, a Negro man named HARRY, but it is probable he may change his name; he is about twenty-eight years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, country born, a large noſe, thought he will leave the ſoldiers and go into the country, and may perhaps endeavour to paſs for a freeman; had on when he went away, a fuſtian coat with a red collar, light broadcloth breeches, two coarſe ſhirts, one fine ditto, a good hat cut Maccaroni faſhion, good ſtockings and ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT JOHNSON.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour ſaid Negro at their peril.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the AMERICAN PUBLIC.

IT often happens that nations, when they have gloriously surmounted difficulties and dangers, and attained the object of their wishes, lose their prudence in their success. Happy in having succeeded in the great point they had in view, they grow remiss and inattentive to lesser matters; and, in the administration of their affairs, insensibly slide into modes of conduct, which, in time, are productive of the greatest national evils. Sensible of the truth of this general observation, and how very applicable it is at this moment to ourselves, I venture to call your attention to an important part of our common interests, viz. the expenditure of the public treasure.

Enthusiastic in maintaining the great Cause of Liberty, the virtuous citizens of America were neither sparing of their blood, nor of their treasure. Yet while they were prodigal of both, risquing their persons and sacrificing their property, it is evident there were not wanting men who were sordidly raising fortunes at the expence of their country. Without entering minutely into the matter, if we only consider the immense sums, the many millions, that have been disbursed for supplies of various kinds, and the great want we nevertheless long laboured under: that men, who with little or no fortune entered into offices which afforded only a comfortable subsistence, have purchased estates; that others, in similar circumstances, are living greatly beyond their just income. If, I say, we only consider these things, we must conclude that great frauds and abuses have been committed on the public. The facts indeed are clear. They have not passed unseen, though they have hitherto passed unpunished. However prudent it may have been to overlook them at the time, for fear of injuring the public cause, we should, at present, be wanting to our country and to ourselves, were we longer to permit any indirect practices, lest, by further toleration, they should grow into precedents and customs, that are not only burthensome to the community, but destructive of the morals of the people.

The most effectual measures indeed should be speedily taken to put a stop to these evils; and to promote virtue and public spirit. Unless we can effect both, our glorious revolution may shortly cease to be a blessing. A republican government, wherein universal liberty prevails, promises little happiness if corruption is allowed in its public business; and depravity of principle thus encouraged among its citizens.

In emancipating ourselves from British tyranny, we expected to escape that torrent of corruption which deluges their land, preys upon the labor and industry of its best citizens, and reduces them to little better than slaves labouring to support a numerous and useless band of placemen and pensioners. With this example before our eyes, and the evidence we have of the growing evil among ourselves, shall we still suffer ourselves and our families to struggle with difficulties, to be deprived of the comforts and even necessaries of life by the profusion and peculation of weak and unprincipled men? Shall we suffer the pernicious system to establish itself, and thus entail the evil on posterity? God forbid! It is to be hoped, that those virtuous citizens who have so gloriously freed their country from tyranny, will distinguish themselves as nobly in abolishing corruption, and cultivating the most refined patriotism. This would complete their glory, and enable them to hold out to the astonished world—a great empire, formed on the immeasurable basis of universal liberty, and wherein the path of virtue is the only path to honor and distinction.

Aug. 15, 1778. *A Citizen of the United States.*

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 20.

The accounts received last Saturday from Rhode Island were, that General Sullivan had safely landed his army on that island, under the protection of his Most Christian Majesty's fleet, commanded by Count D'Estaing, the British (the whole number on the island said to be 5000) retiring from Quaker Hill and the northern parts to Newport and its environs. That upon Sunday the 9th instant a fleet of near 30 sail appeared in the south west quarter, probably the British from New York; that the French fleet, upon this, weighed and stood out to sea, leaving three frigates to confine two British frigates remaining with the enemy at Newport, and to support General Sullivan: that the supposed British squadron retired before the Count, he pursuing, till both were out of sight. That the Honorable Mr. Hancock and many other gentlemen, from Boston, &c. had joined the American army on Rhode Island as Volunteers. These accounts are dated the tenth of this month.

Later accounts received yesterday from the above quarter mention, that the American army had advanced towards Newport, and were preparing for an attack, when the late heavy storm, on Tuesday the eleventh instant, came on and delayed the business: in the mean time, deserters, who came over from the enemy in great numbers, agreed in their accounts that they had destroyed the remaining ships of war and sunk their transports.

Last week a coaster from New England arrived at Little Egg Harbour in New Jersey; the master of which reported, that he had fallen in with the French fleet under Count D'Estaign, southward of Long Island; and that soon after parting, he passed near the British squadron from New-York, the weather being stormy. He also reported, the burning of several transport ships by the enemy at Newport; which, accounts from the camp at the White Plains, mention.

About the same time a galley, belonging to Lord Howe's fleet, was driven ashore by a north-east storm, near Shrewsbury in Monmouth County. This vessel proving leaky, had been ordered back to New York. She left them near the eastern part of Long-Island. Her crew, consisting of 32 men, were made prisoners.

Extract of a letter from Lewis Town, dated August 17.

"On Saturday last came in and anchored in our road a 64 gun ship; she lay there about three hours, then hove up, and went out and anchored abreast of the light house: on Sunday about four o'clock came in a small black sloop, which she brought too, and last night she and the sloop went out to sea and have not been seen since.

"This day about noon came in seven ships, but one of them armed, and one not more than a sloop of war; they are all standing up the bay under an easy sail, with the wind at south: I think they will not go further than the Brown, as they appear to have lost their convoy, and seem at a loss what to do."

Tuesday last the sloop Friends Adventure, Captain Bennet, arrived here from Boston. A few days before she fell in with the Monmouth British ship of war, of 64 guns, the Captain of which took a quantity of rum, sugar, &c. from the sloop, with which she was coming to the southward on a trading voyage. The hands on board the Monmouth told the people of the sloop that she was one of a fleet of fourteen sail of the line which had been out about ten weeks from England, bound to America, but three weeks before had been parted in a storm, in which the Monmouth lost her main mast. They treated the crew of the sloop with great civility; and, after much difficulty were prevailed upon to let them go.

[Quere. Was not this a ship of Lord Howe's scattered fleet, the Captain whereof thought it not amiss to amuse us with the idea of the arrival of another British fleet in the American seas, and for this purpose has let go this empty vessel?]

IN CONGRESS, *August* 17, 1778.

Resolved, That all the Loan Office certificates struck by resolutions of Congress, of the 3d day of October, 1776, 14th of January, and 22d day of February, 1777, and eight hundred and sixty certificates of one thousand dollars each, numbered from N°. 1 to 860, of the emission ordered by Congress the 17th day of January, 1778, which have been signed by Michael Hillegas, Esq; Treasurer, or Samuel Hillegas, be good and valid, notwithstanding some of the said certificates may be issued by the several Commissioners of the Continental Loan Offices after the date of the resolution of Congress, appointing Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Treasurer of Loans.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

*** The Office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia is opened at the usual place in Second-street, between Arch and Race streets.

On THURSDAY next,

The twentieth instant, will be sold at Vendue, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, opposite Philadelphia,

A QUANTITY of best London market wines, fit for immediate use, in pipes and quarter casks; coffee in bags; about thirty pieces of Irish linens, and sundry other kinds of Dry Goods.

N. B. The cash to be paid on delivery of the Goods, or when demanded.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the premises, on Wednesday next between nine and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, if not sooner sold at private sale,

A LARGE and commodious two story house, thirty feet front by sixteen feet deep, with a good cellar under the whole, all well finished and in good repair; together with the privilege of an eight feet alley from Water-street to low water mark, and twelve feet in front of said house. It is a remarkable good stand for business, situate near the water between Mease's and Sims's wharfs, and now occupied by Andrew M'Clone. The said premises are subject to fifteen pounds Pennsylvania currency per year by lease, of which there are thirteen years to come from the first day of May last, with a clause from the landlord to pay the possessor three fifths of the full value of all the improvements and buildings which shall be on the premises at the expiration of said lease. The purchase money to be paid on the delivery of said lease and premises clear of any incumbrance.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1778.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen last night, from the subscriber's stable in Race-street, a bright bay Horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, four years old, trots and canters, has a switch tail, his mane hangs on the off side, and a feather upon the near side of his neck, his shoulders rubbed with the collar, lately trimmed about the legs and head, shod all round. Whoever will secure said horse and the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the horse alone Twelve Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS COATS.

On trouvera ce jour ches M. Jean Dunlap,

UNE EPITRE en vers François, adressée a un jardin, et dediée a son Excellence le Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France aupès des Etats Unis de l'Amerique. Dans cette piece fugitive, les vrays et bons Americains trouveront de quoi s'amuser agreablement; ils y verront tous avec plaisir que l'auteur anonyme a rendu au Congrés, a M. M. Washington, Franklin, et Officiers Generaux de l'armè, l'hommage que leur Excellences ont droit d'attendre de la reconnoissance de tous ceux qui prennent interêt a l'independance de l'Amerique, et au bonheur de ses peuples qui doit en etre l'heureuse fin.

Le prix de ce petit ouvrage est d'un Dollar.

Just published and to be sold by John Dunlap,

AN EPISTLE, in French Verse, addressed to a Garden, and dedicated to his Excellency the French Minister Plenipotentiary. In this fugitive piece, all well-wishers to American liberty will find amusement. They shall there see that the author has rendered that homage to the Congress, General Washington, Mr. Franklin, and the General Officers of the army, which is due their Excellencies from all those who concern themselves for the Independence of America and the happiness of those who have the establishing of it.

The price is One Dollar.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on Thursday the 3d day of September next, on the premises,

A COMPLEAT SET of SALT WORKS, commonly known by the name of Kennedy & M'Culloh's, situated about three miles from Great Egg Harbour Bar. Also the stores, dwelling house, four horse teams, an ox team, a stout active Negro man, 10 acres of wood, of which there is 300 cords already cut, a compleat well constructed new shallop that will carry 14 cords of wood, in good order. Likewise the unexpired lease of 5 years to come of 40 acres of land, on which the works are erected subject to an annual rent of 25l. The said works is to be sold for cash only. Attendance will be given at said time and place by

August 3, 1778. JOSEPH M'CULLOH.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the twelfth day of September next, if not sold before at private sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in the township of Heidelburg and county of Berks, about nine miles above Reading, containing 354 acres. There are on the premises a good frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a good grist mill and saw mill, both over shot, on a never failing stream of water, about 45 acres of meadow made and well watered, and about as much more may be made, about 120 acres of woodland, two good bearing orchards of good fruit. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber on the premises. WILLIAM DEWEES, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome PHÆTON, little the worse for use, with a set of Harness, and a pair of very good Horses. Enquire of the Printer.

August 10th, 1778.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN MURRAY,

In POTTS TOWN, all his interest in and about said town, consisting of

A LARGE stone house, two stories high, 42 feet front by 36 feet deep, four rooms on a floor and cellars under the whole, with a kitchen, wash-house, pump, and other conveniencies, the whole compleatly finished, (the inside painting excepted) together with a good garden under board fence, a large stone barn, stables, carriage house, cow house, &c. Adjoining said barn is a brick building, formerly a brew house, 57 feet long, a cellar under it, and a well of excellent water at the door. Also 9 acres of meadow, part of which is watered, the remainder may be watered at a small expence, with 15 acres of upland. Likewise a large stone merchant mill, with three pair of stones, one pair burrs, one ditto cullens, and one pair country stones. Bolting cloths, with double reels, hoisting geers, and every other convenience compleat, with a never failing stream of water. Also a good dwelling house for a miller, and a cooper's shop. This mill stands on the river Schuylkill, in Potts-Town, in as good a situation to purchase wheat as any in this state, and an easy conveyance to market, as it may frequently be sent down Schuylkill in boats, to the middle ferry, near Philadelphia. Boats can load and unload at the mill door.

The above premises will be sold in two parts, with part of the meadow and upland to each, or together, for ready money or credit, which may best suit the purchaser.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Conestogo Valley, Berks County,

THREE English MARES, with their COLTS; the colts from bay Richmond, well made, of a gay carriage, and beautifully marked. Apply at General Roberdeau's in Philadelphia, or of the subscriber on the premises. DANIEL CLYMER.

Wanted, a hunting side-saddle: Any person that has such to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying at General Roberdeau's.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Dilworth's Town, Chester County, on the night of the 31st of July last, two HORSES, one a strawberry roan stone horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, ten years old, with a blaze in his face, lately shod before. The other a black horse, about fourteen hands high, eleven years old, branded on the near shoulder R. G. Both horses trot and hand gallop; their backs have lately been sore, and are but in middling order. Whoever brings the said horses, or either of them, to the subscribers, or gives information so that they may be had again, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, and for the thief, if brought to justice, FOURTEEN DOLLARS, paid by

JAMES DILWORTH.
LYDIA DILWORTH.

JOHN GALLOWAY, Taylor,

BEING returned to this city, hereby informs his friends and the public, that he follows his business as usual at his shop in Second-street opposite the city tavern. As the very high price of materials renders him incapable of giving the usual credit, he hopes those gentlemen who favor him with their commands, will consider the necessity of quick payment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to pay his own debts. He likewise desires all those who have any demands on him to bring in their accounts that they may be settled. He has for sale a few pieces of different coloured cloths.

Philadelphia August 3, 1778.

WILLIAM KIDD, SCHOOL-MASTER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has opened School in Elbow-lane, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Oliphant, where he proposes to teach English reading, Writing, and Artitchmetic, also Latin and German grammatically; and as he is a new Beginner in this place, he hopes, by his constant care and assidutiy, to merit the approbation of all those who will please to favour him with their children's erudition.

His Wife intends to follow mantua-making, and plain sewing, and will fondly wait upon any Gentlemen or Ladies that may please to favour her with their Commands.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Moore Hall, the 21st inst. a black HORSE, between 4 & 5 years old, has four white feet, a bald face, a few grey hairs on his tail, rough mane, cut underneath, a natural trotter, canters well, and is between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever secures said Horse so that the owner may have him again, or delivers him to Dr. Jenefer, at Mr. Whelens at the Red Lion, or Harp and Crown, shall have FIFTEEN DOLLARS, *or the above reward for apprehending the thief, if stolen, and reasonable charges paid by either of the above persons.*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Springfield Township, Bucks County, on the 2d of June last, a black MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve or fourteen years old; she hath no brand nor ear mark. The owner coming, proving his property and paying reasonable charges, may have her again. JOSEPH FREY.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th inst. (August) a Mulatto boy named CHARLES HICKS, about eleven or twelve years of age; had on a blue cloth jacket, red cloth breeches, but neither hat, shoes nor stockings: He is a chimney-sweeper. Whoever secures said boy so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, by applying to Mrs. ZEDWITZ, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

WAS taken up on the 30th of July last, a dark brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, two years old, had a lock on her near fore foot. Whoever has lost said Mare, and will prove his property and pay charges, may have her again by applying to CHRISTOPHER MOORE, at the sign of the King of Prussia in Market-street, Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 28, 1778.

STOLEN last night, from the plantation of Philip Syng, near the ten mile stone, on the Lancaster road, a dark bay HORSE, better than fifteen hands high, without brand or ear matk, has lost one of his fore shoes, about six years old, paces when rode, but trots in a carriage, and has a small hard lump just below the right knee on the inside of his leg. Whoever secures said horse and the thief, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or SIXTY DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges on delivery, paid by THOMAS POTTS, of Pottsgrove, DAVID POTTS, of Philadelphia, or PHILIP SYNG, at the plantation above mentioned.

Elizabeth Town, July 29, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my company, about the first of July, a certain CORNELIUS BARCALOW, about five feet ten inches high, thin visage, ruddy complexion, light brown hair, about twenty-two years of age; 'tis believed he is lurking somewhere about the neighbourhood of Allen-Town. Whoever takes up said Deserter and secures him in any gaol in the United States, or delivers him to any officer belonging to the regiment, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN BURROWES, Captain.

N.B. All persons are forewarned not to harbour said deserter at their peril.

RUM, whiskey, French brandy, gin, coffee, tea, indigo, sweet oil in casks, copperas, Indian corn, iron pots, superfine and common flour, tobacco by the hogshead, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his store the third wharf below the Bridge.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY NEILL, deceased, by bond, note, book-debt, or for house rent, are requested to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accompts, properly attested, that they may be settled, by

SARAH NEILL, Administratrix.
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Administrator.

N.B. A dwelling-house and bake-house, with two ovens, to be let in said estate.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Upper Saucon Township, Northampton County, on the night of the 5th inst. (August) a yellow bay HORSE, with a small bald face, about six years old, fourteen hands high; a natural trotter, two hind feet and one fore foot white. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, or brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, paid by

PHILIP BOCHAKER.

Imported and to be sold by

ANDREW TYBOUT,

In Chesnut street, Philadelphia,

OLD Coniac brandy, in hogsheads and anchors; bohea tea in chests and half chests, green tea, coffee in bags and barrels, muscovado sugar in barrels, best English wool cards by the dozen or single pair; green, blue and purple coloured camblets; blue and scarlet broadcloths and shalloons; hair twist, blue coat and vest buttons, pinchbeck ditto, black Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, table knives and forks, Holland stripes and checks, mens neat shoes and pumps, sewing needles, sewing silk and white thread, blacksmiths files; cloves, cinnamon, mace and nutmegs; an assortment of Medicines, viz. jesuits bark, rhubarb, manna, calomile, sago, opium, saffron, cantharides, assafœtida, ippecacuana, senna, jalop, quicksilver, camphor, crem. tartar, and tartar emetic. 6 t.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living near Ephrata, in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, the third of August instant, a light bay horse, about sixteen hands high, six years old, has a star on his forehead, the near fore foot white, and in the white a black spot, the other lock'd, a short tail, and shod before. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that I may have the horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN BALMER.

Just imported and to be sold by

HASSENCLEVER AND JACOBI,

In Second-street, midway between Arch and Race-streets, in Philadelphia, The following articles, viz.

CAMPHOR, Opium, Cantharides, Sal Epsom, Madeira and Lisbon Wine, French Brandy, a quantity of Pins, also superfine, fine and coarse Boulting Cloths.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, on the 9th of April last, a light bay HORSE, thirteen and a half hands high, eight or nine years old. At the same time came a dun MARE, of a small size, eight years old. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

TIMOTHY ROBERTS.

Chesterfield, Burlington County, Aug. 7, 1778.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, a silk and worsted long gown, a blue quilt, a fine shift, a pillow-case, and fifteen shillings in money; supposed to have been taken by a woman who left Philadelphia when the enemy did, and who has been in the neighbourhood ever since: she is a short thick woman, pock-marked, with brown hair, and stutters in her speech; had on a black petticoat, a callico short gown, a black bonnet, and was bare footed: Perhaps she may put on some of the stolen cloaths. Whoever takes up said woman and delivers her to JONATHAN GESS or ADAM PARKER, living in Burlington, or JOSEPH VANDYKE, in Water-street between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by ISRAEL WRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,

At the house of SAMUEL SIMPSON, in Chesnut street.

THE remaining stock in trade of ANN SIMPSON, consisting of a neat assortment of Millenary, amongst which there are some of the richest and best black, white and blue sattins, &c. &c.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, That he now occupies the Smiths Shop opposite the Harp and Crown in Third-street, where he carries on the Horse-shoeing business in all its various branches, with care and expedition. Gentlemen and others who may please to employ him, shall be gratefully and thankfully received by Their humble servant,

2. CHARLES M'GEE.

WAS taken up the first of May last, by the subscriber, living in New-Hanover Township, Philadelphia County, a bay MARE COLT, about three years old, bald face, a natural trotter. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. JOHN DER.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT sixteen hundred acres of land, situate on the head of Swan Creek, about five miles beyond Susquehanna Lower Ferry, on the road leading from thence to Harford Town. There are about three hundred acres cleared, the remainder well timbered; between three and four hundred acres of low land meadow may be made. A saw-mill and grist-mill adjoining the same will be sold either separate or together with it. For particulars enquire of Mr. WILLIAM HALL, near the premises, who will shew the land and make known the terms of sale. 6 w.

August 1, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN JENNINGS, Esq; late of the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased, are desired to make payment on or before the first day of September next; likewise those that have any demands against the said deceased's estate, are desired to bring in their accounts by the same day, in order to have them adjusted and settled by

ANNE JENNINGS, Administratrix.

CITY TAVERN.

ON Monday next this well situated and commodious House in Second-Street will be opened for the reception and Entertainment of Company in large or small parties. The Subscriber having been perswaded suddenly to undertake the accommodation of Travellers and other Gentlemen who may favour him with their custom, can only promise the utmost industry and exertions to render his House agreeable, hoping that the obstructions to free commerce, and the late peculiar circumstances of this City, will excite favourable allowances in the minds of his Customers for any unavoidable Deficiencies which may appear in the early Period of this his endeavour to serve the public.

GIFFORD DALEY.

August 10th, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED on Monday evening, the 22d of June last, from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a sorrel HORSE, five years old, fifteen hands high, has a large blaze down his face, his back very high near his rump, and has three white feet. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. 6 w. GEORGE LEIB.

Germantown, July 15, 1778.

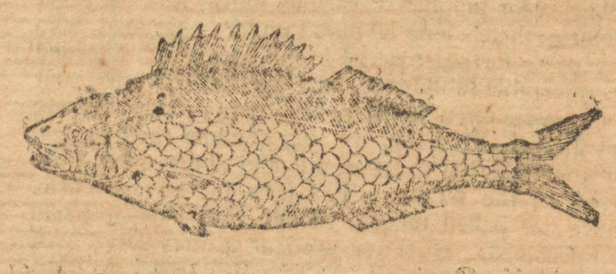
ALL persons indebted to the estate of LEONARD HAMMOND, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber; and those who have any just demands against said estate are desired to furnish their accounts properly attested, in order for settlement.

6 w. ELIZABETH HAMMOND, Administratrix.

JOSEPH HUBLEY,

Has for SALE at his store in Market street, six doors above Third-street,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse Broadcloths,	Chintzes and Calicoes,
Coatings,	Copper-plate furniture calicoes,
8 4 Spanish baizes,	India stripes,
Plains,	China blue printed linens,
Kerseys,	Check'd and strip'd Holland,
Wiltons,	Check'd and strip'd cottons,
Sagathies,	Cambricks,
Flannels,	White & colour'd threads,
Corduroys,	Womens worsted shoes,
White Buckram,	Sewing and other silks,
Strip'd and plain Camblets,	Ribbands,
Callimancoes,	Velvet collars,
Yard and 7-8 Irish Linens,	Osnabrugs,
Britannias,	Knives and razors,
Platillas,	Fencing foils,
Barcelona and linen handkerchiefs,	Loaf sugar, &c. &c.



FISHING TACKLE

Of all sorts, for use of either SEA or RIVER, made and sold by

EDWARD POLE,

(For cash only) in Market-street, near the Court-house, Philadelphia,

RED cedar, dogwood and other fishing rods, of various sorts and sizes, either plain or ringed; hair, silk and hemp lines, either for fly, trolling, layout or bottom fishing, all ready fitted; deepseas for sea or river, compleat; trimmers for pike fishing; a variety of cork floats, with either goose or swan quills; silk worms gut; weed or Indian grass; leads of various patterns; best kerby and common fish-hooks of all sizes, either loose or ready hung on silk, hair or Indian grass; casting, minnew, landing and scoop nets, &c. &c. &c.

Any gentlemen going on parties of pleasure in the fishing way, either to Black Point, sea, river, or any other place, may be compleatly furnished with any kind of tackle, at a very short notice.

N.B. As he has a general assortment of the very best kind of Fishing Tackle, he flatters himself he is able to serve the public with better Tackle and on as low terms as any other in the city.

To be sold, a large frame building with eight sash windows, forty feet long, situate in Penn-street, near Messrs. Willing and Morris's. Also a silver-smith's large glass case.

Gentlemen fitting out privateers may be furnished with a number of articles in the military way.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1778.

THE Co-partnership of WILLING, MORRIS, and Co. having expired with the year 1777, all persons having claims or demands on that society are requested to exhibit them to ROBERT MORRIS, who is ready to settle and pay the same: And such as remain in their debt are desired to make payment to either of the subscribers.

THOMAS WILLING.
ROBERT MORRIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED on the 20th inst. (July) from the Continental service, a Waggoner, inlisted for one year, named JOSEPH DUNKERLEA, about five feet ten inches high, light and fresh complexion; had on at the time of deserting, a short red jacket with sleeves, oznabrug trowsers and black stockings. Whoever apprehends said deserter and lodges him in any of the Continental gaols in this state, shall (by proper information given at the Quarter-Master General's office in this city) receive the above reward.

TO BE LET for one or more years, Or SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

THE House and Plantation now in the tenure of the subscriber, on the Reading road, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia; the house is two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a stone kitchen adjoining, a number of stone sheds and stabling, barn, good garden, and pump of water; suitable for a gentleman's retreat, being as elegant and healthy a situation as any in the State, or for a store or public-house, being very convenient and a good stand. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at Mr. Samuel Fisher's, in Market-street, Philadelphia. 6w. ANDREW BUNNER.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE and well situated Plantation, in the Township of Middletown, Chester County, five miles from Chester and sixteen from Philadelphia, containing one hundred and twenty eight acres, old measure, whereon is erected a good two story stone house, barn, stable, cow house, sheep house, chair house, &c. a good tan yard, and a neat tenement for a tanner adjoining it, two good orchards, one a young orchard the second year of bearing, containing a large number of the best grafted cherry trees, pair trees, peach trees, &c. The above plantation joins the Middle Presbyterian Meeting-house and within three quarters of a mile of a mill. For terms of sale apply to ALLAN MOORE, on the place, or WILLIAM SHUTE, in Philadelphia.

'WAS FOUND some weeks ago, A REMNANT of LINEN. The owner, by applying to the Printer, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1778.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following is a true copy of a handbill, written by Mr. Maudait, under the direction of Lord North, and circulated through England by order of Adminiſtration.

A. L E E.

SO long as there was any hope of preſerving the American empire, we could not begin a treaty with acknowledging the American independence in the firſt article, becauſe they might have broke off the treaty, as ſoon as they had gained that firſt article, and made uſe of the conceſſion to juſtify other nations in trading with them; and we could not then have taken foreign ſhips that came upon their coaſts.

That precaution is now uſeleſs, for France will treat and trade with them; and if France will do it, we can have no intereſt in keeping other nations from trading with them too; rather let other nations come in for a part, than France have the whole.

The Americans will now be ſupplied from France with all military ſtores, whether we will or not; and (if we go to war) with ſhips and men, and all they want for their defence, and our annoyance.

All hope of conqueſt is therefore over. *America ſtands on high ground; France and England muſt now court her.*

We have no poſſible chance of making peace with her, but by an immediate act of parliament, giving her perfect independence.

If we pretend to retain any authority over them, we immediately throw them into the arms of France, and oblige them to look up to France as their protectors and defenders; by whoſe aid only, they can gain and ſecure what they call their liberty. If this be not done immediately, and an act paſſed and ſent over before they hear of a commencement of hoſtilities between France and us, the Americans will then become aſſociates with France in a common cauſe and a common war againſt us; and after that alliance, we ſhall be at the mercy not only of the Americans, but of the French.

Now we may treat with America only; and having their independence granted them, they have no reaſon to deſire the continuance of war with us. If we drive them to a cloſe alliance with France in a war againſt us, our future treaty with America muſt be made by the concurrence of France, who will excite them to make the moſt extravagant claims, in order to delay the peace, and alienate them ſo much the more from us.

To retain them as ſubjects is now impoſſible: The only hope left is to regain them as friends. But they never will be friends with us, ſo long as they have any thing to fear from us, by our keeping up any the leaſt claim of authority over them.

I need not paint the dreadful conſequence of our going to war with both, and how much they can aſſiſt each other in all reſpects againſt us; but more eſpecially in gaining and giving intelligence peculiar to ſuch a war.

Inſtantly declare them independent, and you have no cauſe of quarrel with France. We have no reaſon to differ with France for having declared them free ſtates, when we have done it ourſelves.

The Americans will then have full liberty to trade with which nation they pleaſe; they will like beſt to trade with both, and we ſhall have our full ſhare. Their manners, habits and clothing is now Engliſh; if we inſtantly declare their independence, they will continue ſo; but if we continue a long war with them, and oblige them to receive all things from France, they will, in time, be totally Gallicized, and eſtranged from us, and prefer French manufactures of all kinds to ours.

Their children will be ſent to France for their education, to learn the French language (as Franklin has began already) and to be apprenticed in French houſes, and ſett up French factories, &c.

Could we be ſure of prevailing at laſt againſt France and them, we could gain nothing by victory, at the end of a long war, that could compenſate for that eſtrangement of their affections and habits from the Engliſh manners and manufactures, which the Americans would contract in that period.

To ſay nothing of the heavy debt we muſt have incurred, even if our funds ſhould hold out ſo long, which will enhance the price of our labour and manufactures above that of other nations, *and all this expence of the war incurred to no purpoſe.*

Should hoſtilities be commenced between France and us, yet the ſooner this Act of Independence is paſſed and ſent them, the better. They may not then ratify a French treaty, or at leaſt be leſs ready to aſſiſt the French, when, having gained what they want, they will ſtand leſs in need of their help.

France has ſent this meſſage on purpoſe to provoke us to go to war, and thereby ſecure all theſe good effects to themſelves, and to bring down and perpetuate all theſe evils to England.

The menace of it is peculiarly calculated for that purpoſe. Politics know no paſſions or reſentments, but conſider only what is the nations intereſt. For that very reaſon, becauſe it is the intereſt of France to provoke us to a war, it is our intereſt to avoid it, 'till we have made up with America.

France may not long refrain. But this makes it ſo neceſſary inſtantaneouſly to paſs an act for American Independence, and to haſten a peace with America, before we precipitate ourſelves into a war with France. There can now be no great hurt in recalling our cruizers, and ſuffering French ſhips to paſs; and then France has no pretence to go to war with us, and the few we ſhould take out of the many that will fall to America, will not compenſate for the evils of precipitating the rupture.

So long as you keep the Americans in fear, by retaining any, even a latent claim of authority over them, ſo long will they unite together againſt you. Quit that claim, they will then have each to conſider of ſettling a government for themſelves. They may then differ with one another, and ſome of them may come, in time, to think, that they were better off when they were united with England, and offer to return, which they never will do while we are ſtriving with them, ſo that the only chance we have of recovering ſome, is to give up them all.

Auguſt 13th, 1778.

JOSHUA JOHNSON,

Late of LONDON, MERCHANT,

A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.

HAS ſettled in Nantz, where he purpoſes to receive conſignments of Tobacco or any other Merchandize, negociate Bills on any part of Europe, and ſhip goods to America,—it is his old buſineſs in which he gave ſatisfaction.

Lately imported from Old France, and to be ſold by

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK,

At Mr. Levi Hollingſworth's wharf,

GREEN and bohea tea, ſewing ſilk, cap wire, watch chryſtals, allom, rhubarb, jeſuits bark, camphor, opium, gum arabic, valerian root, myrrh, ſalop, vitriolated tartor, ſena, manna, jalop.

Ridley, Auguſt 19, 1778.

A SINGLE MAN, well qualified to teach ſchool, will have good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcribers, living on Tinicum Iſland, in Ridley Townſhip, Cheſter County, about eleven miles from Philadelphia. NICHOLAS DIHL,
SCETHLY MORTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A TAVERN in New-Ark, Newcaſtle County; the houſe is of brick, two ſtories high, three rooms on the lower floor and four on the upper, with a kitchen and back room adjoining thereto. ſtabling for twenty horſes and a ſhed joining the ſame: Ten acres of land, five of which are meadow, the remainder paſture, on which is a ſmall orchard.

Alſo a plantation three miles from New Ark, on the great road from thence to Lancaſter, containing 160 acres, 80 of which are cleared: There is on ſaid premiſes a frame houſe and barn, and every other conveniency for a farmer. The titles indiſputable. The purchaſers will have poſſeſſion the 25th of next March. The premiſes may be ſeen, and terms known, by applying to the ſubſcriber in New Ark. HENRY DARBY.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thouſand acres of extraordinary rich well watered LAND in Lancaſter County, a great part of which is excellent bottoms: Alſo, ſeveral tracts of rich land on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna near Juniata, in a neighbourhood of Germans. Enquire of the printer. 6. *Aug.* 20.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

At the Head of Bohemia, Cæcil County, Maryland,

TWO excellent STILLS, one containing 175 gallons, the other 75 gallons, with all utenſils fit for carrying on the diſtilling buſineſs to advantage. The ſtills, when erected, were of the beſt kind, and entirely new. It is near thirteen months ſince they have been firſt ſet up, but have not been uſe above nine months of the time. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, or to Doctor WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

JOHN LEACH KNIGHT.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1778.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the White Horſe in Shippen-ſtreet, near the new Play-houſe, a bay GELDING, with a dark mane and tail, one white foot, and a ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

ANTHONY FORTUNE.

BONNET and Fullers Paſteboard; Parchment; Writing and Wrapping Paper, to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

To be Sold by JOHN DUNLAP,

(Printed on the BEST PAPER)

BILLS of lading, wills and powers, common bonds, apprentices indentures, and all kinds of BLANKS for Civil or Military Officers.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED about two months ago, a black HORSE, about fifteen or ſixteen hands high, with a large ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, on the left ſide is a ſmall white ſpot occaſioned by the ſaddle, and between eight and nine years old. Whoever has found the ſaid Horſe, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber near the Bettering-Houſe, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by GEORGE CARLS.

TO BE SOLD BY

Robert and *Samuel Lewis Wharton,*

At their ſtore near the Drawbridge,

EXCELLENT red port wine in caſks and bottles; Madeira wine by the pipe, quarter caſk or gallon; Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum and molaſſes by the caſk or gallon; bohea tea, coffee, and loaf ſugar; alſo a few tierces of rice and barrels of turpentine.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1778.

STOLEN,

Out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, laſt evening,

A CLOATHS BASKET, in which were the following articles, moſt of them new, viz. three fine holland ſhirts, marked T M 8. two coarſer ditto, one marked T M 4. the other not marked; twelve boys ſhirts of three ſizes, three ſhifts marked E G. three ditto S M. one ditto M P. two pillow-caſes M S 12. two ditto new, not marked, three white aprons, and ſundry other linen apparel. Whoever ſtops and ſecures the goods ſo that they may be reſtored, ſhall receive a reward of FORTY DOLLARS, from

THOMAS MORRIS.

NAILS,

From a ſaddlers tack to a 20d. nail, made and ſold by

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Living in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

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WANTS A PLACE,

As a Houſe-keeper in a genteel family,

A PERSON who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the ſhed of the ſubſcriber, living at the White Horſe on the Lancaſter road, ſome time ago, a grey Horſe, about fourteen hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock with a heart, and ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN KERLIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good, almoſt new, and neatly painted one-horſe CHAISE, with a leather fall-back head, iron axle and ſteel ſprings, &c. Enquire of Mr. Benjamin Hemmings, at his ſtables near the Play-houſe.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION ſituate in Potts-Town, on the river Schuylkill, about thirty-ſeven miles from Philadelphia, on which is a large commodious two-ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on each floor, with a cellar under the whole, a ſtone kitchen with a room over it, a large ſtone barn and other out-houſes, an excellent garden, forty acres of meadow, ſixty acres of wood, and about fifty acres of cleared land. The ſituation of this place is very proper for a gentleman's ſeat, ſtore or public houſe. Title indiſputable. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may have further information and know the terms of ſale by applying to ANDREW ROBESON, Attorney at Law in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM ALRICKS,

Has removed his ſtore to Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Walnut-ſtreet, and formerly occupied by Mr. John Boyle; where he hath for ſale,

CASTOR and wool Hats, cotton and linen Checks, coarſe Cloths, Hoſiery, &c. &c.

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††† The beſt Price for LINEN RAGS is given by JOHN DUNLAP.

LONDON,

HOUSE of COMMONS, March 12.

MR. *James Luttrell* ſurpriſed the Miniſtry by a very ſudden attack, which was directed ſolely at *them*: After a ſhort introductory ſpeech, he made the following motion:

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, moſt humbly to deſire that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to inſtruct the Commiſſioners, whom his Majeſty may name for the purpoſes of carrying into execution an Act, to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners, with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult, and agree, upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces in *North America*. That in caſe any of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall find the continuance in office of any public Miniſter or Miniſters of the Crown of *Great Britain*, ſhall be found to impreſs ſuch jealouſies or miſtruſt in one or more of the revolted Colonies, as may tend materially to obſtruct the happy work of peace and ſincere conciliation between *Great Britain* and the Colonies, that the Commiſſioners may be enabled to promiſe, in his Majeſty's name, the removal of ſuch Miniſter or Miniſters from his Majeſty's Councils."

Mr. *Luttrell*, in ſupport of his motion, expreſſed himſelf with great ſpirit and propriety; and made uſe of many cogent arguments to prove the inefficacy of the bills juſt paſſed, unleſs the Commiſſioners had the propoſed additional power granted them. He inſtanced Lord *Chatham*, and other great Miniſters, to prove that unpopularity did not conſequently belong to the office of firſt Miniſter.

Mr *J. Johnſtone* ſeconded the motion with ſome ſtrong and pertinent obſervations.

Sir *George Saville* warmly ſeconded the motion; and from the contemptuous manner in which the preſent Miniſtry had always treated the Colonies, he declared it to be his opinion, that the *Americans* would not agree to any terms propoſed under the auſpices of men, who had invariably proved themſelves to be their moſt bitter enemies. If the *Americans* ſhould inſiſt on a change of Miniſtry as a neceſſary preliminary to a treaty, without which they were determined never to treat with us, the Commiſſioners then will be able to enter upon no buſineſs; they muſt ſend back for freſh inſtructions; the nation will be plunged into a vaſt expence by the delay; not on account of the ſalaries of the Commiſſioners only, but becauſe the delay muſt create a neceſſity to keep up, for a longer time, the number of troops we have now in pay. It would, therefore, be prudent to obviate this difficulty, by arming the Commiſſioners with full power to aſſure the *Americans*, if they inſiſted on it, that the Miniſters ſhould be removed.

Lord *Beauchamp* got up next. In the courſe of his ſpeech, he ſaid, that he objected to the mode of proceeding; aſſerting that the only parliamentary one was, to addreſs his Majeſty to diſmiſs thoſe Miniſters who were odious to the people, or ſuſpected of mal-adminiſtration.

Mr. *Rigby* oppoſed the motion ſtrongly: It would be, he ſaid, the moſt humiliating circumſtance to *Great Britain*, that men who had given the beſt advice to their Sovereign they could, and who would have been deemed the moſt able ſtateſmen, if their meaſures had been attended with ſucceſs, ſhould be ſacrificed to the whim and caprice of the Colonies. The *Americans* hated the Miniſtry he believed; and indeed it was not very ſurpriſing they ſhould; for they found themſelves vigorouſly oppoſed by the Miniſtry in their favourite project of *independence*. Miniſters had endeavoured to aſſert the rights of Parliament; could Parliament in honour wiſh to remove them for having been their champions? Could Parliament conſent to ſuch an indignity as to change the Miniſtry whenever *America* ſhould think proper to inſiſt on it? To be always ready to receive a Miniſtry from the Colonies? To be their tools, their mere agents, the executors of their will?

Mr. *Fox* anſwered with his uſual ability, and ſtrength of argument; and obſerved, that he thought, that ſince the time of old *Cato*, the doctrine of *peccata omnia ſunt paria* had been exploded. That he ſhould not have thought the honourable gentleman had ſo particularly been given to the maxims of that order, as implicitly to adopt them; for that he himſelf ſaw great difference between the grievances, if there were any in the Declaratory Act, and thoſe which had been the cauſe of the preſent war.

Sir *Cecil Wray* thought there was not ſuch a precedent to be found in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, as that of Commiſſioners having power to diſmiſs Miniſters.

Mr. *Aubrey* ſaid, that he believed the laſt honourable gentleman might find Commiſſioners having power of diſmiſſing Miniſters, and that of negociating for the repeal of all acts whatſoever, in the *ſame page* of the Journals; that notwithſtanding what the right hon. gentleman (Mr. *Rigby*) had ſaid, "of all ſets of men being alike to the *Americans*," he could aſſert from authority, that the Congreſs had repeatedly declared that they never would treat with our preſent ſet of Miniſters; which was a ſtrong implication, he ſaid, that they would treat with another; that whether they did this in imitation only, of the magnanimous reſolutions of our Miniſters, that they would never treat with the Congreſs, he could not tell; that however, as the *delenda eſt Carthago* had been a favourite maxim on the Treaſury Bench, when *England* had the ſuperiority, he thought it might be reaſonably expected, that the cry of the *Americans* would, in return, be at leaſt the diſmiſſion of our Miniſters; that policy directs us to take every ſtep to regain the affections of the *Americans*; but that it could not be hoped for, while our affairs were entruſted to thoſe hands, by which their country had been ravaged, and their friends and relations maſſacred; that unleſs it be ſuppoſed, that the nature of a whole people could change as ſuddenly as the conduct of the noble Lord (Lord *North*) had done, the *Americans* would not begin a negociation, while the preſent Miniſters were in power.

Mr. *Burke* laughed at the idea of the indignity of changing the Adminiſtration: He aſked the right hon. member if an act of Parliament was not of more conſequence than a Miniſter of ſtate; and yet acts of Parliament had been repealed. Here was an indignity which had met with no oppoſition: the right hon. gentleman had pocketed the greater affront, and made a buſtle about the leſſer one; this was a burleſque indeed. He then proceeded to ſhew the probability, that a total change of men, as well as meaſures, would be inſiſted on by the *Americans*; as they had no reaſon to expect that men, who had ſo often betrayed a hearty deſire to deſtroy them, could be ſincere in their profeſſions of friendſhip, and the ſhew they made of a deſire for peace. He therefore, from a conviction of the neceſſity of the meaſure moved for, moſt heartily concurred with the honourable member who made the motion, which he was reſolved to ſupport with his voice.

The *Attorney General* would never give his conſent, that this country ſhould be ſo far degraded as to receive a Miniſtry from *America*: it was a thing *Great Britain* had never done while ſhe was able to wield a ſword: ſuch an act he would deem a prelude to her downfall: our preſent ſituation was not ſuch as to juſtify ſuch a ſtep. We were ſtill as able, if we were unanimous, to impoſe laws, as we were willing to offer terms. We would have no objection to wave punctilios with our own ſubjects, and therefore repealed thoſe laws which gave the *Americans* umbrage. If the Miniſtry had been wrong, they gave ſufficient proofs of their deſire of repairing their faults by granting every thing the *Americans* had aſked; but to go more than half way to meet their wiſhes; to make them raiſe their voice ſtill higher, by impreſſing them with an idea of our weakneſs, by granting more than they had aſked at firſt, would be no leſs impolitic than degrading. A new Adminiſtration might be formed, ſo devoted to the intereſts of *America*, that all the prerogatives of this country might be ſacrificed to their prejudice, in favour of a people to whom they owed their appointments. The *Americans*, if the Houſe agreed to this motion, would attribute all our conceſſions, not to a deſire of peace with them upon paternal motives, but to *fear*: Hence they would naturally riſe in their demands; and, as conquerors, endeavour to impoſe terms on the people of *Great Britain*, ſuch as he hoped the nation had too much ſpirit to receive from the greateſt powers in *Europe*. From theſe motives, and many more with which he thought it unneceſſary to trouble the Houſe, he was determined to vote againſt the motion.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke on both ſides of the Houſe: At length the queſtion was put, and on a diviſion it was found, that there were

For the motion	—	55
Againſt it	— —	150
Majority		95

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Auguſt 18th, 1778.*

Gentlemen,

THE Council think it is proper to acquaint you, that on the firſt inſtant, they laid an embargo for thirty days. Congreſs impreſſed with the importance of keeping ſupplies of victuals, from getting to the enemy, had applied to this State, to enforce an embargo on proviſions which they had laid, in this, and all the States in union. This communication of their reſolve, led to an enquiry into the power of Congreſs, to reſtrain the commerce of the Common-Wealth in this manner.

Nothing in the plan of Confederation, now under conſideration, nor any other warrant, for ſuch an exerciſe of authority, appearing, Council entered into a proteſt on their minutes, againſt the act of Congreſs for that purpoſe, which was dated the eighth day of June laſt, leſt it be drawn into a precedent; and proceeded to interpoſe a lawful reſtraint in the premiſes, for the time above mentioned. The prolongation of it belongs to your Honourable Houſe, yet it may be obſerved, that ſuch an act would be prudent at this juncture.

It is obvious, that the methods to be taken to enforce embargoes, are not aſcertained. Some regulations on this ſubject, by act of Aſſembly, ſeem needful.

By order of Council,
GEORGE BRYAN, Vice Preſident.

To the Honourable the General Aſſembly of the Common Wealth of Pennſylvania.

MR. DUNLAP,

AS ſundry perſons may very innocently have permitted goods to be lodged in their houſes, belonging to perſons who have gone off with the enemy, and are ignorant of the penalty of concealing thoſe goods, as well as the encouragement for the diſcoveries of effects and debts, we would beg of you to publiſh the following extract of an act of Aſſembly, made for the attainder of divers traitors, &c. &c. and you will oblige your humble ſervants,

WILLIAM WILL,
ROBERT SMITH,
JACOB SHRINER,
CHARLES W. PEALE. } Agents.

"*Section* 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every perſon who ſhall make a full diſcovery to the ſaid Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council of any concealed debt, or ſum of money, payible unto any perſon or perſons ſo attainted, or to be attainted as aforeſaid, (not being a debt by judgment, mortgage, recognizance, or any regiſtered bond or contract) and ſhall pay three fourths thereof before the expiration of three months after ſuch attainders reſpectively unto the State Treaſurer for the uſe of the State, ſhall be diſcharged of the entire debt or ſum of money aforeſaid; but every perſon indebted as aforeſaid, who ſhall neglect to make ſuch diſcovery within the time aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit double the value of ſuch debt or ſum of money, to be recovered by action, bill, ſuit or information, for the uſe of the State; and all perſons who ſhall be poſſeſſed of any perſonal goods or chattels belonging to any ſuch perſons attainted, or to be attainted as aforeſaid, when the ſame ſhall be forfeited, or at any time afterwards, are hereby ſtrictly charged to diſcover the ſame to the ſaid Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council, within three months after the ſaid attainder, who ſhall thereupon allow to every ſuch perſon ſuch proportion as they ſhall think reaſonable for ſuch diſcovery, not exceeding one full fourth part of the ſaid goods and chattels, or the proceeds thereof; but every perſon having ſuch goods or chattels in his cuſtody or power, and neglecting to diſcover the ſame within the term aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit double the value thereof, to be recovered for the uſe of the State as aforeſaid; and the ſaid Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council, are empowered to make ſuch compoſitions or agreements, touching any ſuch debts, or perſonal goods and chattels, ſo to be diſcovered, as they ſhall think fit and reaſonable; and the ſame ſhall be valid in law, ſo as the compoſition-money be paid to the State Treaſurer for the uſe of the State within the times limited by them; and where any of the ſaid debts are ſecured by bonds or obligations with penalties, or are due upon accounts not adjuſted, the ſaid Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council are authorized to ſtate and determine the ſame; and every perſon, not being ſo indebted, or poſſeſſed of ſuch perſonal goods and chattels, who ſhall at any time after one month, and before the expiration of four months after ſuch attainders reſpectively, diſcover any ſuch debts or perſonal goods and chattels, concealed until the time of ſuch diſcovery, ſhall be entitled to ſo much as the ſaid Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council ſhall judge ſufficient, not exceeding one fourth of ſuch debts, or of ſuch perſonal goods and chattels, or of the value thereof after the recovery of the ſame, to be paid over to him by warrant of the ſaid Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council from time to time on the Treaſurer; and every perſon who ſhall, from and after the expiration of one month, and before the expiration of ſix months after ſuch attainders reſpectively, diſcover any lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments and chattels real, forfeited as aforeſaid, and concealed until the time of ſuch diſcovery, ſhall be entitled to ſuch proportion of ſaid lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, and of chattels real, as the ſaid Preſident or Vice-Preſident and Council ſhall judge to be reaſonable, not exceeding one fourth part thereof, or of the value after recovery; and the Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council ſhall deliver certificates under their hands and ſeals to every perſon who ſhall make ſuch diſcoveries, ſpecifying the lands, tenements, hereditaments, chattels or real eſtates, by him ſo diſcovered, and the proportion thereof, or of the value, he ought to have in reſpect thereof; and ſhall cauſe to be paid, delivered or conveyed by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident under the State ſeal ſuch parts and proportions to the ſaid diſcoverers, their heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns reſpectively; and that as ſoon as conveniently may be, after the time ſhall be elapſed for entering claims in manner herein after mentioned on the eſtates real or perſonal ſo diſcovered, as for ſuch eſtates real or perſonal, upon which no claim ſhall be entered; and as ſoon as conveniently may be after ſuch claims as ſhall be entered, relating to ſuch eſtates real or perſonal reſpectively, ſhall be determined. *Provided always*, That the ſhares of the eſtates, real or perſonal, that ſhall be allowed to the diſcoverers, do ſuffer a deduction proportionable to the claims reſpectively which ſhall be made and affirmed thereout."

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

I HAVE laboured under many difficulties, for my principle is ſuch, that I would not willingly purchaſe any article (except in abſolute neceſſity) of a Tory. To be aſking always who are Whigs that have to ſell, is troubleſome, and I am ſorry to ſay uncertain. I wiſh the ſame mark were put on the houſes of our well known enemies, as the Turks do with Iyars, that is by painting them black; this might be done with a very ſmall expence, and I am well convinced, that every well wiſher to his country would willingly contribute towards paying the expence. The lower ſtory blackened might be ſufficient.

I hope the hint will be improved upon.

I am your's, &c.

POLICE.

FINE WHITE THREAD,
TO BE SOLD BY
MARSHALL AND STILES,
At their Manufactory in Union ſtreet, and at the dwelling houſe of JOSEPH STILES, in Arch-ſtreet, next the ſign of the George, by wholeſale or retail.

PAUL FOOKS,
Notary Public for the Engliſh, French and Spaniſh language, and Interpreter of the ſame to the Honorable the Congreſs, and ſtate of Pennſylvania,
HAS opened his Office in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, in the houſe lately occupied by Joſeph Galloway, Eſq;

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1778.

WAS taken as rebel property, out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, at the corner of Spruce and Third ſtreets, by an underſtrapper in the Britiſh army, ſoon after their arrival in Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. two card tables, one dining table very deep in the leaf, with carpet cover, one tea table, one ſtand, one half dozen of chairs with crimſon damaſk bottoms, one half dozen hair bottoms, all mahogany; two family pictures, twelve glazed pictures, ſix Windſor chairs; eleven china plates, two china bowls, one of them very large and claſped, two ſauce boats and two tea pots, all china; one mahogany trea with open baniſters, two feather beds, a writing deſk which can be raiſed or lowered, having a drawer in it containing ſundry apartments, Marſhall's coat of arms, glazed and framed, a cheſt of drawers walnut, a mocking bird and cage, alſo a breeding cage; ſeveral looking glaſſes, a walnut cradle, one globe lanthern, one iron kettle, ſeveral pairs of ſmoothing irons, a copper ſauce pan, a pair of kitchen and irons with racks, a dripping pan, a pepper mill, ſundry tubs, a toaſting fork, the handle entwined with braſs wire, one quadrant with *John Marſhall* inſcribed on it, two harneſs tubs, one iron bound, a warming pan, a dreſſing box, a walnut knife box, a ſafe, an axe, wood ſaw and horſe, a pine table, a pair of bellows, an iron pot and tea kettle, a braſs baſon, ſundry braſs candleſticks, &c. &c. Any perſon that will give information where any of theſe goods can be found, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and heartily thanked by

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

TO BE SOLD BY
FISHER AND ROBERTS,
At their ſtore on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet wharf,
MADEIRA wine, Jamaica ſpirits, cherry rum, cordials, Weſt-India rum, whiſkey, molaſſes, muſcovado and loaf ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, alſpice, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, allum, copperas, indigo, redwood, cotton, glaſs bottles, &c. &c.

They likewiſe carry on the Coopers buſineſs in all its branches.

THE owner of a ſtray grey Horſe, adverſiſed in the Pennſylvania Packet, is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away within four weeks, otherwiſe he will be ſold by

JAMES VAUX.

Wanted to purchaſe, a good Negro Wench, from eighteen to twenty-five years of age; ſhe muſt underſtand plain cooking and houſe work. If to be ſold on terms of freedom by far the moſt agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 22.

Thurſday night about eight o'clock a fire broke out in the brewhouſe of Mrs. Emlen in Fifth ſtreet, but was happily extinguiſhed, with but little damage to the houſe.

The bells of this city, removed on the approach of the enemy by the Commiſſary General of Military Stores, are all returned ſafe, and again hung.

TREASURY OFFICE, *Auguſt* 21, 1778.

IT being repreſented by General Mifflin in his letter to the Preſident of Congreſs, of the 12th inſtant, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Packet of the 20th, that "the accounts of his expenditures as Quarter Maſter "General were delivered to the Board of Treaſury in "the month of May, and that no meaſures have been "taken by that Board for the examination and ſettle-"ment of thoſe accounts:"

Ordered, That an atteſted copy of the proceedings of this Board of the 8th of May laſt, ſo far as they relate to General Mifflin's accounts, be publiſhed.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN GIBSON, Auditor General.

TREASURY OFFICE, *May* 8, 1778.

Ordered, That the Commiſſioners of Claims be directed forthwith to adjuſt the accounts of General Mifflin, late Quarter Maſter General.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN GIBSON, Auditor General.

The ſeveral printers who may inſert in their news papers General Mifflin's letter aforeſaid, are requeſted to publiſh the above proceedings of the Board of Treaſury.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, *Auguſt* 21, 1778.

AS it has been thought neceſſary by the Honorable the Board of Treaſury to publiſh their order of the 6th of May laſt to the Commiſſioners of Claims, for adjuſting the accounts of Major General Mifflin, late Quarter Maſter General; it behoves us likewiſe to give our reaſons why the order was not complied with, which are theſe:—At the time the accounts were lodged in our office there were ſeveral large and very intricate accounts before us, the examination of which, and the time taken up in moving from Yorktown to Philadelphia, has fully employed us ever ſince; nor are thoſe accounts, which came before his, nearly compleated.

The printers who chooſe to publiſh the minutes of the Board of Treaſury reſpecting General Mifflin's accounts, are requeſted to inſert the above likewiſe.

JA. MILLIGAN, } Commiſſioners
WM. TURNBULL, } of Accounts.

IN CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 21, 1778.

Reſolved, That when any perſons are deſirous of going within the enemy's lines, they ſhall apply to the executive powers of the ſtate to which they belong; and if the ſaid executive powers approve the motives and characters of the perſons applying, and ſhall be of opinion, eſpecially at ſo critical a conjuncture as the preſent, no danger will enſue by granting ſuch permiſſion, that they recommend them to the officer commanding the troops next to the enemy, who, upon ſuch recommendation, may at his diſcretion permit the perſons to go in. Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To whom it may concern.

I AM told that the infamous Fitch, alias Fitzpatrick, with his aſſociate Dougherty, have become exceeding troubleſome to travellers on the Lancaſter road, frequently laying them under contribution, and ſome times offer groſs inſults and perſonal abuſe to the friends of the United States. The day before yeſterday, three gentlemen went in purſuit of him, after he had committed a robbery; they got within ſight of him, and fired at him, but without effect.

I am far from thinking it right to let every neglect or error in the execution of government provoke our cenſures; ſuch a conduct could only ariſe from petulance or a turbulent ſpirit: But to be ſilent under a neglect of every poſſible means to give efficacy and reſpect to thoſe laws, which are calculated for the protection and ſafety of individuals, could only be the effect of ſtupidity or a raviſh fear.

I have waited patiently, as well as many others, in expectation of ſome vigorous and effectual meaſures being taken to have thoſe notorious villains apprehended, but have had the mortification of only ſeeing a *fruitleſs* proclamation ſet forth, offering a reward for apprehending them—and here the exertions of government ſeem to be at an end, although theſe moſt daring and inſolent villains are repeating their crimes daily, to the great annoyance and dread of the public, as well as encouragement to others by their ſucceſsful, ill example.

It is to be wiſhed, that the Magiſtracy would not delay the neceſſary exertions to ſecure them, leaſt, by a frequent repetition of villainy, they ſhould grow hardened to the monitions of conſcience and humanity; and at length rouſe government to an attention to their duty, by their having added *murder* to *robbery*. Which is not an improbable iſſue to their hazardous and deſperate proceedings.

The ſmalleſt violation of law is not unworthy the attention of thoſe who are entruſted with the adminiſtration of government, nor ought any miſchief be conſidered as too enormous to be remedied.—If the evil I have mentioned is conſidered in the former ſenſe, *i. e.* as too inſignificant to merit the attention of our gentlemen in power, I believe they will not have the accord of their country, on the contrary, if they conſider it in the latter ſenſe, I am ſorry they ſhould have cauſe to believe government ſo weak,—if it is, it muſt ariſe from a relaxation, that will not reflect honor where honor ſhould be due.—Surely the power of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, that has dared to ſuſtain the one thirteenth part of the provoked power of Great Britain, is ſuperior to two audacious and profligate Tories.—Fie! fie upon it, that it ſhould be told, that the road ſo near the metropolis, for near three months has been infeſted by two highwaymen with impunity.

In hopes that theſe few remarks, or the neceſſity of the meaſure, will occaſion ſome vigorous exertion to bring them to juſtice, and afford that ſecurity and protection to the good people of this State which they are entitled to. I ſhall ſuſpend any further obſervations at this time.

Aug. 18, 1778. X.

WANTED,

FOUR or five NEGRO MEN, ſtrong and trained to the farming buſineſs. If ſome of them have been overſeers or ſuperintendants on a plantation, or elſe employed in hunting, they would be moſt agreeable, and if they have families, wives or children, all will be purchaſed together. For further information apply to the Printer.

DESERTED,

From his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate the Chûnere, Monſ. de St. Leſaire, commander, now in the river Delaware, the following French ſailors, viz.

CLAVELLI, five feet nine inches high, black eyes, freſh coloured, deſerted on the 30th day of July laſt. PETER OLIVE, five feet eight inches high, well made, ſwarthy complexion, with a flat noſe. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid deſerters in any gaol of the Thirteen United States, or bringing them to any of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's veſſels or ſhips of war, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS for each, and two ſhillings per mile. By direction of His Excellency Monſieur GERARD, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France,

J. HOLKER, Eſq; Agent of the R. M. and Conſul of France.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1778.

Philadelphia County, Auguſt 21, 1778.

WHEREAS there is a falſe rumour ſpreading through the country concerning the vendue of Chriſtopher Sauer, in Germantown, I do hereby certify that it is a falſe report, ſpread by ſome ill diſpoſed people for the ſake of a little gain; and that the ſale of the goods will begin on Monday the 24th inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold as lately advertiſed.

GEORGE SMITH, Agent.

ALL concerned are hereby requeſted to call on Col. Moore, one of the Commiſſioners for granting Permits under the law intitled, "An Act to prevent forſtalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing," at his Office at George Flake's, in Second ſtreet, five doors above Arch-ſtreet, where they will be furniſhed with Permits according to the intention of ſaid law. And farther they are hereby informed, That the Commiſſioners of Cloathing are immediately to proceed in ſeizing the property of all who neglect or refuſe to take Permits according to law.

JOHN MOOR, C. P.
JAMES LANG, C. C.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALABLE PLANTATION, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, on the road leading from Princeton to Allen-town, Borden-town, and Croſwick's, in Penn's Neck, within four miles of Princeton, containing about 516 acres of good land, together with eight acres of excellent meadow, about one mile from ſaid farm, being part of the great meadows in Maidenhead; 200 acres of ſaid farm is cleared, the remainder well timbered. The ſaid farm is bounded on a fine ſtream of water, where at leaſt 70 acres of good meadow may be made. There is on ſaid Plantation a good dwelling-houſe with three rooms on a floor, and two good kitchens adjoining, with a well of good water by the door, a large barn, forty-five by fifty feet quare, with an apple orchard with about 200 bearing trees of excellent fruit. For terms apply to Col. William Coats, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. THOMAS NORRIS.

N. B. Said Farm lies but ſix miles from Mr. Timothy Abel's landing, and ſo ſituated that it might make two good plantations, and within one mile of a ſaw and grиſt mill.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in York county, Dover townſhip, lying on Big Canawago creek and adjoining the great road leading from York Town to Carliſle, diſtant ten miles from the former, and twenty miles from the latter, containing 200 *acres, about one half cleared, of which is twelve acres of good meadow, and as much more may be conveniently made; the other part very well timbered, and capable of improvement; a young bearing orchard, a fine ſtream of water running through the lower end, ſuitable to turn a grиſt or ſaw mill. Any perſon incining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Major James Dill, in Manaughen townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.* WILLIAM ERWELL.

N. B. The title is indiſputable.

Auguſt 17, 1778.

Frankford, Auguſt 20, 1778.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber about the firſt of March laſt, a ſervant girl named SARAH FISHER, about ſixteen years of age; ſhe went off to the city of Philadelphia, was well dreſſed, and has been ſeen there ſince the evacuation of the enemy. Whoever takes her up and delivers her to me, or ſecures her in any gaol ſo that I may have her again, ſhall receive a reward of TWO DOLLARS, from

BENJAMIN M'VEAGH.

LEFT at the ſubſcriber's, in Warrington Townſhip, Bucks County, laſt October, a ſmall gray MARE, about thirteen years of age, thirteen hands and an inch high, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof.

Auguſt 19, 1778. JAMES BARTLEY.

JESUITS BARK,

Of the beſt quality, to be ſold by

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,

In Second-ſtreet, the fourth door below Chelnut-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

At the loweſt rates, by public or private ſale, at the Forks, in New-Jerſey,

THE following articles, viz. rum, ſugar, coffee, tea, alſpice, ginger, &c. &c.

HENRY HINEMAN, Stay-maker,

Juſt arrived in this city,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of the moſt genteel and faſhionable ſtays, according to the neweſt and moſt approved French and Engliſh taſtes, and at the moſt reaſonable rates, at his ſhop on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, two doors below Grindſtone alley.

JOHN CORNISH, Turner,

TAKES this method of informing his friends in particular and the public in general, That he is returned to this city, and is carrying on his buſineſs of Turning in all its branches, at his ſhop in Spruce ſtreet, near the the corner of Third-ſtreet, where thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be ſerved on the loweſt terms.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Pottſgrove, on Thurſday the 13*th inſtant a ſorrel* MARE, 9 *or* 10 *years old, paces and trots well, is ſhod before and one ſhoe behind, about* 13 *hands high, has a bald face, her mane trimmed all off but has grown a little, four white feet, ſhe is ſquare and well made, ſmall head and ears, mixed with white hairs eſpecially about her head and neck. Whoever takes up ſaid MARE and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward; and for the mare only ſixteen; and reaſonable charges, paid by*

Aug 22. EVERARD M'CLEES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons whom it may concern, That the Court of General Quarter Seſſions and Common Pleas, will be held and kept at Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt inſtant.

2. ROBERT SMITH, Sheriff.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Benſalem Townſhip, Bucks County, on the night of the 12th inſt. (Auguſt) two HORSES, viz. a large brown bay, about fifteen hands high, ſeven years old laſt ſpring, has one white foot behind and a ſmall white ſpot on the other, a thick mane which hangs on the near ſide, is a natural trotter, and newly ſhod before. The other a ſorrel, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight or nine years old, has a ſmall blaze in his face, his mane hangs on the off ſide, trots and paces, and had no ſhoes on when taken away. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, and ſecures the thief in any gaol within this ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each horſe, and reaſonable charges paid by

WILLIAM RODMAN.

WAS taken out of the ſtable at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Third ſtreet, on the night of the 18th of June laſt, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, paces and trots, has a very ſhort ſwitch tail: There was a new curb bridle taken with him. SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward will be given to any perſon who will take up ſaid horſe and bring him to the owner, living in Haycock Townſhip, Bucks County, or deliver him at the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes in Third ſtreet, Philadelphia, paid by JOEL BRYAN, or JOHN PAUL.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Commons near Philadelphia, on the 25th of July laſt, a bay MARE, eight or nine years old, about fifteen hands high, paces and trots, her two hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, her back has been hurt with the ſaddle, ſome white ſpots upon her back, no ſhoes, and had a halter round her neck. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Keys alley near Vine ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by NICHOLAS HICKS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Pennſborough Townſhip, Cumberland County, on the 23d of June laſt, a bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, no brand or ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 15*th of the ninth month laſt, two Horſes, near fifteen hands high each, both branded I on the off ſhoulders, and they trot and pace; one a bay horſe, ſix years old, the other a light brown, five years old. Likewiſe ſtolen or ſtrayed on the* 16*th of the ninth month laſt, the following Creatures viz. a brown Mare, five years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer, has a ſtar, and ſome ſaddle marks on her back: A brown Mare, three years old, with a ſmall ſtar, and ſome white on three feet, near fifteen hands high, branded I on the off ſhoulder, paces and trots: A bay Horſe three years old, near ſixteen hands high, branded I on the off ſhoulder: A dark brown Horſe, two years old, has a ſmall blaze, branded as the above, a natural trotter. Alſo taken laſt ſecond month, a bay Mare, five years old, near fourteen hands high, branded as the above. Whoever takes up ſaid Creatures and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by* JOHN HOOPES.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Friday the fourth day of September next, at Ten o'clock A. M. at the Continental Yard in Seventh ſtreet, Philadelphia, will be expoſed to public ſale, a number of HORSES, the property of the United States, for Caſh only. *By Order of the Q. M. Gen*

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Philadelphia County, ſſ.

IN purſuance of a writ of the Juſtices to me directed, Notice is hereby given that a County Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be held at the Court-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſeventh day of Septemoer next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſaid day; whereof all Coroners, Keepers of priſons and houſes of correction, Bailiffs, Conſtables, &c. of ſaid County, are to take notice and attend accordingly. And on Wedneſday the ninth day of September aforeſaid, at the place aforeſaid, will be opened the Court of Common Pleas for ſaid county.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Newcaſtle County, ſſ.

NOW in the gaol of this county, two Negro Men, one who calls himſelf HARRY, ſometimes WILL, ſays he belongs to Mr. Nicholas Dorſey, at Elk Ridge, Maryland, but appears to be the negro advertiſed by William Hopkins in the Pennſylvania Packet; he is a likely well made fellow, very black, and ſcared on the back. The other committed by the name of BEN, alias TIM, who ſays he belonged to David Cornick, in Radnor Townſhip, Bucks County, who left him free by will; he is a ſtout, chunky, well made negro, about five feet eight inches high, thirty-ſix years of age. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to pay charges and take them away; or whoever can give ſufficient voucher for Ben, alias Tim, that he is a freeman, is deſired to bring or ſend it, when he will be diſcharged.

Auguſt 11, 1778. THOMAS CLARK, Gaoler.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS, (in all its branches and in the languages in vogue on this Continent)

A LAD of fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can read and write, and is endowed with that excellent and neceſſary gift of willingly receiving and punctually obeying the inſtructions and lawful commands of his maſter. If to this he will add another good quality of chooſing the materials of the Printing-office and uſeful books for his beſt company, he may in time become a thriving man and valuable member of ſociety. Apply to HENRY MILLER, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO bay GELDINGS, about eight years old, good for drawing, together or ſingle, go quiet, and are ſound. Enquire of the Coachmaker oppoſite the City Tavern, Second-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION ſituated on the Swamp road leading to Reading, about 33 and a half miles from Philadelphia, formerly belonging to Henry Deringer, ſen. containing upwards of one hundred acres of land. For particulars enquire at ſaid plantation, or of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Alſo to be ſold at ſaid place, a quantity of good hay, and ſundry farming utenſils; likewiſe the ſecond crop of hay in the ground.

ABOUT the thirteenth of July laſt a certain Drover, or Commiſſary of York County, was ſeen to drive off five Cattle, the property of the ſubſcriber, of Weſt Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, near Samuel Bond's on the Lancaſter road. One of ſaid Cattle was a black ſteer, with a bell on without a clapper, a bull, and three others. The unjuſt driver, it is expected, will return and make ſatisfaction, otherwiſe he may expect to be dealt with according to law, and to have his name publiſhed, by WILLIAM BEALE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1778.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of SMITHS and NAILERS. The following pay and rations will be given, viz. Ten ſhillings, one ration and a half, and half a pint of rum per day per man, by the ſubſcriber, at the Continental ſmiths ſhop in Front ſtreet, the third door above Race-ſtreet. PETER BROWN, Superintendant.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1778.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE BARTRAM, merchant, of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted before the firſt day of September next, that they may be paid, by

ANNE BARTRAM, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, about 27 miles from Philadelphia, near Doyle's Town, containing 50 acres of land, on which is a good log houſe and barn, a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole, by watering of upland with the ſaid ſtream, near the half of the place may be made into meadow, there is a young bearing orchard and a variety of grafted and innoculated fruit trees, ſuch as pears, plumbs, peaches, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale by applying to Mr. JOHN WILSON, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. It is convenient to two places of worſhip, viz. an Engliſh Baptiſt and a Dutch Menoniſt meeting-houſe. JOHN RAMSEY.

N. B. The title is indiſputable.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good CHAIR. Enquire of ANDREW LEINON, ſaddler and harneſs-maker, in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets. 2.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 7th of July laſt, a light bay HORSE, about ſeven or eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, with a ſtar and ſnip. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CULBERTSON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1778.

LOST laſt week, by a perſon in this city, A SMALL Parchment POCKET-BOOK, much worn, containing about Twenty-ſix Dollars, Whoever will return the ſame, with the money, to the Printer, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS.

LOST,

On Saturday the firſt inſtant, (Auguſt) near the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road,

A PARCHMENT POCKET-BOOK, containing about Forty Dollars in paper currency, and ſundry papers of no value but to the owner, who will freely give up the money to the perſon who has found it if he will return the papers.——Alſo dropped about the ſame time and place, a bundle of about Five Hundred Dollars, a fourth part of which is hereby offered as an honeſt reward for reſtoring the reſt. Apply to Mr. KERLIN, at the White Horſe, or to the Printer of this paper.

Hagar's Town, Maryland, Auguſt 1, 1778.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber hath in his cuſtody a CHEST of CLOATHS, belonging to a certain George Iller, who was drowned at Alexandria. Any perſon related to ſaid Iller is deſired to come and pay charges by the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be ſold by HENRY TITTWILER.

Cæcil County, Maryland, July 20, 1778.

WAS committed to the gaol of this County, a Negro Man, who ſays he is the property of Mr. Dulany, near Gunpowder: He is about twenty years of age, and had on when committed, an old hat, brown cloth coat double breaſted, white linen breeches, white woollen ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN STRAWBRIDGE, Sheriff.

A POST CHARIOT, with a crane neck, to be ſold. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles Town, Cheſter County, about the latter end of May laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, paſt three years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſide. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

LEWELLIN DAVIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY about the 29th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a brown MARE, fifteen hands high, four years old laſt May, has a ſwitch tail, a hollow eye, a fetter lock upon her near fore foot, without ſhoes, no brand, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES CLARK, Shoemaker.

Cheſter County, July 31ſt.

CAme to the PLANTATION of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſtwhiteland townſhip, (a few days before the camp left the Valley Forge,) a flea bitten white horſe, about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 13 years old. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have his horſe again, by applying to GEORGE GRAHAM.

Windſor Townſhip, Berks, July 27, 1778.

WAS left at the Houſe of Henry Shoemaker, Eſq; one of the ſubſcribers, ſome time this Month, by a certain John Howard, late of the 6th Virginia Regiment, a Bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, two hind feet white, a ſtar in his Forehead, about 7 years old, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen.

Alſo at Jacob Shoemaker's, Eſq; the other ſubſcriber, by ſaid perſon, two Regimental coats, a peticoat, a black ſilk handkerchief, and an oznaburg bag, with ſundry trifles therein, alſo ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen.

The owners of ſaid Horſe and Goods, if ſtolen, are requeſted to come within three weeks, after date, prove their property, pay the charges, and take the ſame away, otherwiſe they will be reſtored to ſaid Howard, on his paying the charges, or ſold for the ſame.

HENRY SHOEMAKER.
JACOB SHOEMAKER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION of about 90 acres, 16 miles from the city: Alſo a very good light covered WAGGON, with Harneſs compleat, all in good order. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

London-Britain, July 25, 1778.

WHEREAS a certain —— JONES did, on the 24th inſt. (July) purchaſe from the ſubſcriber a black Mare, three years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter; in paying for which creature he gave me counterfeit Continental dollars. He is of a fair complexion, his hair inclining to the ſandy, about five feet nine inches high, ſuppoſed to be about 21 or 22 years of age. Whoever ſecures ſaid Jones and the mare, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

To be SOLD for CASH,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LOT of land containing twenty-three acres, on which is a good houſe, part ſtone and part log, four rooms on a floor, a beautiful garden, ſix or ſeven acres of meadow, and ſix acres of woodland, all under good fence; ten or eleven waggon loads of hay of firſt crop, a good ſpring draw well, barn and ſtable, room for ſeven or eight horſes, a young orchard and a variety of cherry trees: It is ſituated at a croſs road about thirty miles from Philadelphia, and would be very ſuitable for any public buſineſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, may be further ſatisfied by applying to JOHN THORNBER, the corner of Coombe's alley, in Third-ſtreet, or THOMAS DARRAGH, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen on the night of the 10th of January 1778, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in East Caln townſhip Cheſter County, oppoſite the ſhip tavern, on Conoſtogoe road, a dark bay HORSE, riſing 4 years old, a natural trotter, pretty good carriage, and alſo good courage, 14 hands 3 inches high, no brand or ear mark, a ſmall ſtar rather bearing to one ſide of his forehead, but which ſide I cannot recollect, ſwitch tail, ſhod before, a little cat ham'd, and a little upon the high rump ſhape like ſome of the blooded horſes. Any perſon or perſons apprehending the horſe and thief, and brings them to me, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Pounds for either; or Twenty Pounds to any perſon who will give information of the horſe or thief.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Lower Saucon Townſhip, July 30.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice Boy named GEORGE SINGSAASS, about 18 years of age, a ſmall faced fellow, has grey eyes, ſtraigth hair, ſometimes tied behind, the middle finger on his right hand has loſt the firſt joint, about 5 feet 2 inches high, is very much given to talking; he has a certificate from Juſtice Morrey in ſaid Townſhip: Had on and took with him, one beaver hat, one wool hat, one croſs-bar'd ſilk handkerchief, one ſhirt of tow linen, and another of flax, one ſtriped jacket with ſleeves, and another linen jacket, one pair of buckſkin breeches, one pair of linen trowſers, two pair of ſtockings, the one pair blue and white ribbed, the other pair plain white, one pair of new pumps, and one pair of old plated buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice boy, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have One Shilling and Three Pence reward, paid by NICOLAS LENTZ.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about the beginning of September laſt, a brown HORSE, about twelve hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the right hind buttock HW, and a white ſpot on his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN EGERSDORFF.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the 8th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, a ſmall bay HORSE, with a long buſhy tail, a ſmall mark on his right ſide, paces and trots, had had a hurt on his back, no ſtar in the forehead, two white hind feet, and ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, from MARY SWIZER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE ſloop JOANNA, now lying at Salem. Inventory to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe in Philadelphia. For terms apply to THOMAS EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, or Capt. HOPPER, at Salem, New-Jerſey.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, a white MARE, thirteen and a half hands high, with a halbert brand on her near buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN FAUSTER.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the tenth inſt. (July) a Dutch LAD, about thirteen years of age, who is now ſick, ſuppoſed to have ran away from his maſter: He ſays his name is Adam Kiſley, and that his maſter's name is Baltez Kinſley, and that he lives in Race-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, Philadelphia. His maſter is deſired to apply, pay charges and take him home. CHARLES HUFTY.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Thirty eight Acres of meadow, on Tinicum Iſland, eleven miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of Mr. Alexander Todd, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Bucks County, near the Red Lion, on the Briſtol road.

Auguſt 5. JOSEPH PENROSE.

LEFT at the ſubſcriber's ſteel-furnace, a large Iron Cheſt. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges and take it away.

WHITEHEAD HUMPHREYS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1778.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on Monday the 27th of July laſt, from Springgarden, near this City, a light bay MARE, with a blaze down her forehead, white eyes, three white feet, is between 14 and 15 hands high, and is about four years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet near Front-ſtreet, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward; or if ſtolen, and the thief ſecured ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the ſaid Mare may be had again, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MELCHIOR NEFF.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1778.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE BACKET

[Price Fifteen Pence single, One Shilling by the quantity. Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE gallant defence which was made by the officers and men in the river Delaware last Fall, has justly entitled them to the esteem of their countrymen as well as to the character of brave soldiers; but there are many people, who attribute to the situation of Fort Mifflin and Red-Bank a great part of what is really due to the bravery and good conduct of those who defended them: In this number I include the navy of our State. It is now become a subject of enquiry, what fortifications are necessary, for the defence of our river; and a partiality in favor of Mud Island, as the most proper place for defence, having, as I apprehend, been entertained by many people who have not fully acquainted themselves with this subject, I beg leave to offer to the public a few sentiments thereon, which I hope will offend no one.

If the object of the fortification is a defence against pickeroons, or a few frigates, there can be no doubt, but that Mud-Island alone will admit of a sufficient fortification. A few eighteen pounders, or twenty-four pounders, placed there and properly manned and assisted with two or three gallies, and as many guard boats will be sufficient: This would perhaps be a State business. But if the object is a defence against a great force, the case may be very different.

In this case, a strong fortification must be erected some where. If it is to be erected on Mud-Island, experience shews that it is absolutely necessary Red-Bank should be strongly fortified as a cover to the works on the island; otherwise the enemy, gaining possession of that ground, will command your fortification. Fort Mifflin was greatly annoyed from Province Island; this suggests the necessity of erecting another work on the west side of Delaware, to prevent the enemy from taking the like advantage at a future day. There will then be three fortifications, detached from each other to be defended, two of which, at least, may be attacked by a land force, without the other being able to afford any assistance; therefore these two, that is, the one on Red Bank, the other on Province-Island, must be made strong on the land side, so as to be capable of resisting the force expected to appear before them. It will also be necessary to place chevaux de frize in the western channel, to prevent vessels from coming up that channel, as the Vigilant did, and the fort on the island must be made strong to the westward. This island being nearly level with high water, when a ship is once along side the fort she may from her tops with small arms and howitz, or other light artillery, command the platform and beat the men from their stations. Another consideration of great importance to the garrison is, that the island is unhealthy and the water not good. Let us consider Bilingsport as a place of defence. The channel of Delaware runs very near to the eastern shore, close under the bank of Billingsport, within point blank shot of it; the bank is thirty feet above the level of high-water, it is a healthy situation; the water is good; works erected there, will be above the reach of the tops of ships. The chevaux de frize and boom may be fixed as near the fort as shall be judged most advantageous, (this cannot be effected equally well at Mud-Island.) The situation is as capable of defence on the land side as that of Red Bank is. The whole force on the river, may at Billingsport be applied in defending one point, instead of this force being divided into two or three separate forces; as in the case of Mud-Island being fortified: The great advantage of this is obvious. A fortification well executed at Billingsport will be able to repel on the water the whole naval force of Great-Britain. How far the execution of a part of a great plan may be practicable and effectual for a present defence against a few frigates must depend on the works which may be agreed on.

T. M.

Chester County, ss.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, dated at Philadelphia the first day of August, A. D. 1778, under the hands and seals of the Honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state; and WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esq; second Justice, and JOHN EVANS, Esq; third Justice of the same Courts, assigned, appointed, and commissioned, in due manner, by letters patent of the said state, under the state seal: I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at the Court-house, in the borough of Chester, in and for the county of Chester, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing. And I do hereby publicly proclaim, that all they who will prosecute against any prisoners, or others, charged with any capital offence, or felony of death, done, or perpetrated in the county of Chester, be then and there, to prosecute against them, as shall be just. I ALSO GIVE NOTICE to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and Constables, within the said county of Chester, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And that my Under-sheriff, together with my Bailiffs, and other my Ministers, be then and there in their own persons, to do those things which to their offices appertain in this behalf to be done. GIVEN under my hand at Chester, the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

1. ROBERT SMITH, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable FARM, in the Township of West Caln, Chester County, lying on the great road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, being 43 miles from the former and 23 from the latter. This plantation contains near 300 acres of land, and is extremely well watered, having one or more springs of water in every field. About 20 acres of good meadow are already made, and more may be made with the greatest ease and little expence. Besides a good stone dwelling house, barn, and other outhouses, there is also on the premises, a good tenement, with a springhouse belonging to it. There are two bearing orchards; a young one, consisting of about 90 grafted trees, the other of about half that number not grafted. Near the door stands a pump of excellent water, and likewise a springhouse. It is computed there are upwards of 115 acres of woodland, which consists of walnut, oak, hickory, chesnut, &c. the oak timber is remarkably strong and stately. Said farm lies very convenient on account of both grist and saw mills, and is within about a mile of a small town on the Lancaster road. The whole is under pretty good fencing.

The purchaser may suit himself as to *the terms* of payment, and may hear of the *price*, by enquiring of Mrs. MORRIS on the premises, or of the subscriber in Arch-street. JACOB RUSH.

N. B. A quantity of very fine hay will be sold with the plantation, if agreeable to the purchaser.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1778.

ABOUT the 20th of September last was put on board of a boat, a Bundle containing mens wearing apparel, and sundry other articles. Whoever can prove their property, by paying charges may have them again.

I have yet some cranes for chimneys and a few hinges, also a table, a few chairs, and some pictures, that have not yet been called for. Whoever has lost them may apply to WILLIAM RUSH.

TO BE SOLD,

A DUTCH servant Man and his Wife: They are acquainted with most kinds of country work. Apply to JOHN MIFFLIN, at his place on Schuylkill, four miles from Philadelphia. 2.

CORDAGE,

OF all sizes, for sale at Chatham Rope-yard, in Southwark. A few Journeymen Ropemakers and Apprentices wanted for the above Rope-yard. 2.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, who will have constant employ and good wages; he may hear of a place by applying to Mr. Joseph Blackwood, Fuller, living in Gloucester County, New-Jersey.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle County, on or about the nineteenth of May last, a black FILLY, with a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. PETER DURNELL.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT with the British army, when they left the Valley in September last, a Negro man named CATO. I found him in the possession of Lieutenant Nesbit of the 17th regiment, took him to Philadelphia, where not being able to get a master, he ran away in the evening and went to the British army again; it is said he left Philadelphia before the army did. He is about 23 years of age, was bought of Mr. M'Call about three months before, is a handy fellow about a house, and a good waiter, but sometimes saucy, and is knock-kneed: he can play on the violin and fife. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro so that his master may have him again, shall have Twenty Dollars, but if brought to the Work-house of Philadelphia, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in the Great Valley in Chester county, who has a Plantation and Ferry to let, whereon Henry Lott now lives, three miles above Coryell's, to be entered on the fifth of April next. None need apply but such who are able and willing to keep a good house and take proper care of the whole. JOSEPH MITCHELL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties, at the place formerly Mr. Sturgeon's, two Horses, one a bay, about fourteen and a half hands high, black mane and tail, with a star in his forehead. The other about fourteen hands high; no mark particular. The owner or owners of said horses are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL SLIGHOOF.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture in Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, in the night of the 18th inst. (August) a brown Horse, about fifteen hands high, said to be nine years old, his mane is thick and bushy, and hangs to the near side, his tail has been set, and the hair at the end bob'd square off, shod before, is an imported horse, did formerly belong to the British light dragoons, and is a natural trotter. Also in the night of the 20th was stolen, or strayed, out of a pasture in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, a bright bay Horse, about eight years old, trots and canters well, and paces a small travel, is shod all round, about fourteen and a half hands high, his tail is short, which has been too close cut in the docking, has a small lump on his back just above his kidneys, which is soft, it has been hurt by the saddle, but is not sore; he lately came from Maryland, and if not stolen will probably make towards that state. Any person taking up and securing the said horses so that the owner may have them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in Buckingham Township, Bucks County.

JOHN LACEY, Junior.

East Caln, Chester County, Aug. 7.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, a sorrel HORSE, much mixed with white hairs, four years old, near fifteen hands high, a blaze in his forehead and a snip on his nose, a switch tail, strong built, lofty carriage and good courage, paces well and trots some, shod before with old shoes newly removed, and has some grey spots on his back occasioned by the saddle. Whoever takes up and secures said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by THOMAS STALKER.

N. B. He has a dark list down his rump.

WANTED,

A NURSE with a good breast of milk. Enquire of the Printer.

THE borrower or possessor of the seventh volume of Rapin's History of England, the property of the subscriber, whose name is wrote in the title page, is requested to return it to

GEORGE MORGAN, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. A pair of brass Blunderbusses to be sold. Enquire as above.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in East Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County, on the 23d of June last, a bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, no brand or ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Jerseys, three miles from Cooper's Ferry, a Negro boy named SAMBO, between eleven and twelve years of age; had on when he went away, a homespun shirt and oznabrug trowsers, a striped woollen twilled jacket; had a scar over one of his eyes, thick lips, and is small of his age. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

JOHN FROMBERGER,

Has returned to this city, and opened his shop on the west side of Second-street, five doors above Christ Church, in the house where Mr. David Franks formerly lived, and where Coffin and Anderton lately kept store, where he has for sale, a neat assortment of SHOP GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz.

INDIA chintzes, English ditto, Holland ditto, calicoes, black genuine velvets, cloth coloured India taffaties; a few patterns of superfine cloth, second ditto, and country made ditto; blue coating, buckram, silk and worsted knee garters, scarf twist, common ditto, gilt and mohair buttons, black sewing silk, Scotch threads, garland trimmings, nonsopretties, silk and thread stay laces, cypress gauze, muslin ditto, black ditto, silk gauze aprons, kentings, white silk stockings, black ditto, black silk gloves, leather ditto, silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, ribbands and ferrets, Hollands and Irish linens, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, oznabrugs, checks and stripes, nankeens, four threaded white breeches patterns, cotton denim, bombazeens, Scotch tartans, 5-4 table cloths, silk and cotton caps, some hard ware, green tea, indigo, two hogsheads of choice linseed oil, and many other articles too tedious to mention. 2.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette *of Aug. 19, printed at*
N E W - Y O R K.

Monday night arrived the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Jeffries, with the mail from Falmouth, by whom we have the following advices.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.

WE are assured that the propositions for an accommodation, lately presented by the Russian Ambassador, are very agreeable to all parties, and we have every reason to hope for an accommodation.

Paris, June 15. The Marquis D'Almodavar, the new Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, is daily expected here on his route to London.

Minden, June 16. Great armaments are making in the Electorate of Hanover; the army there is actually increased to 30,000 men, and an order is arrived to get ready all the artillery there.

It has been signified to all the officers who cannot nor will not serve any longer, to give notice in time. We are informed, that recruiting is carried on with great ardour in the countries of Brunswick and Hesse, and that a number of magazines are forming at Dresden, where some foreign Commissaries are arrived for that purpose.

Cleves, June 17. Negoications between the courts of Vienna and Berlin are still carrying on, but from the circumstances which transpire, nothing tends towards the establishment of peace.

The former obstinately insists on maintaining the possession of those countries they now occupy, without any regard to the Bavarian protestations.

The Hanoverian Envoy in a conference which he lately held with several ministers of the Diet, has declared, "That the King his master was well persuaded that the conduct of the court of Vienna is not only directly contrary to the laws in general, but particulary to the capitulation and the imperial constitution; his Majesty could not but insist on his request to her imperial Majesty, to evacuate the country of lower Bavaria, of which they are now in possession, and to give up entirely their pretensions, jointly with other claimants to the decision of a whole diet assembled for that purpose."

L O N D O N.

The entrance of the King into the camp at Coxheath, will be attended with a martial grandeur not easily to be described. The army will be divided into three lines, the van guard, main body, and rear guard, whilst trumpets proclaim his Majesty's arrival.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 19.

"The last letters from Brest advise, that under the cannon of the road, a Guernsey privateer took one of our merchantmen richly laden; our officers were so provoked at it, that they proposed to the Duke de Chartres to make a descent in these little islands, swarming with pirates and smugglers; but the Prince answered, that without orders he could not commit any acts of hostility. This may perhaps be the motive that hinders our royal navy on a cruize from sinking these corsairs, when they make prizes under our nose. We hope they will be compelled to restore them whether they will or no. As England, who dreads a descent from our troops, has marked out the place where her 36,000 national militia are to encamp, Marshal Broglio regulates his measures in consequence; and the general officers under him have orders to repair next month to the coasts of Normandy and Britanny; M. de Lalez de la Faherie, Intendent of his army, is to be at Bayeux the first of July, where the Head Quarters are to be fixed."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, July 1.

"Admiral Keppel's fleet is to be reinforced with seven sail of ships, five from this port, one from Plymouth, and the Thunderer, now in the Downs, daily expected; and Tuesday next is the day said to be fixed for their sailing with twenty seven sail of the line, besides frigates, &c."

July 2. The Duke of 90 guns, with the Kent, Dublin, Intrepide, Cambridge and Defence, of 74 guns, are ordered immediately to join Admiral Keppel's fleet, who will then be a match for the Brest fleet, and in all probability will give a good account of them. Admiral Keppel takes several fire ships with him, and also the 50th regiment to act as marines.

We are informed that the true reason of Admiral Keppel's returning to Portsmouth was, that he had discovered by letters and papers taken on board the Licorne, that the French fleet at Brest consisted of twenty seven ships of the line ready for sea; and as his fleet consisted of no more than twenty ships, he thought it adviseable to return, in order to be joined by some additional ships, in order to put him on an equality with the enemy. In this Admiral Keppel has shewn as much conduct as he has of spirit on every occasion.

Capt. Hugan, of the Belfoson, is arrived at Falmouth; the Captain says that he was boarded by the French fleet off Malaga, consisting of twelve ships of the line and eight frigates; after examining his papers they suffered him to proceed; soon after which he fell in with Adm. Byron's fleet, they brought him to, and he informed them where he met with the French fleet, upon which he was told that the Admiral had just delivered out his orders to all his Captains to take, sink, burn and destroy all the French ships they met with.

Yesterday morning arrived at Portsmouth, the Andromeda frigate, Capt. Byrne, from America, with expresses for government.

Last night General Howe arrived at Portsmouth in the Andromeda.

By the last pacquet from Philadelphia we hear, that Gen. Washington, and many of the officers of his army, are entirely against independency, and think that the proposals made by the government of Great Britain ought to be considered as reasonable grounds for treating; but this the Congress are against. It is likewise said, that the common people entertain an opinion that the Congress intend selling them to the French, and it is hoped that these affairs will soon be settled to the satisfaction of all reasonable persons.

The report of Admiral Keppel having come to town is premature—That brave officer is still on board the Victory, and has not come on shore.

Extract of a letter from Corke, June 23.

"This day sailed the Europa man of war, with the British Queen, Purvis; General Conway, Thorsby; and Swan, Meadows, under her convoy, for New-York."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 30.

"The fleet under Admiral Keppel still remains at St. Helen's; they are joined by the Formidable of 90 guns, and are to be further strengthened by the addition of six ships of the line, which are getting ready with all possible expedition, and will be very soon fit for sea."

N E W - Y O R K, *August 18.*

Extract from the journal of Mr. Alexander M'Pherson, commander of the ship Elderslie, of Glasgow:

Sunday, August 16, 1778. At 2, P. M. *Sandy Hook,* 12 or 15 leagues distant, wind N. W.

Thick hazy weather, heard several guns to the westward, and soon after several intermitting broadsides.

At 5 P. M. weather more clear, saw two ships to the westward, not more than a league distant, one of which we plainly discovered to be a French Rear Admiral of at least 80 guns; notwithstanding the great disparity of the other ship, which proved to be the Isis, of 50 guns, Capt. Reyner. They came to action, which continued for three glasses with unremitting fury, during which, an interval of six or eight minutes was taken up with small arms.

Soon after the French ship falling off, the Isis availing herself, with avidity, of the advantage, run close up round his stern and poured in a full broadside, after which the Admiral never worked his ship with any alacrity; the Isis immediately run up and exchanged several broadsides, in which the Admiral suffered considerably in his rigging, and fell round head to wind, in which situation the Isis poured another broadside into his bow, from which he seemed never to recover, as soon after he wore round on his heel and bore away before the wind, all sail set that was left standing.

The situation of the Isis, having her masts, rigging and sails shattered to pieces, particularly her yards, having neither lifts nor braces standing, and her foremast without a shroud, prevented her giving chace.

The sloop Nancy, Samuel Davis master, arrived at this port from St. Christopher's, after a passage of 18 days, and says, on Wednesday the 12th of August, in lat. 39, 30. lon. 72, 30, he was attacked by a severe gale of wind from the N. E. which held 48 hours, during which time he expected momently to be foundered; he farther says, that on Friday the 14th, he saw five ships, one of which he took to be of 70 guns, the others frigates, that they were at six near in a line, standing about S. S. W. and whether they were English or French he could not tell.

Should the department of Secretary of State be vacated by the death of Lord Suffolk, the candidates to succeed are the Lords Stormont and Lyttleton; the Bedford and Gower party give their interest to the latter. On the 10th of June 23 transports, having Major-General Tryon's, and two Highland regiments, in all 3000 men, convoyed by the Thetis ship of war, put into Corke, on the passage to Halifax in Nova Scotia. It is said to be determined in the Cabinet, that if the Congress refuse to treat with the Commissioners lately sent to America, the war with the Colonies shall be renewed with double vigour, and that in the mean time every thing will be prepared for such an event.

By a letter from Paris, dated June the 2d, we have the following article: On Saturday the 30th ult. died Mr. de Voltaire, in the house of the Marquis de Villette, after a most painful illness. The distracting tortures which he suffered, from the violence of the strangury, were so excruciating, as to throw him into the strongest fits."

B O S T O N, *Aug. 13.*

[By expresses which have arrived every day since Sunday last, we are favoured, from gentlemen of the first characters in this State with the following letters, and extracts of letters from their different correspondents in camp at Newport.

Extract of a letter from Major Lyman to Major General Heath, dated Tiverton, August 10.

WE are this moment arrived opposite the ferry, and am set down to give you all the intelligence we have been able to collect. General Sullivan with the troops under his command, went on to Rhode Island yesterday, at six o'clock in the morning, marched about five miles and encamped; we don't learn that they are advancing to day. A brisk cannonade has been heard since eight o'clock, supposed to be from the shipping, and the presumption is, That it is between the fleet from New York, under the command of Lord Howe, and Count d'Estaing. The presumption is this moment confirmed—we are impatient to know the issue—the firing has ceased about ten minutes. We occupy the whole extent of the island for eight miles. The firing commences.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Honorable Major General John Hancock, dated Rhode Island, Aug. eleventh, 1778, to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq; President of the Hon. Council of this State.

SIR,

THE cannonading in Major Lyman's letter to Major General Heath, which we handed to your Hon. Board, proved to be between the batteries at Newport and the French ships passing them. A fleet of ships being seen off, the French Admiral went in pursuit of them, and while the day light lasted, he was seen firing his bow chases, and the British their stern chases. This fleet we suppose to be from New York, under Lord Howe; for, by an express that arrived yesterday from General Washington to General Sullivan, he acquaints him of Lord Howe's sailing from New York with his fleet; a list of which I do myself the honour to enclose.

General Sullivan intends to advance to-morrow, and if the French fleet returns, to attack the next day, I shall communicate every accurrence worthy of notice.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK.

To Hon. Jeremiah Powel, Esq;

List of BRITISH SHIPS at Sandy Hook.

	Guns.		Guns.
Centurion,	64	Ardent,	64
Trident,	64	Experiment,	50
Isis,	50	Somerset,	64
Albion,	64	Eagle,	64

Two 40 gun ships, names unknown—13 frigate.

	Guns.	
Daphne,	20	Laying at Staten Island.
Tamer,	28	
Emerald,	30	
Apollo,	28	Repairing at New York.
Gallatea,	20	
Ariel,	20	

The Renown and Redoubtable, one 50, the other 64 guns, laying at Hell Gate, from New Port, by the last accounts could not get through.——The Leviathan, a store ship, nearly fitted at New York, to carry 70 guns.

Extract of a letter from an officer on Rhode Island, to another in this town, dated August 11, 1778.

"The cannonade, which continued very brisk for about two hours, was occasioned by the French fleet's passing the enemy's batteries as they were going out to sea after the fleet which lay at the mouth of the harbour. They first appeared in sight yesterday, just at night—their numbers not known—from the best accounts there are not more than eight sail of the line, besides a large number of frigates. The Admiral sent to General Sullivan, that he should attack them in the morning, which obliged the land army to lay on their oars till the event is known. The British, as soon as they saw the French, came to sail, every one making off the best he could. It was said the French fleet gained upon them.

"The advance of the army is composed of light troops, independent companies, and fifty men from each brigade, commanded by Col. Livingston, the right wing of the army by General Green, the left by the Marquis de la Fayette, the second line by General Hancock, and the reserve by Col. West.

"The army are in fine spirits and are determined to return victorious."

A letter from a gentleman in the army on Rhode Island, to a General Officer in this town, dated August 11, says,—"I embrace this first moment since our landing to inform you, that at nine o'clock yesterday, landed with the first line of the army, the artillery of which I command, the enemy having left their works here the evening before. We have not yet got to logger heads. The heavy artillery is mostly over; its probable we shall move forward this afternoon; our distance from the enemy is seven miles. An English fleet of eight sail of the line, and 25 sail of other vessels, appeared yesterday, near the evening, to the mouth of the harbour of Newport. The French fleet sailed out this morning to meet them. The cannonade from the enemy's forts as they passed them, and from the ships was beyond description. We are in anxious expectation for the event, as our further proceeding depends much upon it."

We are indebted to a gentleman in Providence for the following particulars relative to the Rhode Island movement:

"The French troops, to the number of about 4000, landed on the island of Conanicut, opposite to Newport, three miles distance, on Saturday night and Sunday morning last. The same time the French fleet likewise made a movement into Newport harbour; in passing the enemy's batteries they were fired upon very smartly, but none of the shot took effect, except one, which struck the main shrouds of the Admiral's ship. The fleet returned a few shot, but with what effect we have not heard.

"Sunday the 9th inst. our troops, to the number of 10,000, landed at Rhode Island, and took possession of the enemy's forts at Quaker and Batts hills, and at Bristol ferry, with the whole of the island north of their lines, which are about two miles this side of Newport, without a gun fired on either side; the enemy having evacuated the same, and retreated to their works, where (by a Hessian Lieutenant, who came off the island, and surrendered himself yesterday, we are informed) they intend to make a stand."

A ship is arrived at Portsmouth from St. Croix, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. She is a merchantman.

The privateer Fortune, from Portsmouth, has taken and carried in there, two prizes, laden with fish, &c. She also has captured several others, which the Captain generously gave to the prisoners, after taking out some effects.

Last Monday came round from Newbury Port, the new Continental frigate Alliance, commanded by P. Landais, Esquire. She mounts 36 guns, but will carry 40.

Capt. Lamb, commander of the private armed brigantine, called the Favourite, has taken and sent into a safe port a prize ship, from the West Indies, bound to Guinea, laden with logwood, &c. The prize mounts 16 four pounders, and a number of swivels, and was navigated by a sufficient number of men.

Tuesday last arrived here, Capt. Chase in a brig, from Martinique, laden with molasses, &c. In her came passengers Capt. Coit, of Connecticut, and a number of other gentlemen.

Nine of the new levies deserted from Rhode Island on Wednesday last.

By a French gentleman, just arrived in town from Rhode Island, we are informed, that the French fleet had taken two of the enemy's 64 gun ships, and anchored them safe in Newport harbour. He had his intelligence from the first Lieutenant of Count d'Estaing's ship.

Friday last the Independent company, commanded by Colonel Hitchborn, and the company of light infantry, commanded by Capt. Hinckley, both of this town, set out for Head Quarters.

Likewise, same day, two troops of horse, from New-Hampshire, passed thro' this town, on their way to Head Quarters.

Saturday last a company from Cape Ann passed through this place for Head Quarters.

Since the above, some hundreds have passed thro' this town, from the state of New Hampshire and the eastern part of this state, to join the ermy under General Sullivan at or near Newport.

T R E N T O N, *August 19.*

We hear from Morristown, that his Excellency the Governor, upon intelligence that a number of people in Scooley's mountain had inlisted in the enemy's service, had several of them apprehended, and committed to gaol.

Among all the romantic stories (says a correspondent) which the Tories propagate to delude the ignorant and credulous, their account of the French fleet is the most triumphantly impudent. This they represent as being dispatched by his Most Christian Majesty to co-operate with Lord Howe's squadron for suppressing the revolt in America.

We hear from good authority, that this day se'ennight two British Commissaries deserted from the enemy at New-York, and came over to Jersey. They report that many of their acquaintance intend to embrace the first opportunity to do the like; so great is their aversion to their present hopeless situation.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *August 25.*

A Gentleman of character informs us, that passing thro' Chester yesterday, he saw the noted robber James Fitzpatrick, who for some months past has been the terror and annoyance of travellers on the road from this city to Lancaster, brought in pinioned, and secured in the county gaol there. It seems that this terrible man was taken by one Mr. M'Afee, of Edgmont Township, an elderly man, assisted by a woman and a boy, as he was at his leisure searching his house for money and other plunder, the villain having laid his pistols on a bed.

In CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 24, 1778.

WHEREAS, after minute enquiry, it has appeared to Congreſs, that the integrity of Colonel Benjamin Flower, Commiſſary General of Military Stores, remains unſpotted, notwithſtanding the charge by Cornelius Sweers, Deputy Commiſſary General of Military Stores, againſt Colonel Flower, for fraud in his office, *Reſolved*, That Colonel Benjamin Flower be diſcharged from his arreſt, and permitted to reſume the functions of his office.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Sunday the 23d inſtant, being the birth day of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty LOUIS the Sixteenth, the Preſident and Members of Congreſs, the principal civil and military officers, and gentlemen in this city, waited on His Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, and complimented him on that auſpicious event.—We hear that this day His Excellency will give a grand entertainment at the City Tavern on the above occaſion.

The New-York papers contain letters from St. Auguſtine, dated July 26, giving an accounts that a conſiderable force from South-Carolina, commanded by General Robert Howe, had advanced towards Florida. Nothing material had then happened, except the abandoning and deſtruction of a fort erected by the enemy on St. Mary's river, which they thought proper to leave on the approach of a few gallies from Georgia: a ſlight ſkirmiſh near a place called Alligator bridge had alſo happened, in which a few of both parties were killed and wounded.

Yeſterday morning the third North Carolina regiment, commanded by Colonel Hogan, marched thro' this city on their way to join the grand army at White Plains.

Major General Lincoln, who ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the northern army the laſt campaign, and was wounded near Saratoga, has ſo far recovered as to take a command in the army under His Excellency General Waſhington at White Plains.

The moſt authentic accounts of the operations of the American army at Rhode-Iſland and of the Count D'Eſtaing's ſquadron, is publiſhed under the Boſton head: No certain accounts reſpecting the French and Britiſh fleets ſince they left Rhode-Iſland have been received; tho' it was currently reported on Sunday that a general action had happened, in which a Britiſh 64 gun ſhip was ſunk, and another of the ſame force, with ſix ſmaller, had been taken. However, this may be depended on, that the Iſis, a Britiſh 50 gun ſhip, laſt week arrived at New-York in a very ſhattered condition, having, as they ſay, had a ſevere conflict with the Languedoc, the French Admiral's ſhip, of 90 guns: How far theſe accounts agree with the truth time muſt determine. In the mean time we have the moſt flattering proſpects of the ſucceſs of the American arms at Rhode Iſland; the enemy having retired to Newport, cannot long exiſt there, unleſs ſpeedily relieved with more powerful aid than their friends are at preſent capable of affording them.

It is reported in the city of New York, that the people in the North of Ireland have taken up arms againſt the Britiſh government, and have determined that they will be an independent people. A gentleman of this city ventures to predict, that it will ſoon come to paſs, that England herſelf will ſet up for independence, and will ſend George the Third and his minions into Germany, there to cut cabbages, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.
Friday, Auguſt 21, 1778.

The bill intitled, *An act for ſettling the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety*, was read a ſecond time, and being then again read and debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, *jun.*
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for ſettling the accounts of the late* COMMITTEE *and* COUNCIL *of* SAFETY.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety be ſpeedily adjuſted and ſettled, in order to enable this ſtate to ſettle their accounts with Congreſs; therefore, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That be, and they are hereby appointed Auditors, with full power to audit, collect, adjuſt, liquidate, and ſettle the ſaid accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety of Pennſylvania. And they ſhall, at each ſitting of the General Aſſembly, make report of what progreſs they have made in the ſettlement of the ſaid accounts.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Auditors, or any of them, be, and they are hereby directed and impowered to open an office for the purpoſe of receiving and regularly keeping the ſaid accounts, and to give notice thereof in the public newſpapers, or otherwiſe, requiring all perſons who have been intruſted with public money, or who have any demands upon the late Committee or Council of Safety, or are otherwiſe intereſted in any of the ſaid accounts unſettled, to attend at ſaid office for the purpoſe of adjuſting and ſettling the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Auditors, or any of them, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to purchaſe and prepare ſufficient books, in which to enter all the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety; therein carefully diſtinguiſhing and ſeparating ſuch as are the proper accounts of this ſtate, and ſuch as are owing or chargeable to the United States, or any of them.

And the better to enable the ſaid Auditors to obtain a full and certain knowledge of the aforeſaid accounts from the different parts of this ſtate, and to make a juſt ſettlement thereof; *Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Auditors, or any of them, as often as occaſion may require, to call before them by ſubpœna or attachment, any perſon or perſons who have been intruſted or charged with public monies, or who they may have reaſon to believe capable of giving evidence or information reſpecting the ſaid accounts, or any of them; and ſuch perſon or perſons to examine on oath or affirmation touching the ſame; which oath or affirmation, they, or any one of them, are hereby impowered to adminiſter. And all perſons ſubpœnaed as aforeſaid, are hereby enjoined and required to pay due obedience thereto; and in every caſe of neglect or refuſal, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame pains and penalties as in ſuch like caſes is cuſtomary; and perſons ſubpœnaed as witneſſes, ſhall be intitled to the ſame fees for their attendance, as witneſſes in the uſual courſe of law.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Auditors, or any of them, ſhall have power and authority to employ ſuch ſuitable perſon as Clerk or Accomptant, for the purpoſe of ſtating ſuch accounts, as may be by them allowed and paſſed; and to allow him ſuch compenſation for his ſervices, as ſhall, by the ſaid Auditors, be deemed reaſonable and juſt. And they are hereby further impowered, to draw upon the State Treaſurer for any ſum, not exceeding to defray the neceſſary expences of Clerks wages, office rent, ſtationary, and other charges of the like nature; which accounts, with their proper vouchers, ſhall be laid before the General Aſſembly to be examined and allowed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe of neglect or refuſal of any of the ſaid Auditors to act, or in caſe any vacancy may happen by death or otherwiſe, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council, in the receſs of the Houſe, to fill ſuch vacancy by their appointment, as often as it may be neceſſary.

To the author of the piece in the General Advertiſer of the 20th inſt. ſigned a Citizen of the United States,

SIR,

IN your publication of the 15th, you ſay, "Men who with "little or no fortune entered into public office, which af"forded only a comfortable ſubſiſtence, have purchaſed eſtates, "and that others in ſimilar circumſtances are living greatly be"yond their income." If you know this to be true, it would be well to point them out to the publick; ſuch defrauders ſhould be brought to puniſhment, and it is the duty of every citizen of the United States to contribute all in his power to expoſe them—but general reflections are injurious to the honeſt ſervants of the public, and bad as they may be in general, I believe it will be by you admitted that there are ſome honeſt men employed; theſe are injured by your general charge. It is not unlikely that "great frauds and abuſes have been committed on the public," but why ſhould every man who handles public money ſhare in the odium which is due only to the unfaithful. Yet it ſeems by your publication that the evil is almoſt univerſal, for if only a few petty villains defrauded the publick there would be little danger of "our glorious revolution ceaſ"ing to be a bleſſing." I wiſh, Sir, in your next to ſee the names of thoſe wretches that have defrauded the public, as well as thoſe that continue to do ſo. Your general charge will rather injure than ſerve the public, the honeſt ſervants of the public will be diſcouraged, and withdraw if they muſt ſhare the curſes due only to villains. Perhaps from your univerſal acquaintance with the miſapplication of public monies, you may know ſome men of fortune who have miſpent it; let nor their affluence or importance deter you from expoſing them; a few little villains are not worth the attention of ſo important a man, but to expoſe and bring to puniſhment the whole group, or at leaſt ſome of the moſt capital offenders is a buſineſs well worthy of you.

From your ſituation in life, Sir, I believe you could give the public ſome important information, and open other ſcenes of villainy than thoſe you have hinted at. I conjure you not to ſtop, but boldly proceed, and point out little and great rogues where ever they be—"no matter to whom related, or by whom begot,"—it is your duty to expoſe them, and be particular, do not involve the innocent with the guilty.

A CITIZEN.

Auguſt 21ſt, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt Saturday night, the 22d inſt. (Auguſt) a dark bay Horſe, about fourteen and a half or fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old, has a ſmall white ſpot upon the end of his noſe, his off eye a ring or glaſs eye, ſome white upon his hind feet juſt above his hoofs, high boned, a common ſwitch tail, pretty thick mane with a few white hairs about the middle of it, trots rough and hand gallops well, his off ſhoulder lately hurt by the ſaddle and almoſt well, but appears white, his natural colour much changed by the heat of the ſun this ſummer. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber in Second ſtreet, near the George Tavern. MARGARET DUNCAN.

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

HAS removed his Medicines, &c. from Reading to his ſtore in Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, next door to the corner of Second-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, where he manufactures and ſells the beſt velvet corks, and muſtard; he gives ſeven pounds ten ſhillings per buſhel for muſtard ſeed, and twenty ſhillings per peck. A good cork cutter is wanted, and a man that underſtands making the GR Holland ſtone ware.

Said RICHARDS has at Lamberton, (one mile below Trenton) put his ſtores, wharf, and his ſchooner called the Lamberton Packet, in proper order for the reception of goods to and from Philadelphia. 8.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED from off the Commons, about the fifteenth inſtant, (Auguſt) a dark brown Gelding, about nine years old, thirteen and a half hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots and canters, is uſed to the draught, has a ſtar, and his foretop full, a ſwitch tail, and has had a ſore back which is eaſily perceived. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, in Spring Garden, ſhall have the above reward. ADAM ALBERGER, Butcher.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſq; ſecond Juſtice, and JOHN EVANS, Eſq; third Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their Precepts, bearing date the 21ſt inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty firſt day of September next: NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. And all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice hereof, and to govern themſelves accordingly. Dated at Philadelphia the twenty ſecond day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue;

On Thurſday the firſt of September next, at the ſign of the Three Tons, commonly known by the name of Grubb's Tavern, in Brandywine hundred, Newcaſtle county,

WORKING horſes and young creatures, three yoke of oxen, a number of milch cows, ſome having calves; alſo a number of young and old cattle. The vendue to begin at Ten o'clock, where attendance will be given and the conditions of ſale made known, by

ISAAC GRUBB.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Aquackanack, in the county of Eſſex, ſtate of New Jerſey, on the night of the nineteenth inſt. (Auguſt) a Mulatto boy named HARRY, light complexion, dark brown hair, about five feet four inches high, eighteen years of age, with a ſcar in one of his eyebrows, and one of his little fingers crooked, ſpeaks Dutch; had on when he went away, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, woollen ſtockings, ſhoes with braſs buckles, light brown coat and veſt with pewter buttons, and a cut hat; having a linen ſhirt and ſtriped trowſers he may ſhift them. He is ſuppoſed to have gone off with one William Sutliff, lately a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, who wears a red coat without facings, ſtraw hat lined with black ſnakes ſkin, and a band round it of the ſame. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any of the county gaols and gives information to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. Joſephſon, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, from JACOB GARRASON.

WAS bought for a ſmall trifle, juſt before the enemy left Philadelphia, a ruſh bottom COUCH. The owner is deſired to call at the Tavern in Black-horſe alley, prove his property, pay charges and take it away. 1.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL Plantation in Moreland Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about fourteen miles from the city; about forty acres and 40 perches old meaſure good land, one old and one young orchard which produce all ſorts of fruit, a good barn and a log houſe, a good ſpring houſe in the center of the place, and a large run of water goes through the whole, a good meadow and more may be made, and plenty of woodland. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Pencader Hundred, Newcaſtle County, July 20.

WAS put into the ſubſcriber's waggon, at Chriſtiana Bridge, in Auguſt laſt, two ſmall Cheſts of Wearing Apparel: By papers found in ſaid cheſts the owner is ſuppoſed to be Obadiah Woodſon, Lieutenant of a company in the fourth battalion of Virginia forces; if ſo, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving his property and paying charges, he may have them again. SAMUEL FEARIS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1778.

THE Committee appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, to ſettle the accompts of the late Committee and Council of Safety, give notice, That they are now in Philadelphia ready to attend on that buſineſs, therefore all perſons whom it may concern are requeſted to render their accompts, with proper vouchers, that they may be adjuſted. And whereas a great number of accompts ſtand open againſt ſundry perſons for large ſums of money drawn by virtue of orders from the ſaid Boards, they are deſired forthwith to account for the ſame, otherwiſe the Committee will be under the diſagaeeable neceſſity of proceeding againſt them as the Law directs.

WILLIAM CLARKE, JACOB S. HOWELL,
JOSEPH GARDNER, WILLIAM THORNE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Committee of Aſſembly for Public Accompts will attend at the State-houſe in Philadelphia (and not in Lancaſter, as was adverti ſed ſome time ago) from the day of the date hereof until the 8th of September next; Therefore all Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, County Lieutenants, Commiſſioners appointed for purchaſing Cloathing, and every other perſon or perſons that are accountable to the Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania for public moneys, are requeſted to bring in their accompts within the time aforeſaid without fail.

JOSEPH GARDNER, LUDWICK LAUMAN,
ROBERT LOLLAR, JAMES ANDERSON,
WILLIAM CLARKE,

ANY perſon inclinable to purchaſe a pretty large and very valuable body of uncultivated Land, lying on the head waters of the ſouth branch of Potowmack, in Auguſta County, Virginia, may ſee a plot thereof, be informed more particularly of its ſituation, and know the terms, by applying to the Printer.

Juſt imported and to be ſold by

FRANCIS DAYMON,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Bickley's alley,

BLUE and ſcarlet broadcloths, ſerges, flannels, ſwanſkins, fuſtian, hair twiſt, Britannias, royal and Flanders ſhirt linen, cambricks, ſilk gauzes, chintz, calicoes, bukram, mens ſtockings and cotton caps, womens ſilk mitts, ſewing thread, mens ſhirts ready made, padlocks, knives and forks, razors, ſciſſars, piſtols, ſpurs, looking glaſſes, fans, coat and veſt pinchbeck buttons, combs, ſewing needles, pins in papers, ditto by the pound, gold watches, ſeals in chryſtal, curious and exceeding neat ſtamps by the moſt accompliſhed engraver of France, ſeveral trunks fiſhing hooks and wire aſſorted, muſcovado ſugar, coffee, green and bohea teas, claret in bottles, rum, ſpirits, &c. &c.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Charles Town, Cheſter County, a black HORSE, three years old, fifteen hands high, with four white feet, a ſtar in his forehead, and a long ſwitch tail. Any perſon ſecuring him ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

Aug. 6. ALEXANDER M'CALLA.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles Town Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the tenth of June laſt, a ſmall brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, ſeven or eight years old, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM BODLY.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 13th of June laſt, a black MARE, about fifteen hands high, with a ſmall blaze. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN NORTH.

WAS taken up four miles from Philadelphia, a ſtray HORSE, of a bay colour, branded IS. near nine years old, about thirteen hands high. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to FRANCIS STEWART, living in Blockley Townſhip, near the Falls of Schuylkill.

JACOB DEURAN, SURGEON,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, That he has lately removed to Philadelphia, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, near Mr. Jacob Barge's, where he undertakes cupping, bleeding, tooth-drawing, hair-dreſſing and ſhaving, in the compleateſt manner. Any Gentlemen who will be ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved on the loweſt terms by

Their dutiful and humble ſervant,

JACOB DEURAN.

N.B. Said DEURAN has for ſale, a good Mare, ſix years old, with a ſaddle and bridle; likewiſe a Gold Watch ſet with diamonds.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to any of the inhabitants of this city that have loſt the following articles, viz. one ſtove, one trunk, three ruſh-bottom chairs, one table, ſome ſplit hoops, ſome mahogany, ſome dozens of wheelbarrow ſides, ſome drugs, and a parcel of keys, That if they will apply at the ſubſcriber's ſtores in Water-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, prove their property and pay charges, they may have them again.

The ſubſcriber has loſt one large and one middling ſize ſcale-beam, twenty four 56 pound weights, ſmall weights from 1 to 28 pounds, and ſix chains. Whoever will give information of them, or any of them, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

JACOB BRIGHT.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1778.

TWENTY-SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt night from the ſtable of William Hamilton, on his farm between the Middle and Lower Ferries on Schuylkill, a handſome yellowiſh bay Horſe, upwards of fifteen hands high, about eight years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, black mane, legs, and ſhort ſwitch tail, ſmall ears which he points remarkably well; he is an excellent chair-horſe, and trots, paces and cantars under the ſaddle. Was carried off at the ſame time, a well finiſhed plated bridle-bitt, having black double reins, and head-ſtall fronted with green and white binding; alſo a half worn ſaddle ſtitched with ſilver wire, the ſaddle cloth blue and white ſtriped. There was found at the ſtable door, a large pitch-fork, the handle of which has been painted green, a great part of the paint ſtill remaining thereon. Whoever returns ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY POUNDS, and TWENTY SHILLINGS for the bridle; and FIVE POUNDS for ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice. W. HAMILTON.

TO BE SOLD,

And an indiſputable title given,

A LOT of eight acres of land, which hath lately been well manured, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Turner's lane, in the Northern Liberties. There are on the premiſes a conſiderable part of the bricks, &c. of a meſſuage, which may be of conſequence to a purchaſer. This lot hath the advantage of an excellent young thriving apple orchard, with ſome of the beſt pear, plumb, peach and cherry trees. For terms apply to SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun. (Attorney for Thomas Hockley) in Third ſtreet, the corner of Elm-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALL perſons indebted to HARMAN and LEWIS are deſired to make immediate payment. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 15, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, healthy Negro Wench, about thirty years of age, fit for any kind of houſe work. Enquire of the Printer.

DESERTED,

From the Ninth Pennſylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. RICHARD BUTLER; *the following Soldiers, viz.*

ANDREW STULL, a German, ſpeaks much on that dialect, five feet eight inches high, nineteen years of age, red ſtraight hair, ſtoops as he walks; had on and took with him, a brown uniform coat faced with red, grey cloth jacket, linen overalls, grey milled hoſe, and good ſhoes; it is ſuſpected he reſorts about Cuſhahoppen. FELIX TAYLOR, alias SNYDER, a German, five feet nine inches high, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, brown ſtraight hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſtoops as he walks; had on and took with him, a brown uniform coat with red cuffs and cape, light coloured cloth jacket, drilling breeches, yarn hoſe, good ſhoes and round hat; he has been frequently ſeen about New-Holland, Lancaſter County. JACOB RINGLER, a German, five feet nine inches high, eighteen years of age, fair complexion, wears his hair tied; it is probable he may paſs for a Britiſh deſerter, as he lately left them; had on and took with him a Britiſh coat, white cloth coloured jacket and breeches, yarn hoſe, good ſhoes, and a ſilver faced watch; he has been ſeen betwixt Potts Town and Reading ſome time paſt. FRANCIS HARRIS, about five feet eleven inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, formerly belonged to the floating batteries, fond of ſtrong liquor and very talkative. JOHN BROWN, about five feet eight inches high, by trade an armourer, pale viſaged, fair hair, fond of drink, and boaſts much of his abilities when in liquor. ALEXANDER ALLISON, born in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, about twenty one years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, ſwarthy complexion down look, ſtraight black hair; had on and took with him, a new wool hat, a light coloured regimental coat and jacket, a good ſhirt, neat buckſkin breeches, good hoſe and new ſhoes; it is thought he will lurk about Sadſbury Townſhip, as his parents live in that neighbourhood. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Deſerters in any goal in this State, or bringing them to their regiment, ſhall receive the reward of TEN DOLLARS for each, and Two Shillings per mile. By order of RICHARD BUTLER, *Eſq; Colonel Commandant Second P. Brigade.*

Aug. 12. *WILLIAM THOMPSON, Adj. 9th P. R.*

THE ſubſcriber has for SALE, at Mr. SIMS's ſtore, next wharf below Mr. Hollingſworth's, a few hogſheads of Weſt-India rum, French brandy in kegs, Gin in caſes, whiſkey in barrels, and a few barrels of fine flour, all which he will ſell on the loweſt terms. ALEXANDER M'FADON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at Nice-Town, near Germantown, on the 18th inſt. (July) a bay Horſe, fifteen years old, and fifteen hands high, with two white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JACOB BARKER.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant girl named MARY CANN, ſhort and thick, with brown hair and pretty round face, has loſt one tooth before, and wears a pretty large round roller, ſpeaks broad Engliſh, was born in Devonſhire and took ſhipping in Briſtol; 'tis thought ſhe is gone to the Valley Forge to nurſe the ſick at the Hoſpital; ſhe commonly wears a ſhort gown and lincy petticoat. Whoever takes up ſaid girl and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or confines her in gaol, ſhall have the above reward.

MARY NUTTLE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY OFFICE,

Is now kept at the corner of Cheſnut and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1778.

WAS brought to this city on the 11th of December laſt, by a party of the Britiſh army, an eight-day CLOCK; it ſhews the day of the month, and when taken ſhewed the 11th of December, maker's name Peter Stretch, Philadelphia: there were brought with it two weight-wheels and one weight, the pendle and a piece of the wire with the bell crack'd: it was offered for ſale at a low rate, and was purchaſed by an inhabitant of this city. Whoever has loſt ſaid clock, by proving property and paying the full charges, may have it again. The ſaid clock came either from Cheſnut-hill or from over Schuylkill. PHILIP LING,

in Vine-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of a paſture on the Wiſſahickon road, a large brown trotting Horſe, upwards of fifteen hands high, has one wall eye, a few white hairs in his forehead, a long ſwitch tail, is high boned and very poor, no other marks recollected; was lame, occaſioned by a kick on his near hind leg, which was much ſwelled; his carriage is lofty and gay; he formerly belonged to Capt. Little, of this city. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to SARAH WISTAR, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MORRIS, jun. at Reading Town, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

WANTED to HIRE,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands Farming. Such a perſon, well recommended, may meet with employ by applying to SAMUEL MILES, near Spring-Mills, Philadelphia County.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the fifteenth of June laſt, an Engliſh ſervant BOY named JOHN LEE, about nineteen years of age, five feet two inches high, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, has a remarkable ſcar on one of his legs; had on when he went away, a ſtriped linen waiſtcoat with ſleeves, a white linen ditto without ſleeves, ſtriped tow trowſers, a new felt hat, and old ſhoes with braſs buckles. He was ſeen lurking about the camp at Valley Forge ſoon after he went away. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that I can have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, from

BENJAMIN GORGAS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Riſing Sun on the Germantown road, on the 20th of June laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, mane and tail cut in the Yagar faſhion, a natural pacer, with a white face and three white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

GEORGE NICE.

THE INDIAN KING,

FORMERLY kept by JOHN BIDDLE, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Shambles, is now opened for the reception of Travellers and others, who may depend on the beſt accommodation for themſelves and horſes, by

The Public's humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD.

Warwick, Bucks County, July 28. 1778.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion of horſe-ſtealing and carrying proviſions to the enemy, ſome time in March laſt, a man who called himſelf JOHN SHEA; had with him a ſorrel horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſome marketing, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he went off and never returned to look after them. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by apylying to

DANIEL CRAIG.

WAS taken out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, while in the country and the enemy in the city, a large SCALE BEAM, marked Hoffman and Cornman, maker's name Aquilla Jones. Whoever has the ſame is requeſted to inform the ſubſcriber, or the printer hereof, otherwiſe if found, the perſon or perſons ſhall be dealt with according to law.

JOHN CORNMAN.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the paſture of Conrad Eſher, on Germantown road, an iron grey horſe, with a white mane and tail, the mane hangs moſtly to the left ſide, paces and hand gallops, bruiſed with the collar, a ſaddle bruiſe on his back, and the left hind leg is rubbed by the geers; between ſix and ſeven years old, fifteen hands high; had on a pair of iron hopples, and branded on his left ſhoulder OVE. Whoever ſecures him, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet.

July 26. ANDREW MATTRON.

Montgomery County, Maryland, July 7, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a mulatto boy named JOHN HILTON, about eighteen years old; had on a leather hat, coarſe ſhirt and long breeches. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and an additional reward of One Shilling per mile if brought home, all including what the law allows, paid by

HENRY GAITHER.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Hempfield Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on the 11th inſtant, (July) two ſtray HORSES, both about ſix years old; the one a black and the other a bay. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber and paying charges.

DAVID M'CLURE.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE brick Houſes, two ſtories high, with brick kitchens, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of George ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark; the lots about one hundred and thirty-ſix feet deep; clear of groundrent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or ſeparate, may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM ROBINSON, in Southwark, or NATHANIEL IRISH, in Carliſle.

WANTED,

AT the Sheriff's office in the city of Philadelphia, a perſon qualified to ſerve as Clerk, and another as Sub-Sheriff. Apply at the above office in Spruce-ſtreet.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken from Princeton, in New-Jerſey, laſt February was a year, a new copper STILL, but conſiderably bruiſed by the pulling down of the Still-houſe when the enemy was at Princeton; it was marked 61 gallons, and the makers name [B. TOWN] ſtamped on it. Whoever can give information where ſaid Still is, ſo that the owner may get it again, ſhall receive the above reward from the ſubſcriber living at Princeton.

THOMAS WIGGINS.

N. B. It is ſuſpected that the ſaid Still was carried to the back parts of Pennſylvania, as there was a number of the militia from thoſe parts ſtationed at Princeton about that time.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, on the 23d day of May laſt, an old red COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1778. JOHN M'SWENEY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1778.

THE Pennſylvania OR GENERAL

THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence ſingle, One Shilling by the quantity. Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Thurſday, Auguſt 20, 1778.

The bill intitled, *A ſupplement to the acts of General Aſſembly for electing Juſtices of the Peace*, was read a ſecond time; and being then again read and debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, *Jun.*

Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the acts of General Aſſembly for electing Juſtices of the Peace.*

WHEREAS, notwithſtanding the proviſion made in the act of General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, intitled, *An act directing the mode and time of electing Juſtices of the Peace for the City of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral and reſpective Counties in this Commonwealth, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned*, enacted the 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſeven, and in the ſupplement thereto, enacted the 15th day of March, in the year aforeſaid, yet there is no proviſion made for ſupplying vacancies that may happen by the death, removal from the County, reſignation or refuſal of thoſe elected to act, whereby ſeveral of the Diſtricts, County Towns, Wards and Townſhips in this Commonwealth, remain without their full number of Juſtices, as ſettled by the ſaid acts, for the adminiſtration of juſtice:

For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That when any vacancy or vacancies have happened, or ſhall hereafter happen, in the number of Juſtices, in any Diſtrict, County Town, Townſhip or Ward, within this Commonwealth, occaſioned by the death, reſignation, removal, or refuſal to act, of any of the Juſtices commiſſioned or elected by the inhabitants, agreeable to the acts of Aſſembly aforeſaid; it ſhall and may be lawful for ſome one of the neareſt Juſtices to the ſaid Diſtrict, County Town, Townſhip or Ward; and he is hereby enjoined and required, upon information given him by any of the inhabitants, to ſummon before him the Conſtable or Conſtables of the place where ſuch vacancy is or ſhall be, and enjoin and command the ſaid Conſtable or Conſtables to hold an election on a certain day, within days thereafter, and at a certain place within the ſaid Diſtrict, County Town, Townſhip or Ward, to be by him then fixed and appointed, by a writing under his hand, and delivered to the ſaid Conſtable or Conſtables: And the ſaid Conſtable or Conſtables ſhall, within days after, give notice to the freeholders qualified by law to vote for Juſtices of the Peace, by written or printed advertiſements, to be by him or them affixed in the moſt public places of ſuch Diſtrict, County Town, Townſhip or Ward, to meet at the ſaid time and place, to elect a double number of proper perſons to be returned as directed by the acts aforeſaid to the Preſident or Vice Preſident and Council, in order that one half of the number elected be commiſſioned, to fill up ſuch vacancy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the Freeholders of any Diſtrict, County Town, Townſhip or Ward, within this Commonwealth, refuſe or neglect to elect Juſtices of the Peace, agreeable to the directions of the before recited acts, or of the further proviſions herein made, that then it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the Preſident or Vice Preſident in council, to commiſſionate a ſuitable number of Juſtices of the Peace, to fill up ſuch vacancies, agreeable to the numbers ſettled in the afore recited acts.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, near Newcaſtle, in February 1777, a ſervant man named JOHN M'GARVIY, about 22 years of age; had on when he went away, a white coat, jacket and breeches: He was on board the Oliver Cromwell, the owners or Captain of which veſſel are requeſted not to pay him his prize money, he being my ſervant.

1. JAMES EVES.

TO BE SOLD,

ANY quantity of land from two hundred to two thouſand acres, between twenty-five and thirty miles from Baltimore. The land is very good for either grazing or farming, a large proportion of which is excellent meadow ground with fine ſtreams of water running through it, ſufficient to water a great quantity of ground. Two of the ſtreams contain water enough in the drieſt ſeaſon for mills, with ſeveral good falls. As a great part of the above land is unimproved it will be ſold exceeding low, and the terms of ſale made to ſuit the purchaſer, by

Baltimore, Aug. 17. SAMUEL S. COALE.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, oppoſite Thomas Wharton's garden, having two rooms on a floor, with a brick kitchen one ſtory high, a fine dry cellar under the whole, a fine Engliſh walnut tree in the yard, a pump of good water at the door, a pleaſant flower and kitchen garden, twenty-one and a half feet front, including a two feet alley, and fifty-one feet deep; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 4l. 16s. 9d. currency, payable to Nathaniel Allen. Alſo a lot adjoining at the back end of the aforeſaid lot, twenty-ſix feet deep and fifty-ſeven feet nine inches long, clear of groundrent. Enquire of HENRY STILES, in Third ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN brought up in the Mercantile buſineſs: He would be glad to ſerve any Merchant or Public Officer in the capacity of a Clerk. Any Gentleman whom this may ſuit will pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD Negro Wench, from eighteen to twenty-five years of age; ſhe muſt underſtand plain cooking and houſe work. If to be ſold on terms of freedom by far the moſt agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Tueſday the 8th day of September next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated in Weſt Nottingham townſhip, in the ſtate of Maryland, containing about 300 acres of land, about half thereof cleared, the reſt well timbered, 30 acres of meadow made and more may be made; there are on ſaid premiſes a good orchard of grafted fruit, a dwelling houſe and kitchen, a good barn, ſtables and hay houſe, and other buildings; the whole in a pleaſant ſituation, and within four miles of ſeveral merchant mills and places of worſhip; late in the poſſeſſion and property of Robert Givens, deceaſed. And on ſaid day will be ſold, cattle, and ſundry houſhold goods, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock, where due attendance will be given by JONATHAN HARTSHORN, Executor.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the twelfth day of September next, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Heidelburg and county of Berks, about nine miles above Reading, containing 354 acres. There are on the premiſes a good frame dwelling houſe and kitchen, a good griſt mill and ſaw mill, both overſhot, on a never failing ſtream of water, about 45 acres of meadow made and well watered, and about as much more may be made, about 120 acres of woodland, two good bearing orchards of good fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. WILLIAM DEWEES, Jun.

STILLS for SALE,

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, in Kent County, Maryland, four Stills, containing as follows, viz. 156, 118½, 68 and 63 gallons, and a copper Boiler of about 100 gallons. To ſave trouble the price is ſeven dollars per gallon for the whole, or eight dollars per gallon for a ſingle ſtill. The ſubſcriber has alſo for ſale, two pair of good Millſtones, one of them Colognes and the other Brandywines; alſo a quantity of Wheat and Barley Malt. 4. ISAAC PERKINS.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A NEAT brick tenement, with a ſtable and coach houſe, a mile and three quarters from town, with a ſmall garden, and four acres of good upland meadow, on which the ſecond crop of graſs will ſhortly be fit for mowing. Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. To be diſpoſed of, the time of a ſervant Lad who has about ſix years to ſerve; he inclines to the buſineſs of ſail-making, and is active, honeſt and ſober.

Auguſt 13*th*, 1778.

JOSHUA JOHNSON,

Late of LONDON, MERCHANT,

A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.

HAS ſettled in Nantz, where he purpoſes to receive conſigoments of Tobacco or any other Merchandize, negociate Bills on any part of Europe, and ſhip goods to America,—it is his old buſineſs in which he gave ſatisfaction.

FINE WHITE THREAD,

TO BE SOLD BY

MARSHALL AND STILES,

At their Manufactory in Union ſtreet, and at the dwelling houſe of JOSEPH STILES, in Arch-ſtreet, next the ſign of the George, by wholeſale or retail.

Burlington, Auguſt 17, 1778.

FOR SALE,

A BREWING COPPER containing three and a half barrels, with a wooden Curb containing five and a half barrels, in all nine barrels; has a braſs cock, and may be made into a ſtill, as it is little worſe for wear. Alſo a Cog Wheel, with an iron ſhaft for horſe pumps, never uſed; and a light Waggon and Gears. Likewiſe Cherry Brandy, Cherry Rum, Weſt-India Rum, Anniſeed, &c. by the barrel or gallon, at the loweſt prices. WILLIAM INNES.

STOLEN

Out of a ſtore whilſt the Britiſh troops were in this city, and ſuppoſed to be ſold at the City Vendue,

THE following Goods, viz. 2¼, 2½, 3¼, 3½, 4, and 4½ inch ſcowered waggon boxes; ſundry iron pots and kettles; a ſteel chocolate mill, and large chocolate roaſter; ſeveral dozens of reedles and reying ſieves, iron bound half buſhels, and ſundry other articles. Any perſons who may have purchaſed the above articles are requeſted to inform the Printer hereof, otherwiſe if they ſhould be found in their poſſeſſion by any other means, they may expect, as far as the law directs, to be treated as purchaſers of ſtolen goods.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the thirteenth inſtant, (Auguſt) out of the field of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown, Bucks County, Pennſylvania, a brown well ſet HORSE, paces and trots, his mane hangs on the near ſide, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back occaſioned by being galled, dull to ride except in company, about nine years old, and between thirteen and fourteen hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, and apprehends the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe only, from

JAMES HIBBS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT ſixteen hundred acres of land, ſituate on the head of Swan Creek, about five miles beyond Suſquehanna Lower Ferry, on the road leading from thence to Harford Town. There are about three hundred acres cleared, the remainder well timbered; between three and four hundred acres of low land meadow may be made. A ſaw-mill and griſt-mill adjoining the ſame will be ſold either ſeparate or together with it. For particulars enquire of Mr. WILLIAM HALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the land and make known the terms of ſale. 6 w.

JOSEPH HUBLEY,

Has for SALE at his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, ſix doors above Third-ſtreet,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths,	Chintzes and Calicoes,
Coatings,	Copper-plate furniture calicoes,
8 4 Spaniſh baizes,	India ſtripes,
Plains,	China blue printed linens,
Kerſeys,	Check'd and ſtrip'd Holland,
Wiltons,	Check'd and ſtrip'd cottons,
Sagathies,	Cambricks,
Flannels,	White & colour'd threads,
Corduroys,	Womens worſted ſhoes,
White Buckram,	Sewing and other ſilks,
Strip'd and plain Camblets,	Ribbands,
Callimancoes,	Velvet collars,
Yard and 7-8 Iriſh Linens,	Oſnabrugs,
Britannias,	Knives and razors,
Platillas,	Fencing foils,
Barcelona and linen handkerchiefs,	Loaf ſugar, &c. &c.

††† The beſt Price for LINEN RAGS is given by JOHN DUNLAP.

RONSTADT, *March 17.*

AN army of Ruſſians, to conſiſt of 80,000, is forming in Baſſaria, a few leagues from Bender. The Ottomans are likewiſe taking the field, but their troops are ing on towards the Crimea. Three Pachas are ſaid to ve entered Wallachia at the head of an army. The rand Signior has ſignified his will to the provinces of oſnia and Servia, that they ſhall advance three years conbutions immediately.

Frankfort on the Main, May 4. Advices from Morahi aſſert, that the Emperor has opened an immediate irreſpondence with the King of Pruſſia. Neither of the mies has lately made any freſh movement on the fronrs. They talk of a plan formed by the Court of Vienna to ſatisfy the intereſted parties, which, if agreed to, ev are in hopes peace will take place.

Paris, May 4. The Duc de Chartres yeſterday took ave of the court previous to his ſetting out for Breſt, here he is to take the command of the Breſt ſquadron, hich, it is ſaid, is to conſiſt of 30 ſhips of the line, and is to ſail ſoon after his arrival.

Dr. Franklin has lately received ſome important diſatches from Congreſs by way of Bilboa; but nothing of heir contents tranſpires.

Toulon, May 4. The Chevalier de Fabry, Admiral nd Commandant of the Marine at this place, has juſt obtained the command of the ſquadron which is arming here, nd is to conſiſt of the following ſhips, viz. le Dauphine, of 4 guns, commanded by the Chevalier de Fabry; la Victoire, of 74, by the Chevalier Albert; le Hardi, of 64 uns, by M. le Roi de la Grange; and le Lion, of 64, by M. de Boades.

Brandenburgh, May 5. The diviſion of the Prince of Brunſwick is already arrived at Schweidnitz, where it is orming a camp.

The regiments from Pruſſia are arrived at Frankfort nd its environs, except the regiment of Steinvehr and the renadiers of Behr, whoſe march is retarded by their eſcorting the artillery, thoſe which are deſtined for the King's army are arrived at Sileſia; ſo that there only remain in Pruſſia the regiment of Tumplin and the militia.

Paris, May 23. His Majeſty's frigate la Senſible, arrived at Breſt the 13th inſtant, the left Boſton the 7th of April, in company with three other frigates, and has brought over the ratification of the treaty of friendſhip and commerce concluded between France and the United States of America, together with credentials for Dr. Franklin, conſtituting him Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the American Congreſs. Duplicates of the treaty are likewiſe on board the frigates, which are not yet arrived. It is aſſured that the ratification is without any exception, and abſolutely conformable to the tenor of the treaty, and that the Congreſs ſtill continue diſpoſed to do every thing that can be deſired of them.

LONDON,

May 5. General Boyd embarked at Portſmouth with the Manchester Royal Regiment of Volunteers for Gibraltar; a ſhip from St. Domingo, and another from Martinico taken by a Guernſy privateer.

May 7. The behaviour of the Spaniards to Capt. Rowley, of the Monarch, who lately went to Cadiz, to convoy the Britiſh trade home, ought to convince every body of the deſigns of the court of Spain. As ſoon as Capt. Rowley had caſt anchor in the road, or harbour of Cadiz, two Spaniſh men of war of the line came inſtantly, and lay one upon each ſide of the Monarch; and directly after, two frigates came and lay one at the head and the other at the ſtern of the Monarch. As the Engliſh and Spaniſh nations were at peace, Capt. Rowley could take no notice of this ſtrange behaviour, but demanded the full protection of the place. He was told, that if he wanted any proviſions, water, &c. he ſhould have them; but that he muſt not offer to go aſhore, nor any of his people. He deſired to ſee Mr. Hardy, the Britiſh Conſul, who was allowed to go on board the Monarch. By his aſſiſtance he gave the Engliſh merchant ſhips notice, to come away under his convoy; which they did, and he arrived laſt week at Portſmouth. While he was in Cadiz harbour, the American privateer the Revenge, Capt. Cunningham, came in from a cruize, and was ſaluted by the four Spaniſh Admirals, whoſe flags were flying. Capt. Cunningham hoiſted out his boat, under Capt. Rowley's noſe, and went aſhore much careſſed.

A chain of cruizers is ordered for the ſummer to run down the whole ſea coaſt of France and Spain, from Cape Finiſtere to Uſhant; beſides theſe there will be a ſtrong ſquadron in the Bay of Biſcay, and another in the channel, excluſive of the neceſſary convoys.

Sir Hugh Pallifer is to have the chief command of the ſquadron that is ordered to ſail in queſt of the Toulon ſquadron.

It is poſitively aſſerted in ſome letters from Germany, that France guarantees to the King of Pruſſia his dominions in Weſtphalia, which is the more credited, becauſe his Pruſſian Majeſty has withdrawn his troops from that country to ſerve in his army. It is likewiſe ſaid that the young men in the country of Cleves are getting off to other countries as faſt as poſſible, for fear of being forced into the ſervice.

Yeſterday died that great ornament to his country the Right Hon. William Pitt Earl of Chatham, Viſcount Pitt of Burton Pynſent in Somerſetſhire, F. R. S. and late Prime Miniſter of this kingdom. He took the helm of ſtate at a very critical and dangerous criſis; and by his great abilities reſcued this nation from the perilous ſituation in which he found it, and carried its reputation to the higheſt pitch of glory. His Lordſhip was created a Peer by the above titles the 30th of July, 1766. He married Lady Heſter, ſiſter to the preſent Earl Temple, who was created Baroneſs Chatham the 4th of December, 1761. His Lordſhip's title devolves on his eldeſt ſon, John Lord Viſcount Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, who was born the 9th of October, 1756, and is now on his way to Gibraltar.

May 14. They write from Gibraltar, that the French were apparently ſecretly collecting a ſquadron of ſmall ſhips at a port in the iſland of Corſica; they are chiefly frigates, and are, no doubt, intended for ſome important enterprize.

May 16. Yeſterday morning at 9 o'clock General Burgoyne arrived here from Rhode Iſland; ſince his arrival he waited on Lord North, and alſo on Lord G. Germaine.

The purpoſe of General Burgoyne's meſſage is ſaid to be to ſolicit a ratification of the convention he concluded at Saratoga with General Gates; or if that cannot be done, (becauſe ſuch meaſure will be acknowledging the independency of America) he is not to ſolicit the eſtabliſhment of a commiſſariate for the payment of proviſions of the captive army. The demand of the Americans is 2s. per diem for the diet of each man. He is upon his parole only, and is to return as ſoon as he has fulfilled the object of his miſſion.

On the morning of Lord Chatham's death, he was very deſirous of ſeeing Lord Camden, who was immediately ſent for. When he came he took him by the hand, and in the agonies of expiring nature, uttered the following words:— "O! ſave my country."

On Thurſday evening Lieut. General Burgoyne, by order of the King, was ſent for to the Queen's palace, and held a conference with his Majeſty for upwards of two hours.

May 19. On Saturday morning laſt Lieut. General Burgoyne was again ſent for by his Majeſty to the Queen's palace, and was cloſetted with the King till near two o'clock.

June 30. We preſume our readers will not be diſpleaſed to ſee how partially the French ſtate the account mentioned in Admiral Keppel's ſecond letter; it is extracted from a letter, dated Paris, June 22. "An expreſs from Breſt arrived yeſterday at Verſailles, with the long wiſhed for intelligence of the Britiſh having commenced hoſtilities.— The affair is related as follows:

"M. de la Clochetterie, commanding the Belle Poule, a 50 gun frigate, meeting near the Iſle of Overſant, (Uſhant) an Engliſh frigate of the ſame force, was hailed by her, when the French Captain refuſing to give any anſwer to the queſtions put to him, the Engliſhman inſiſted he ſhould go to Admiral Keppel. M. de la Clochetterie replied, That he was accountable to none but the King his maſter, he had hardly made the declaration when the Engliſh frigate poured a broadſide into the Belle Poule; the Captain of the latter returned the compliment, when a bloody engagement enſued, which (the ſea being calm) laſted from five in the evening till late at night; the two frigates then parted, but the Belle Poule did not retire till ſhe had ſilenced the enemy's fire; 48 men were killed on board the French frigate, among whom were four officers, 53 were deſperately wounded, and M. de St. Marceau, the Lieutenant, having had his arm ſhot off by a cannon ball, died a few hours after the battle."

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee houſe, on Saturday the 29th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

THE ſchooner LORD DRUMMOND, with all her tackle and apparel, as per inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a young new Negro, ſixteen years of age.

Briſtol, Bucks County, Aug. 24, 1778.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At two o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the fourth day of September next,

SUNDRY houſhold furniture; a neat chariot almoſt new, with the harneſs and furniture compleat; alſo a four-wheel chaiſe; about five tons of firſt crop hay, nine acres of green Indian corn, a cyder mill and preſs, with the fruit in the orchard; late the property of Andrew Allen; confiſcated and ſeized agreeable to an act of Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Alſo to be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the fifth of September next, about ſix tons of good clover and Timothy hay, a quantity of wheat and rye in the ſheaf, twelve empty hogſheads, a cyder-mill and preſs, and ſundry other articles; late the property of Joſeph Galloway; now confiſcated and ſeized for the uſe of the ſtate.

The ſales will be held at the late dwellings of the above mentioned perſons, where attendance will be given by

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, Com. B. C.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Third day the 8th of next month, on the premiſes, the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A CONVENIENT Brick Houſe with four rooms on a floor, tan-yard and lot of ground, together with ſeveral tenements and out-houſes thereto appertaining; late belonging to and occupied by Benjamin Swett, of the town of Newcaſtle, deceaſed. The ſituation is very pleaſant upon the bank of the river. The price of the above premiſes is one thouſand pounds, and the payments may be accommodated to the purchaſers convenience, he giving ſecurity and intereſt upon his bond for the principal. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale may know the terms by applying to the Printer, to John Lewden at Chriſtiana Bridge, Joſeph Warner in Wilmington, Joſhua Howell, merchant, in Philadelphia, or BENJAMIN SWETT.

Eighth Month, 25th, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick houſe in Third-ſtreet, the ſecond door from Market-ſtreet, an exceeding good ſtand for buſineſs; the houſe is ſixteen feet front and twenty eight feet deep. A lot of ground in Church alley, near Third-ſtreet, twenty eight feet front and one hundred and twenty feet deep, on the back part of which is a large and convenient ſtable. Likewiſe five two-acre lots of well improved graſs ground, ſituated on the road leading to the Lower Ferry on Schuylkill, bounded northward by South-ſtreet, weſtward by the Lower Ferry road, ſouthward by ground of Robert Irwin, and eaſtward by Iſrael Pemberton's land. For terms of ſale apply to JANE CORREY, Widow, in Third-ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, Philadelphia. 2.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick houſe with two rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, with the privilege of an alley; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; containing in breadth fourteen and a half feet, and in depth forty feet or thereabouts; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 1l. 12s. 6d. ſterling. For further particulars and terms apply to PHILIP MOSER, in Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

HORSES and CHAIRS to be ſold or hired. Enquire at the Bunch of Grapes in Third ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WANTED,

A PERSON well qualified to act as Clerk and Treaſurer, from whom ſecurity will be expected, as well as a proper recommendation.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of Horſeman's or Ship PISTOLS. Any perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe off may hear of a purchaſer by applying at the Continental Military Store in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

N.B. A quantity of Piſtol Locks is likewiſe wanted. 1.

Cheſter Town, Auguſt 15, 1778.

THREE PURSES to be RUN for,

Over a Courſe prepared, near Cheſter town, Kent county, Maryland, about three quarters of a mile round, on Wedneſday the 23d of September next, and the Thurſday and Friday next following, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for age and blood, agreeable to the annexed table, *to wit.*

ON Wedneſday a purſe of One Hundred Pounds, three times round the courſe for a heat.

On Thurſday Fifty Pounds, twice round the courſe for a heat.

On Friday Twenty-five Pounds, one round the courſe for a heat.

Any horſe winning two clear heats to be intitled to the purſe ſtarted for. The winning horſe each day not to run for the after purſes, agreeable to cuſtom. Horſes that run muſt enter two days before the day of ſtarting, with the ſubſcriber, or pay double entrance at the poſt. The entrance money for the firſt purſe ſix pounds, the ſecond purſe three pounds, the third purſe forty ſhillings. Three reputed running horſes to ſtart for each purſe, or not to be run for. Judges will be appointed to determine all diſputes, and the horſes will be ſtarted each day between the hours of Twelve and One o'clock.

R. ROBERTS.

Philadelphia ſſ, Auguſt 25, 1778.

THE Commiſſioners of this County hereby call on the Collectors of the ſeveral Taxes, to collect in that which is yet outſtanding forthwith and pay it in, and ſettle their accounts in ſix weeks from this date: Alſo thoſe perſons who were appointed Collectors laſt year and refuſed to ſerve, to pay their fines in two weeks from this date. The Commiſſioners will attend at the Court-houſe every Wedneſday from ten to one o'clock to make allowances, &c. 6.

THE owner of a light brown Colt, taken up laſt week in Coombe's alley, may have him again by applying to the ſubſcriber and paying the neceſſary charges. JOHN NORTH.

STOLEN,

From the country ſeat of Joſeph Turner, Eſq; in Paſſyunk, about two miles and a half from this city, while the enemy were in poſſeſſion of it,

SIX mahogany chairs, claw feet, leaf on the knees, open backs, and crimſon damaſk bottoms; one half dozen walnut ditto, claw feet, ſhell on the knees and backs, compaſs bottoms covered with plain horſe hair, and irons on the backs as ſtrengtheners to the top rails; one cloſe ſtool chair and pan, black walnut, claw feet, compaſs back; one mahogany eaſy chair, claw feet, leaf on the knees, covered with crimſon damaſk; one common black walnut tea table; one large Engliſh bible; one mahogany deſk, carved furniture, with a bird's head in the middle of the furniture. Whoever will give information to the Printer where any of the above furniture may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; and any perſon concealing the ſame, if diſcovered may expect to be dealt with according to law.

One Hundred and Seventy Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the 8th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Broadhead, the following ſoldiers, viz. James Dougherty, a luſty likely young fellow, and now acts in the character of Captain Fitzpatrick the robber. Mordecai Dougherty, a likely young fellow, brother to the above. Jacob and Joel Hays, two brothers, likely young lads, born at or near Brandywine, and perhaps reſorts thoſe parts. Moſes Chambers, an Iriſhman, about five feet eight inches high, and formerly lived on the waters of Conemough, near Ligonier. Leonard Cooper, a luſty likely young fellow, born in Maryland. David M'Mahon, a luſty Iriſhman, about forty years of age, and formerly lived near Fort Pitt. John Beard, an Engliſhman, twenty ſix years of age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair and walks lame. William Allon, an Iriſhman, and ſpeaks much on the brogue, twenty-three years old, has black hair tied behind. Patrick Caſeney, an Iriſhman, five feet eleven inches high, long grey hair tied. John Faughey, a native Iriſhman, a luſty dirty looking fellow, and ſpeaks very broken Engliſh. Michael Waine, about five feet ſeven inches high, formerly lived near the White Horſe, and ſays he is a couſin to the Hon. General Wayne. Joſeph Cooper, Edward Wilkey, David Hiare, James Aſkins, and Alexander Graham. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerters and delivers them to any Continental officer, or ſecures them in any gaol in the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Ten Dollars* for each, paid by VAN SWEARINGEN,

Aug. 25. Capt. 8th P. Reg.

WILLIAM KIDD, School-Maſter,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has opened ſchool in Elbow lane, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Oliphant, where he propoſes to teach Engliſh Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, alſo Latin and German grammatically; and as he is a new Beginner in this place, he hopes, by his conſtant care and aſſiduity, to merit the approbation of all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their childrens erudition.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good, almoſt new, and neatly painted one-horſe CHAISE, with a leather fall-back head, iron axle and ſteel ſprings, &c. Enquire of Mr. Benjamin Hemmings, at his ſtables near the Play-houſe.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Tuesday, June 2.*

SIR James Lowther moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, imploring him moſt "graciouſly to continue his Parliament ſitting by adjournments, till a happy termination might be put to the preſent public exigencies." He ſupported this motion principally on the impoſſibility of collecting the members from the remote parts of the kingdom in time, ſhould his Majeſty find it neceſſary to call them together, in conſequence of the right veſted in him to convene his Parliament within fourteen days.

Mr. Fitzpatrick ſaid, he fancied he could furniſh the Houſe with an additional reaſon or two for the neceſſity of their continuing to ſit. He was juſt arrived from America; and ſince he found the noble Lord who preſided in that department did not think proper to lay any of the intelligence before them that he had received from Sir William Howe by the ſame ſhip he came over in, he would endeavour to give them all the information in his power. He ſailed the 25th of April; the draught of the conciliatory bill had been received about ten days before that; but, inſtead of being publiſhed in a proper way, in order to produce the deſired effect, it was only poſted up, and diſperſed among the lower claſs; no notice whatever of it having been ſent either to the Congreſs or to Gen. Waſhington. The bill was ill received by our own army; they thought themſelves reduced thereby to a very humiliating ſituation: They were promiſed a reinforcement of 20,000 men, inſtead of which they were to receive a French fleet. He ſaid he had a conference with two or three people high in the confidence of the Congreſs, who treated the conciliatory bill with contempt; ſaid, if it had come from Lord Chatham it would have been received, but not from the preſent miniſtry. He cenſured the conduct of government for their treatment of General Burgoyne; and ſuppoſed Sir William Howe, who was now on his paſſage home, would meet with a ſimilar reception. He had learned, ſince his arrival in England, to be aſtoniſhed at nothing; for ſince he heard of two men of ſuch oppoſite principles having gone out with the American commiſſion, he ſhould not be ſurprized at any thing that might happen; but he thought they ſhould at leaſt have gone out in two ſhips, without they had come to a previous agreement before they ſailed, not to mention the word America, for fear of quarreling. He at length concluded, by ſaying the people of Falmouth, where he landed, diſcovered ſuch an anxiety to know how matters went on in America, that he thought from thence this country itſelf was not very remote from a civil tumult.

Lord George Germaine replied; ſaid what the honourable Gentleman had ſpoken, as coming within his own knowledge, he had no right to doubt; but he muſt beg leave to undeceive him and the Houſe with reſpect to matters which he advanced from the information of other perſons; becauſe if ſuch facts exiſted, he muſt have been apprized of them likewiſe, which was not the caſe. The reinforcements of 20,000 men, he had never made, nor heard of any ſuch promiſe. The General officer had not, as he knew of, been ill treated by any part of adminiſtration, nor did he complain of any thing, except not being admitted into the royal preſence, which was juſtified by precedent. Every thing had been done that the nature of his ſituation would admit of; a board of General Officers had been called to enquire into his conduct, who refuſed to take cognizance of it. This, however, did not prevent the General's ſtating his whole conduct to Parliament, which he had been permitted to do, in the ampleſt manner. With reſpect to Sir William Howe's diſpatches, which were received but yeſterday, he had hardly time to read them over himſelf, before he ſent them to his Majeſty, and therefore could not have ſtated them to the Houſe, if he had thought it neceſſary. In regard to America not receiving the conciliatory bill, becauſe it came from the preſent miniſters, if that was the only impediment to peace, it might ſoon be removed, for he would willingly reſign his employment, whenever it appeared that his holding it prevented the conciliation ſo much to be wiſhed.

Mr. Fitzpatrick here apologized, for ſaying that a reinforcement of 20,000 had been promiſed Sir William Howe.

Mr. Burgoyne ſaid, he had other things to complain of, beſides his non-admittance into the Royal preſence. No information had been ſought for reſpecting the affair of Saratoga from officers of rank and character, who were on that ſervice, and returned to this country; but men who were broken for mal practices, fugitives, ſuch as Monſ. de St. Luc; nay, one of his ſervants, who was kicked out of his own family, he was informed, had been cloſeted by the noble Lord, who preſided over American affairs. He was received by the noble Lord on his landing with all apparent friendſhip, to whom he confidentially diſcloſed all he knew; when immediately afterwards he was told the King could not ſee him; this aſtoniſhed him more than if he had taken a dagger from his pocket, and lifted it to his breaſt. In addition to the other reaſons that had been ſo forcibly urged againſt the prorogation of Parliament, he wiſhed to move for the papers, &c. after the convention of Saratoga, to be laid before the Houſe; but he feared it was now too late in the ſeſſions; however, he wiſhed the noble Lord to inform the Houſe what ſteps had been taken to recover an army that he would venture to ſay from their training, and diſcipline, were, without any diſparagement to other troops, worth double the number of any other men in the ſervice: He likewiſe begged leave to explain what he meant by "honourable deſertion" when he ſpoke in a late debate, and which he was ſorry to find had been miſrepreſented to his advantage, as if it was his idea of deſertion: whereas he only meant it as the notion of the common ſoldier; but ſo repugnant to the feelings of every General Officer, that he was convinced if the whole number of Britiſh priſoners were then to have deſerted over to Sir William Howe, or Sir Henry Clinton, that they would have been immediately ſent back.

Lord George Germaine ſpoke a few words in reply: aſſured the General he had been totally miſinformed, reſpecting his giving ear to any diſcarded officers to his diſadvantage; ſo far from it, he had repeatedly refuſed to ſee a man who had made various applications, and whom he was informed had real intelligence to offer; under the idea that it was diſhonorable to permit any man whatever to betray his benefactor. As to his not ſeeing the King, he could not be anſwerable for that; for the moment he received the General's letter, with advice of his arrival, he ſent it to his Majeſty, to which he received no anſwer till next morning, which was by Lord Amherſt, that a Board of General Officers would be convened immediately to enquire into the affair. As to what ſteps had been taken reſpecting the Britiſh priſoners he could not directly anſwer, becauſe they were not fully carried into execution; but he believed it was the intention of the Congreſs to evade the convention, as appeared to him from their words, "Ratified by the Court of Great Britain," And this he was afraid they were induced to, from the General's complaint of their violation of the ſaid convention.

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke for near an hour to prove the expediency of Parliament ſitting at this critical conjuncture, and the neceſſity of removing the preſent adminiſtration—interlarding his ſpeech with American anti-miniſterial ſtories, which, he ſaid, were told him by his honorable friend (Mr. Fitzpatrick.) Reverting to General Burgoyne's affair, he ſaid he did not ſee how he could be tried by a court martial, no offence being imputed to him, that came under the articles of war, or the mutiny bill. He concluded by exhorting the houſe to ſupport the motion for the continuation of the ſitting of parliament, that they might animadvert at ſo critical a time on the conduct of adminiſtration. Mr. Pultney ſpoke a few words on the ſame ſide, after which the queſtion was put, when the numbers were,

Againſt it 94
For it 54, majority 40.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 27.*

On Tueſday an elegant entertainment was given at the City Tavern by his Excellency the French Miniſter to the Honorable the Preſident and Members of Congreſs, and the principal civil and military officers, &c. as a celebration of the birth day of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty LOUIS the Sixteenth.

In CONGRESS, *Auguſt 26*, 1778.

THE petition of James Hawker, Captain of the Mermaid, priſoner in the new jail, praying to be diſcharged on parole, was read; and it appearing to Congreſs that the ſaid Captain Hawker had treated ſuch American priſoners as fell into his hands with ſingular humanity and tenderneſs;

Ordered, That the marine Committee enlarge the ſaid Captain J. Hawker on his parole.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, *Auguſt 26*, 1778.

Reſolved, That the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States ſhall, in the army under his immediate command, and the Commander of a ſeparate department ſhall, in the army under his command, ſettle and determine, according to circumſtances, the ration to be iſſued to the troops from time to time, giving an over proportion of a plentiful article in lieu and in full ſatisfaction of ſuch as are ſcarce or not to be had, and which have been heretofore deemed part of the ration; reporting from time to time to the Board of War the alterations and regulations by them reſpectively made in this reſpect.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Intelligence extraordinary. We learn, *from the beſt authority*, that Parliament having diſcovered that one great reaſon of the miſcarriage of the attempt to ſubjugate the revolted Colonies is their diſtant ſituation, has, therefore, paſſed an act to remove the whole Continent of America much nearer to Great Britain. In the courſe of the debate on the bill, the minority objected to the vaſt expence of this ſcheme, and ſeemed rather to doubt of the poſſibility of it; they therefore propoſed rather to remove the iſland of Great Britain nearer to America. The omnipotence of Parliament being out of all doubt, "the bill was wafted through both Houſes of Parliament on the tide of majority to the foot of the throne," and his Majeſty, in his great wiſdom, gave it his royal approbation.

‡*‡ The piece ſigned Detector came too late for this day's paper, but ſhall have a place on Saturday next.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

ON Thurſday laſt, before the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of this ſtate, Elias Boudinot, Eſq; Delegate in Congreſs for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, appeared, among others, an Attorney, or Council, for John Roberts, an infamous tory, now confined in the gaol of this county on a charge of high treaſon. The queſtion argued was, whether the ſaid John Roberts may be admitted to bail? This leads to another queſtion, how far it is conſiſtent with the dignity of Congreſs for a Delegate repreſenting one of the Thirteen United States, actually attending his duty in Congreſs, to appear as Attorney or Council in favour of notoriouſly diſaffected perſons?

WAS dropped in the Market, on Tueſday the 25th inſtant, a NEEDLE BOOK, containing one ſix dollar bill, two 2 dollar bills, the other money unknown, and one lottery ticket, No. 93*m*220. Whoever has found the ſame and will return it to the Printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Tueſday the eighth of September, at the late dwelling houſe of Samuel Shoemaker, in Arch-ſtreet,

ALL the Houſhold Furniture, now ſeized and confiſcated to the State, ſuch as feather beds, bedſteads, tables, chairs, ſettees, looking glaſſes, china tea cups, ſaucers and plates, Queen's ware diſhes and plates, andirons, tongs and ſhovels, oven ſtove and common ditto, dreſſing tables, high and low drawers, deſk and book caſe, a collection of books on various ſubjects, prints framed and glazed. Alſo all kinds of kitchen furniture, ſuch as pots, kettles, ſtew pans, tubs, buckets, &c. Likewiſe a ſmall fire engine, a pair of horſes, a coach and harneſs. Any perſons having claims on goods left at the ſaid houſe, are deſired to call on the Agents and make their claims good before the above day of ſale.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Wedneſday the 28th day of October, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-houſe,

A VERY valuable tract of land on the Ohio River, near the Kentucky, containing three thouſand acres, belonging to the eſtate of Joſeph Jaquett, Eſq; deceaſed, a plan whereof is to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe.

JOHN D. WOELPPERT,
JOHN YOUNG, Jun. } Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1778.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AS the ſubſcriber was coming from his houſe to town about ſeven o'clock this morning, he was ſtopped near Frankford by three villains, who came out of the woods, and told him to deliver or he was a dead man; they abuſed him greatly, ſearched his pockets, and took from him one hundred and twenty-five pounds Continental money, and twenty ſeven ſilver dollars, and then let him go: One of them was near ſix feet high and appeared to be a ſailor, the other two about five feet ſix inches high, all young men. Whoever apprehends the ſaid villains in any of the gaols of this ſtate ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber living in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county.

ABEL KELLY.

HIDE DEPARTMENT, *Aug.* 24, 1778.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all his Deputies to meet him in Philadelphia as ſoon as poſſible, at his Office, and bring in their accounts and returns ſettled up to the firſt day of September. Likewiſe all perſons, who have received Hides in exchange for ſhoes or leather, are deſired to ſettle their accounts and pay in their reſpective balances immediately. Thoſe who have received Hides to be tanned for the uſe of the States, are requeſted to loſe no time in preparing and delivering the leather. GEORGE ERVING, Com. Gen. of Hides.

ALL Traders are hereby requeſted to call on Col. Moore, one of the Commiſſioners for granting Permits under the law intitled, "An Act to prevent foreſtalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing," at his Office at George Flake's, in Second ſtreet, ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, where they will be furniſhed with Permits according to the intention of ſaid law. And farther they are hereby informed, That the Commiſſioners of Cloathing are immediately to proceed in ſeizing the property of all who neglect or refuſe to take Permits according to law.

JOHN MOOR, C. P.
JAMES LANG, C. C.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt Saturday night, the 22d inſt. (Auguſt) a dark bay Horſe, about fourteen and a half or fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old, has a ſmall white ſpot upon the end of his noſe, his off eye a ring or glaſs eye, ſome white upon his hind feet juſt above his hoofs, high boned, a common ſwitch tail, pretty thick mane with a few white hairs about the middle of it, trots rough and hand gallops well, his off ſhoulder lately hurt by the ſaddle and almoſt well, but appears white, his natural colour much changed by the heat of the ſun this ſummer. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber in Second ſtreet, near the George Tavern. MARGARET DUNCAN.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Thurſday the firſt of September next, at the ſign of the Three Tons, commonly known by the name of Grubb's Tavern, in Brandywine hundred, Newcaſtle county,

WORKING horſes and young creatures, three yoke of oxen, a number of milch cows, ſome having calves; alſo a number of young and old cattle. The vendue to begin at Ten o'clock, where attendance will be given and the conditions of ſale made known, by

ISAAC GRUBB.

WANTED,

FOUR or five NEGRO MEN, ſtrong and trained to the farming buſineſs. If ſome of them have been overſeers or ſuperintendants on a plantation, or elſe employed in hunting, they would be moſt agreeable, and if they have families, wives or children, all will be purchaſed together. For further information apply to the Printer.

DESERTED,

From his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate the Chûnere, Monſ. de St. Leſaire, commander, now in the river Delaware, the following French ſailors, viz.

CLAVELLI, five feet nine inches high, black eyes, freſh coloured, deſerted on the 30th day of July laſt.
PETER OLIVE, five feet eight inches high, well made, ſwarthy complexion, with a flat noſe. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid deſerters in any gaol of the Thirteen United States, or bringing them to any of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's veſſels or ſhips of war, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS for each, and two ſhillings per mile. By deſire of His Excellency Monſieur GERARD, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France,

J. HOLKER, Eſq; Agent of the R. M. and Conſul of France.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, on the road leading from Princeton to Allen-town, Borden-town, and Croſwick's, in Penn's Neck, within four miles of Princeton, containing about 516 acres of good land, together with eight acres of excellent meadow, about one mile from ſaid farm, being part of the great meadows in Maidenhead; 200 acres of ſaid farm is cleared, the remainder well timbered. The ſaid farm is bounded on a fine ſtream of water, where at leaſt 70 acres of good meadow may be made. There is on ſaid Plantation a good dwelling-houſe with three rooms on a floor, and two good kitchens adjoining, with a well of good water by the door, a large barn, forty-five by fifty feet ſquare, with an apple orchard with about 200 bearing trees of excellent fruit. For terms apply to Col. William Coats, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. THOMAS NORRIS.

N. B. Said Farm lies but ſix miles from Mr. Timothy Abet's landing, and ſo ſituated that it might make two good plantations, and within one mile of a ſaw and griſt mill.

TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL WETHERILL,
At his dwelling-house and manufactory, between Market and Arch-streets, above Fifth-street, on Hudson's Square,
JEANS, corded Dimitys, white and brown Linen, Shalloons, &c.

JOHN SHIELDS,
Has returned to the house he formerly occupied on the north side of Chesnut street, the fourth door below Second street, where he has now for sale a neat assortment of SHOP GOODS, among which are the following articles,
BROWN and white Russia drillings; German and Irish dowlas; roan, Britannia and Irish linens; brown and white country made ditto; Russia diaper and table cloths; cambricks, printed linens and check handkerchiefs; corduroy, serge denim and royal rib; masquerades, camblets, calimancoes and durants; hatband and other crapes; mens and womens cotton and silk stockings; cypress gauze and clear lawns; sewing silks, silk knee garters, and scarf twist; coloured threads and buttons; pins, needles, and white threads; an assortment of writing and coloured paper; mens and womens gloves, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
BITTERS AND SMITH,
In Arch-street, nearly opposite Christ Church Burying-ground gate,
A QUANTITY of excellent clayed and muscovado SUGARS, in hogsheads and barrels. Also a few barrels of choice SNUFF.

Just imported and to be sold by
HASSENCLEVER AND JACOBI,
In Second street, midway between Arch and Race-streets, in Philadelphia, The following articles, viz.
CAMPHOR, Opium, Cantharides, Sal Epsom, Madeira and Lisbon Wine, French Brandy, a quantity of Pins, also superfine, fine and coarse Boulting Cloths.

TO BE SOLD BY
FRANCIS GURNEY,
The corner of Front and Union-streets,
REDWOOD and copperas; green and bohea tea; sugar, coffee and pepper; ruffled shirts; pins by the packet; spirits and Antigua rum; salt, &c. at the lowest prices for cash.

WILLIAM SHEAFF,
Has for sale, wholesale and retail, at his store at the corner of Market and Fifth-streets, opposite Mr. Jacob Barge's store,
CHOICE spirit, West-India rum, whiskey, loaf sugar, muscovado ditto in barrels, coffee, cotton, &c. &c.

Just opened and to be sold by
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
In Front-street, near the corner of Chesnut-street, in the house known by the name of Sproat's Vendue-store,
A LARGE assortment of MERCHANDIZE, by wholesale, amongst which are the following articles, viz. superfine broadcloths, second ditto, coatings, duffils, denims of all colours, cotton velvets, cambricks, muslins, lawn handkerchiefs, check linen ditto, cotton ditto, sewing silk, mohair and twist, a quantity of saddlery, ivory and horn combs, barbers ditto, snuff boxes, razors, knives, snuffers, spectacles, shoe and knee buckles, chapes, door and chest locks, a quantity of saws, and sundry other articles on the most reasonable terms.

TO BE SOLD,
ONE full suit of SAILS, which are all new except the main sail, one topgallant sail and one studding-sail, which are nearly half worn. Also to be sold with the sails, two ANCHORS, one wt. 6:3:27, the other 2:0:2; two old CABLES, with the whole quantity of iron work for a brig. Any person wanting such a suit of sails, &c. may know the terms by applying to SHIPLEY and CANBY, living at the Brandywine Mills in Wilmington.

RUM, whiskey, French brandy, gin, coffee, tea, indigo, sweet oil in casks, copperas, Indian corn, iron pots, superfine and common flour, tobacco by the hogshead, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
At his store the third wharf below the Bridge.

Philadelphia August 8, 1778
ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY NEILL, deceased, by bond, note, book-debt, or for house rent, are requested to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accompts, properly attested, that they may be settled, by
SARAH NEILL, Administratrix.
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Administrator.
N. B. A dwelling house and bake-house, with two ovens, to be let in said estate.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th inst. (August) a Mulatto boy named CHARLES HICKS, about eleven or twelve years of age; had on a blue cloth jacket, red cloth breeches, but neither hat, shoes nor stockings: He is a chimney-sweeper. Whoever secures said boy so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, by applying to Mrs. ZEDWITZ, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION situate in Potts-Town, on the river Schuylkill, about thirty-seven miles from Philadelphia, on which is a large commodious two story stone house, four rooms on each floor, with a cellar under the whole, a stone kitchen with a room over it, a large stone barn and other out-houses, an excellent garden, forty acres of meadow, sixty acres of wood, and about fifty acres of cleared land. The situation of this place is very proper for a gentleman's seat, store or public house. Title indisputable. Persons inclining to purchase may have further information and know the terms of sale by applying to ANDREW ROBESON, Attorney at Law in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, on the 7th of July last, a light bay HORSE, about seven or eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, with a star and snip. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN CULBERTSON.

WAS taken up on the 30th of July last, a dark brown MARE, about thirteen hands high, two years old, had a lock on her near fore foot. Whoever has lost said Mare, and will prove his property and pay charges, may have her again by applying to CHRISTOPHER MOORE, at the sign of the King of Prussia in Market-street, Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 28, 1778.
STOLEN last night, from the plantation of Philip Syng, near the ten mile stone, on the Lancaster road, a dark bay HORSE, better than fifteen hands high, without brand or ear mark, has lost one of his fore shoes, about six years old, paces when rode, but trots in a carriage, and has a small hard lump just below the right knee on the inside of his leg. Whoever secures said horse and the thief, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or SIXTY DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges on delivery, paid by THOMAS POTTS, of Pottsgrove, DAVID POTTS, of Philadelphia, or PHILIP SYNG, at the plantation above mentioned.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Springfield Township, Bucks County, on the 2d of June last, a black MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve or fourteen years old; she hath no brand nor ear mark. The owner coming, proving his property and paying reasonable charges, may have her again.
JOSEPH FREY.

FORTY DOLLAS REWARD.
STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in Trenton Township, on the night of the 12th instant, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, four years old, has a small but dim blaze in her face, the inside of one hind foot white, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLRS reward, and for the Mare and thief, if brought to justice, the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
June 12. JOHN REEDER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, on the 9th of April last, a light bay HORSE, thirteen and a half hands high, eight or nine years old. At the same time came a dun MARE, of a small size, eight years old. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.
TIMOTHY ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD,
At the house of SAMUEL SIMPSON, in Chesnut street.
THE remaining stock in trade of ANN SIMPSON, consisting of a neat assortment of Millenary, amongst which there are some of the richest and best black, white and blue sattins, &c. &c.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Upper Saucon Township, Northampton County, on the night of the 5th inst. (August) a yellow bay HORSE, with a small bald face, about six years old, fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, two hind feet and one fore foot white. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, or brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, paid by
PHILIP BOCHAKER.

TO BE SOLD by Samuel Hudson, at his livery stables, the back of the City Tavern, a neat chair with a head and gears compleat, with or without a good chair horse, five years old, and rides well. Likewise a neat chair without a head, gears compleat.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS lost on the 17th day of July, between Sweed's Ford and Germantown, a new bever HAT, with green silk lining, makers name Frederick Frick, Lancaster. Whoever has found and brings the said Hat to Theobald Ent, shall have the above reward.

WAS taken out of the stable at the sign of the King of Prussia, in Third street, on the night of the 18th of June last, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, paces and trots, has a very short switch tail: There was a new curb bridle taken with him. SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will take up said horse and bring him to the owner, living in Haycock Township, Bucks County, or deliver him at the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Third street, Philadelphia, paid by
JOEL BRYAN, or
JOHN PAUL.

Just published, and now selling at BELL's Book store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia,
PRINCIPLES OF POLITENESS,
AND OF
KNOWING THE WORLD:
By the late LORD CHESTERFIELD.
Methodised and digested under distinct heads, with Additions, by the Reverend Dr. JOHN TRUSLER.
CONTAINING—Every instruction necessary to complete the Gentleman and Man of Fashion, to teach him a knowledge of life, and make him well received in all companies.
N. B. Books in arts, sciences and entertainment; new dramatic pieces; bibles of various kinds; English, Latin and Greek school-books; also excellent ink-powder, are now for sale at BELL's Book-store in Third-street.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1778.
STOLEN,
Out of the house of the subscriber, last evening,
A CLOATHS BASKET, in which were the following articles, most of them new, viz. three fine holland shirts, marked TM 3. two coarser ditto, one marked TM 4. the other not marked; twelve boys shirts of three sizes, three shifts marked EG. three ditto SM. one ditto MP. two pillow-cases MS 12. two ditto new, not marked, three white aprons, and sundry other linen apparel. Whoever stops and secures the goods so that they may be restored, shall receive a reward of FORTY DOLLARS, from
THOMAS MORRIS.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber living near Ephrata, in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, the third of August instant, a light bay horse, about sixteen hands high, six years old, has a star on his forehead, the near fore foot white, and in the white a black spot, the other lock'd, a short tail, and shod before. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that I may have the horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN BALMER.

Chesterfield, Burlington County, Aug. 7, 1778.
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, a silk and worsted long gown, a blue quilt, a fine shift, a pillow-case, and fifteen shillings in money; supposed to have been taken by a woman who left Philadelphia when the enemy did, and who has been in the neighbourhood ever since: she is a short thick woman, pock-marked, with brown hair, and stutters in her speech; had on a black petticoat, a callico short gown, a black bonnet, and was bare footed: Perhaps she may put on some of the stolen cloaths. Whoever takes up said woman and delivers her to JONATHAN GESS or ADAM PARKER, living in Burlington, or JOSEPH VANDYKE, in Water-street between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by ISRAEL WRIGHT.

WAS taken up the first of May last, by the subscriber, living in New-Hanover Township, Philadelphia County, a bay MARE COLT, about three years old, bald face, a natural trotter. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.
JOHN DER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, out of the pasture field of the subscriber, living in lower Maxfield Township, Bucks County, in the night of the 25th instant, a bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a small star in her forehead, three years old past. Whoever will bring the said Mare to the subscriber, or secure her so that the owner may have her again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by EDWARD BAYLEY.
July 2, 1778.

To be SOLD very reasonably,
A NEGRO MAN about 32 or 35 years of age, a good tempered, ingenious, handy fellow, is a tolerable cook, and can shave and dress a wig very well.—He has been employed as a house servant for some time past, and is now sold for faults which will not be likely to affect a purchaser who need not intrust a servant with liquor or the laying out of money. Enquire of Colonel THOMAS LOWRY, in Flemington, New-Jersey, or of The PRINTER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 15th day of June last, living in Tyrone Township, York County, in the State of Pennsylvania, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, three years old, with a bright star in his forehead, a small snip upon the off side of his nostril, a switch tail, shod before, branded upon the nigh shoulder and buttock T. M. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN GALLAWAY.

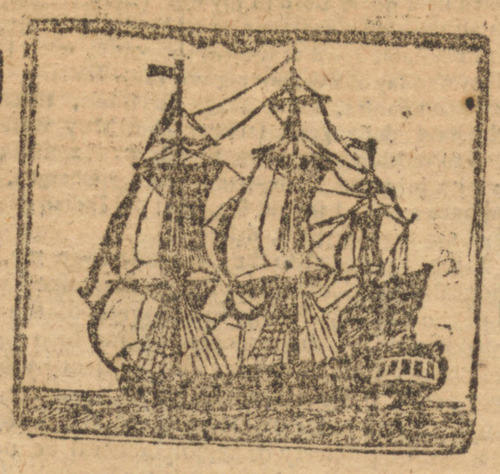
STOLEN out of the pasture of Zebulon Heston, on the night of the 28th July, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, five years old past, trots paces and canters well, branded on the off side under the mane Z a little white on each of his hind heels. Whoever secures said Horse so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, *and all reasonable charges, and an addition of* TWENTY DOLLARS *more for the thief if convicted thereof, paid by me*
JOHN CORYELL,
July 29, 1778. *At Coryell's Ferry.*

A POST CHARIOT, with a crane neck, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1778.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL



THE Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence single, One Shilling by the quantity. Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

WANTED,

At the CONTINENTAL NAVY BOARD,

A PERSON well qualified to act as Clerk and Treasurer, from whom security will be expected, as well as a proper recommendation.

Auguſt 26, 1778.

THE Subſcriber having been bred to the Law, and having for ſeveral years paſt made the ſeveral branches of Conveyancing his particular ſtudy, and been in the practice thereof, hath opened a CONVEYANCING OFFICE at his his houſe on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, oppoſite to Mr. David Beveridge's, where DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, and every other inſtrument in writing, are drawn with attention, care and diſpatch, ſo as to ſuit the particular circumſtances of every caſe.

He likewiſe propoſes to follow the buſineſs of an ATTORNEY, and may be conſulted at his ſaid Office in all caſes of Law.

He hopes that his friends, and the public in general, will pleaſe to honor him with their favors; and as he propoſes to act openly, candidly and fairly with his employers, he has no doubt but he ſhall meet their approbation, favor and eſteem.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Real eſtates ſold upon commiſſion, and money let out at intereſt at the ſaid Office.

Several houſes and lots of ground in and about the city, and ſeveral plantations and tracts of land in the counties of Philadelphia, Northumberland and Bucks, to be diſpoſed of, a particular deſcription of which may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, by applying at the ſaid Office. Alſo ſeveral ſums of money to be let out at intereſt on good ſecurity either in the city or county.

WHEREAS Major David Wilſon, of Cheſter county, perſonally appeared before me, James Young, Eſq; one of the Juſtices, &c. of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, for the purpoſe of giving evidence againſt Mr. Samuel Garrigues, Jun. of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, for joining the Britiſh army at the Great Valley in Cheſter County, and for committing divers depredations at his houſe in the month of September laſt: When Mr. Garrigues, Jun. appeared before me, Major Wilſon ſolemnly declared that he, Mr. Garrigues, Jun. was not the *Perſon* who had been at his houſe, and acquitted him in the fulleſt manner of the ſame: Alſo declaring that he had not before this day a perſonal knowledge of Mr. Garrigues, and that it was ſome other perſon who called himſelf Mr. Samuel Garrigues, Jun. at that time.

I do certify to the truth of the above. Witneſs my hand this twenty-firſt day of Auguſt, 1778.

Signed, JAMES YOUNG.

Major Wilſon having made the ſame declaration of acquittal before Timothy Matlack, Eſq; Secretary to Council; and as the reports of the above matter have circulated in the country much to my prejudice, from which conſideration, as well as that eſteem which every man muſt wiſh to preſerve amongſt his fellow citizens, hath induced me to publiſh the above certificate, not doubting but the candid and impartial will give due weight thereto. SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23. 4.

A MAHOGANY Deſk and a Sopha having been adverſtiſed in the Evening Poſt, and the latter having found an owner, the Deſk yet remains to be delivered to the perſon it belongs to. Enquire in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where the War-Office was formerly kept.

N. B. There is at ſaid place a ſquare mahogany Dining Table, with claw feet, which was ſuppoſed to belong to R. Peters, Eſq; but it proving not to be his, the owner may have it by applying as above, and paying the coſt of advertiſing.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 10th inſtant, (Auguſt) a black MARE, about fourteen hands high, ſuppoſed to be about twelve years old, no brand nor ear mark, with a ſmall ſnip down her noſe. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again. JOHN RENSHAW.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the fifteenth of June laſt, a black MARE, two years old, branded I G. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES M'CLURE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26, 1778.

THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN in Market-ſtreet being fitted up in the beſt manner, the ſubſcriber takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general, That all Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on the beſt uſage both for man and horſe, by their moſt humble ſervant, JAMES THOMPSON.

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED the 24th inſt. (Auguſt) THOMAS WILLIAMS, twenty-three years of age, five feet ſix inches high, grey eyes, brown hair, born in New-Jerſey; had on and took with him, a blue regimental coat with red cuffs and cape, new cocked hat with white looping. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and brings him to my rendezvous at the ſign of the ſhip Hero, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and two ſhillings per mile from the place taken to this city. WILLIAM THOMPSON,

Lieut. and Adjutant 9th P. Reg.

THIRTY DOLLAS REWARD.

STOLEN from camp at Whitpaine townſhip, on the 20th of October laſt, a bay Horſe, fourteen hands high, with a bald face and three white feet, trots and canters, carries high, and is ſix years old.

Alſo ſtolen from camp at the Valley Forge, about the end of March laſt, a bay Horſe fourteen and a half hands high, with white hind feet, ſome ſaddle marks, grey hairs in his mane where the collar cruſſes his neck, his off hip bone lower than the other, a ſtar in his forehead, paces and trots, but moſt natural to the pace, eleven or twelve years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either, paid by ANDREW PORTER, Capt. Artillery, or STEPHEN PORTER, Worceſter Townſhip.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a black roan Horſe, three years old laſt ſpring, paces and trots, about fourteen and a half hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a thin mane and foretop greyer than his body. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and TEN DOLLARS for the thief if brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE LUTZ.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable FARM, in the Townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter County, lying on the great road from Philahelphia to Lancaſter, being 43 miles from the former and 23 from the latter. This plantation contains near 300 acres of land, and is extremely well watered, having one or more ſprings of water in every field. About 20 acres of good meadow are already made, and more may be made with the greateſt eaſe and little expence. Beſides a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, and other outhouſes, there is alſo on the premiſes, a good tenement, with a ſpringhouſe belonging to it. There are two bearing orchards; a young one, conſiſting of about 90 grafted trees, the other of about half that number not grafted. Near the door ſtands a pump of excellent water, and likewiſe a ſpringhouſe. It is computed there are upwards of 115 acres of woodland, which conſiſts of walnut, oak, hickory, cheſnut, &c. the oak timber is remarkably ſtrong and ſtately. Said farm lies very convenient on account of both griſt and ſaw mills, and is within about a mile of a ſmall town on the Lancaſter road. The whole is under pretty good fencing.

The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to *the terms* of payment, and may hear of the *price*, by enquiring of Mrs. MORRIS on the premiſes, or of the ſubſcriber in Arch-ſtreet. JACOB RUSH.

N. B. A quantity of very fine hay will be ſold with the plantation, if agreeable to the purchaſer.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1778.

ABOUT the 20th of September laſt was put on board of a boat, a Bundle containing mens wearing apparel, and ſundry other articles. Whoever can prove their property, by paying charges may have them again.

I have yet ſome cranes for chimneys and a few hinges, alſo a table, a few chairs, and ſome pictures, that have not yet been called for. Whoever has loſt them may apply to WILLIAM RUSH.

TO BE SOLD,

At the loweſt rates, by public or private ſale, at the Forks, in New-Jerſey,

THE following articles, viz. rum, ſugar, coffee, tea, alſpice, ginger, &c. &c.

Briſtol, Bucks County, Aug. 24, 1778.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At two o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the fourth day of September next,

SUNDRY houſhold furniture; a neat chariot almoſt new, with the harneſs and furniture compleat; alſo a four-wheel chaiſe; about five tons of firſt crop hay, nine acres of green Indian corn, a cyder mill and preſs, with the fruit in the orchard; late the property of Andrew Allen; confiſcated and ſeized agreeable to an act of Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Alſo to be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the fifth of September next, about ſix tons of good clover and Timothy hay, a quantity of wheat and rye in the ſheaf, twelve empty hogſheads, a cyder-mill and preſs, and ſundry other articles; late the property of Joſeph Galloway; now confiſcated and ſeized for the uſe of the ſtate.

The ſales will be held at the late dwellings of the above mentioned perſons, where attendsnce will be given by JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, Com. B. C.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Third day the 8th of next month, on the premiſes, the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A CONVENIENT Brick Houſe with four rooms on a floor, tan-yard and lot of ground, together with ſeveral tenements and out-houſes thereto appertaining; late belonging to and occupied by Benjamin Swett, of the town of Newcaſtle, deceaſed. The ſituation is very pleaſant upon the bank of the river. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale may know the terms by applying to the Printer, to John Lewden at Chriſtiana Bridge, Joſeph Warner in Wilmington, or Joſhua Howell, merchant, in Philadelphia.

Eighth Month, 25th, 1778.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Thurſday the firſt of September next, at the ſign of the Three Tons, commonly known by the name of Grubb's Tavern, in Brandywine hundred, Newcaſtle county,

WORKING horſes and young creatures, three yoke of oxen, a number of milch cows, ſome having calves; alſo a number of young and old cattle. The vendue to begin at Ten o'clock, where attendance will be given and the conditions of ſale made known, by

ISAAC GRUBB.

PAUL FOOKS,

Notary Public for the Engliſh, French and Spaniſh languages, and Interpreter of the ſame to the Honorable the Congreſs, and ſtate of Pennſylvania,

HAS opened his Office in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, in the houſe lately occupied by Joſeph Galloway, Eſq;

Lately imported from Old France, and to be ſold by

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK,

At Mr. Levi Hollingſworth's wharf,

GREEN and bohea tea, ſewing ſilk, cap wire, watch chryſtals, allom, rhubarb, jeſuits bark, camphor, opium, gum arabic, valerian root, myrrh, ſalop, vitriolated tartor, ſena, manna, jalop.

Ridley, Auguſt 19, 1778.

A SINGLE MAN, well qualified to teach ſchool, will have good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcribers, living on Tinicum Iſland, in Ridley Townſhip, Cheſter County, about eleven miles from Philadelphia. NICHOLAS DIHL, SCETHLY MORTON.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thouſand acres of extraordinary rich well watered LAND in Lancaſter County, a great part of which is excellent bottoms: Alſo, ſeveral tracts of rich land on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna near Juniata, in a neighbourhood of Germans. Enquire of the printer. 6. *Aug.* 20.

Frankford, Auguſt 20, 1778.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber about the firſt of March laſt, a ſervant girl named SARAH FISHER, about ſixteen years of age; ſhe went off to the city of Philadelphia, was well dreſſed, and has been ſeen there ſince the evacuation of the enemy. Whoever takes her up and delivers her to me, or ſecures her in any gaol ſo that I may have her again, ſhall receive a reward of TWO DOLLARS, from

BENJAMIN M'VEAGH.

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††† The beſt Price for LINEN RAGS is given by JOHN DUNLAP.

General BURGOYNE's SPEECHES, *on* Mr. VYNER's MOTION, *on the 26th of May; and upon* Mr. HARTLEY's MOTION, *on the 28th of May*, 1778.

The following is part of the General's Speech on Mr. Vyner's motion:

MOTION by Mr. VYNER.

Martis 26° die Maii, 1778.

"THAT this houſe will now reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe to conſider of the ſtate and condition of the army which ſurrendered themſelves on convention at Saratoga, in America; and alſo by what means Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, who commanded that army, was releaſed, and is now returned to England?"

Mr. Vyner, in opening the motion, ſtated ſome queſtions to General Burgoyne, which he propoſed to aſk in the committee.

The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Wilkes, who alſo ſtated further queſtions in reſpect to the treaty with the Indians, their conduct during the campaign, and the burning the country.

An amendment was propoſed by Mr. Fox to inſert, after the word *conſider*, theſe words—"of the tranſactions of the northern army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and of"

The motion thus amended, would have run as follows: "That this houſe will now reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe to conſider of the tranſactions of the northern army under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and of the ſtate and condition of the ſaid army, &c."

In the courſe of the debate General Burgoyne ſpoke nearly as follows:

Mr. Speaker, not imagining there would be any motion by the honourable gentleman who ſpoke firſt, but that merely a deſire of information would be expreſſed upon certain ſubjects, I had myſelf prepared a motion for an addreſs to the King, to have ſuch papers laid before the houſe, as are now in poſſeſſion of the Secretary of State, and contain an account in detail, much too long for me to give in my place, of every circumſtance expreſſed in the queſtions of the honourable gentleman. Thoſe papers are of the utmoſt importance to the ſtate, to parliament, and to the public.

The turn the buſineſs has taken precludes me at preſent from my intended motion; but I riſe to give my warmeſt ſupport to the amendment propoſed; and as reaſons for the expediency of inſtituting a full enquiry, to which the amendment points, I ſhall endeavour, as far as I can do it without breach of order in debate, to give to both the gentlemen [Mr. Vyner and Mr. Wilkes] ſatisfaction upon the particular ſubjects of their enquiries.

I agree with the honourable gentlemen who ſeconded the motion, that all the conduct reſpecting the Indian nations is a matter that ought to be thoroughly canvaſſed; and I look upon his calling upon me openly, and in my place, as ſome reparation for the very free, and not very generous comments he made upon my conduct in my abſence.

Sir, I ever eſteemed the Indian alliances, at beſt, a neceſſary evil. I ever believed their ſervices to be over-valued; ſometimes inſignificant, often barbarous, always capricious; and that the employment of them was only juſtifiable, when by being united to a regular army, they could be kept under controul, and ſubſervient to a general ſyſtem.

Upon this principle I heartily concurred with that gallant and humane General, Sir Guy Carleton, in the year 1776, to decline the offers and ſolicitations of the Indians to be then employed ſeparately; the impoſſibility of completing the preparations for paſſing the regular troops over the lakes made it impoſſible to employ them conjunctively.

In that year, Sir, it was my lot, by delegation from Sir Guy Carlton, who was then at Quebec, to preſide at one of the greateſt councils with the Indians that had been held at Montreal. Many gentlemen here know, that the ceremony preceding the taking up the hatchet, is, to offer to the repreſentative of the power they mean to ſerve, the pipe of war. It was preſſed upon me by the chiefs preſent; and it was in my power, by a ſingle whiff of tobacco, to have given flame and exploſion to a dozen nations. I never felt greater ſatisfaction than in being able to fulfil the inſtructions I was charged with, for reſtraining the impetuous paſſions of thoſe people; it was ſecondary ſatisfaction, at my return to England in the winter, to juſtify the conduct of Sir Guy Carleton in this reſpect, tho' the juſtification was very unpopular, among thoſe—I mean not to particularize miniſters, or miniſters of miniſters—but among thoſe men, who, in their zeal againſt the coloniſts, had adopted the reaſoning, that "partial ſeverity was general mercy," provided by carrying terrors it conduced to finiſhing the war. How juſt ſoever this principle may be, my mind is not of a texture for carrying it into effect; and I returned to Canada the following ſpring, when I ſucceeded to the command, determined to be the ſoldier, not the executioner of the ſtate.

I found care had been already taken by General Carleton, upon the ſame principles of humanity which always direct his conduct, to officer the Indians with gentlemen ſelected from the Britiſh troops, upon a diſtinction of their temper and judgment, as well as that of their valour; and in much greater number than ever was deſtined to that ſervice before. To theſe precautions I added that of a favourite prieſt, who had more controul over the paſſions of the Indians than all their chiefs put together; and I truſt the expence put upon government to engage that gentleman's aſſiſtance through the courſe of the campaign, will not be eſteemed an improper article in my accounts.

Sir, with theſe aſſiſtances I was able to enforce obedience to the injunctions of my ſpeech at the great council, upon aſſembling the army, which has been made public. Barbarity was prevented—So much for that in one inſtance, two wounded provincial officers were brought off in the midſt of fire upon the backs of the Indians; and a Captain and his whole detachment, placed in ambuſcade, were brought priſoners to my camp by Indians without a man hurt, though it was evident they were placed for the ſpecial purpoſe of deſtroying me upon a reconnoitring party, and I was at that time very popular with the Indians.

I could produce many more inſtances to ſhew, that every poſſible exertion of humanity was uſed; and that, the caſe of Miſs Macree excepted, which was accident, not premeditated cruelty, the ſtories upon which the honourable gentleman founded his accuſation of me, were merely fabricated by committees, and propagated in news-papers for temporary purpoſes. The proclamation, which the honourable gentleman in my abſence treated with ſo harſh terms, I avow was penned by myſelf. The deſign was to excite obedience, firſt by encouragement, and next by the dread, not the commiſſion of ſeverity;—"to ſpeak daggers, but uſe none." And ſo far were the Americans in their hearts from putting upon that proclamation the interpretation that gentleman has done, that it ſerved to procure me reſpect and acknowledgment wherever I afterwards travelled through the country.

Sir, a gentleman has been in London great part of the winter, who I wiſh had been called to your bar. It is for the ſake of truth only I wiſh it; for he is certainly not my friend. His name is St. Luc le Corne, a diſtinguiſhed partiſan of the French laſt war, and now in the Britiſh ſervice as a leader of the Indians. He owes us indeed ſome ſervice, having been formerly inſtrumental in ſcalping many hundred Britiſh ſoldiers upon the very ground where, though with a different ſort of latitude, he was this year employed. He is by nature, education, and practice, artful, ambitious, and a courtier. To the grudge he owed me for controlling him in the uſe of the hatchet and ſcalping knife, it was natural to his character to recommend himſelf to miniſterial favour, by any cenſure in his power to caſt upon an unfaſhionable General. He was often cloſeted by a noble Lord in my eye (Lord G. Germaine) and, with all theſe diſadvantages, as he has not been examined here, I wiſh the noble Lord to inform the houſe, what this man has preſumed to ſay of my conduct with the Indians. I know in private companies, his language has been, that the Indians might have done great ſervices, but they were diſcharged. Sir, if to reſtrain them from murder was to diſcharge them, I take with pride the blame—they were diſcharged. That circumſtance apart, I ſhould ſay, that the Indians, and Mr. St. Luc at the head of them, deſerted.

[* Sir, in regard to the call made upon me by the ſame honourable gentleman, for explanation reſpecting the burning of the country during the progreſs of the army under my command, I am ignorant of any ſuch circumſtance; I do not recollect more than one accident by fire; I poſitively aſſert, there was no fire by order or countenance of myſelf, or any other officer, except at Saratoga. That diſtrict is the property of Major General Schuyler, of the American troops; there were large barracks built by him, which took fire the day after the army arrived upon the ground in their retreat; and I believe I need not ſtate any other proof of that matter being merely accident, that the barracks were then made uſe of as my hoſpital, and full of ſick and wounded ſoldiers. General Schuyler had likewiſe a very good dwelling-houſe, exceeding large ſtore-houſe, great ſaw-mills, and other out-houſes, to the value altogether perhaps of ten thouſand pounds; a few days before the negociation with General Gates, the enemy had formed a plan to attack me; a large column of troops were approaching to paſs the ſmall river, preparatory to a general action, and were entirely covered from the fire of my artillery by thoſe buildings. Sir, I avow that I gave the order to ſet them on fire; and in a very ſhort time that whole property I have deſcribed was conſumed. But, to ſhew that the perſon moſt deeply concerned in that calamity, did not put the conſtruction upon it which it has pleaſed the honourable gentleman to do, I muſt inform the houſe, that one of the firſt perſons I ſaw after the convention was ſigned was General Schuyler. I expreſſed to him my regret at the event which had happened, and the reaſons which had occaſioned it. He deſired me to think no more of it; ſaid that the occaſion juſtified it, according to the principles and rules of war, and he ſhould have done the ſame upon the ſame occaſion, or words to that effect. He did more—he ſent an aid-de-camp to conduct me to Albany, in order, as he expreſſed it, to procure me better quarters than a ſtranger might be able to find. This gentleman conducted me to a very elegant houſe, and to my very great ſurpriſe, preſented me to Mrs. Schuyler and her family; and in this General's houſe I remained during my whole ſtay at Albany, with a table of more than twenty covers for me and my friends, and every other demonſtration of hoſpitality; a ſituation, painful it is true in point of ſenſibility at the time, but which I now contemplate with ſome ſatisfaction, as carrying undeniable teſtimony how little I deſerved the charges of the honourable gentleman; and I leave it to his feelings, whether, after this explanation, ſome farther apology is not due to me.]

In regard to the firſt and moſt material queſtion aſked me by the honourable gentleman, who propoſed the motion, viz. In what ſituation is the army at Cambridge? It is with ſome ſurprize I find that any part of this country is ignorant of the extraordinary circumſtances that have attended it, as I conceive government muſt have received intelligence of them ſome time ago. In regard to the report made by myſelf, I acquit the king's miniſters of any blame in not yet having made it public, becauſe it was ſo voluminous that the papers could not be digeſted and copied, with the conſtant labour of three clerks, before laſt Saturday, when they were put into the hands of the noble lord, Secretary of State for the American department. But I truſt, that the noble lord will now loſe no time to make public, matters of ſuch importance. Let them undergo the ſcrutiny of the committee, as propoſed by the amended motion, and let the world judge, upon their report, whether the ſpirit of the troops and the honour of the nation have been vindicated during thoſe tranſactions. In confidence that theſe papers cannot poſſibly be with held, I refer the honourable gentleman to them for a full delineation and explanation of the ſtate of things at Cambridge, and will reſt my preſent information upon a few material facts. The troops have undergone hardſhips and trials of patience, as ſevere, tho' of a different nature, as any they experienced in the conflicts of the campaign. They have acquitted themſelves with equal reſolution, temper and honour. They are at preſent detained by a reſolve of the Congreſs, expreſſing that there are cauſes of ſuſpicion that the convention was deſigned to be broke on our part, and therefore they are juſtifiable, without breach of public faith, to ſuſpend the embarkation of the troops till the convention is ratified by the court of Great Britain.

In common with various pretences which involved other names in high departments to juſtify this meaſure, the Congreſs grounded many ſuppoſitions that I knew to be unjuſt, upon my conduct. I thought it a duty to the ſtate, to the army, and to myſelf, to refute thoſe ſuppoſitions, and ſtill, if poſſible, to give immediate effect to the convention. It will reſt upon the houſe to judge, when they ſee the papers, whether I made good the refutation. And that brings me to another queſtion aſked by the honourable gentlemen: "By what means and upon what condition I am in perſon here? Sir, I charged my Aid de Camp, who carried my diſpatch to the Congreſs in anſwer to their vote of ſuſpenſion, which the Preſident had officially ſent me, with a ſecond letter to be delivered in caſe the ſuſpenſion, after conſideration had of my firſt letter, was continued: The purport of this letter was to aſk paſſports for my perſonal return for the re-eſtabliſhment of my health, (which was then much affected) for the purpoſe of ſettling large and complicated accounts, and other reaſons; and I offered to give a parole, that ſhould the ſuſpenſion of embarkation be prolonged beyond the time apprehended, I would return to America upon demand of the Congreſs, and due notice given, re deliver my perſon into their hands, and abide the fate of the reſt of the army with whom I had ſerved. Sir, I had my reaſons, not neceſſary nor proper to be alledged to the Congreſs, founded upon a nearer intereſt than health or any private expediency, to make me deſirous to return home; to lay before government important truths, not to be communicated by other means, and to ſupply, as far as in me lay, by an aſſiduous and honeſt exertion in this houſe, the misfortune that had diſenabled me from performing my duty in the field. I accompanied my letter to the Congreſs by one to General Waſhington, wherein upon an opinion of his character, I aſked for his ſupport to an application that could not interfere with the public duties of our reſpective ſituations. I ſhall beg leave to read his anſwer as part of my ſpeech; and I do it, Sir, not only, leſt in theſe times of doubt and aſperſion, I ſhould incur cenſure for holding private correſpondence with an enemy, but likewiſe becauſe I think this letter, though from an enemy, does honour to the human heart.

Copy of a Letter from General Waſhington, to Lieutenant General Burgoyne.

Head Quarters, Pennſylvania, March 11.

SIR,

"I was, only two days ſince, honoured with your very obliging letter of the 11th of February.

Your indulgent opinion of my character, and the polite terms in which you are pleaſed to expreſs it, are peculiarly flattering, and I take pleaſure in the opportunity you have afforded me of aſſuring you, that, far from ſuffering the views of national oppoſition to be imbittered and debaſed by perſonal animoſity, I am ever ready to do juſtice to the merit of the gentleman and the ſoldier; and to eſteem, where eſteem is due, however the idea of a public enemy may interpoſe. You will not think it the language of unmeaning ceremony, if I add, that ſentiments of perſonal reſpect, in the preſent inſtance, are reciprocal.

Viewing you in the light of an officer contending againſt what I conceive to be the rights of my country, the reverſe of fortune you experienced in the field cannot be unacceptable to me; but, abſtracted from conſiderations of national advantage, I can ſincerely ſympathiſe with your feelings, as a ſoldier, the unavoidable difficulties of whoſe ſituation forbid his ſucceſs; and as a man, whoſe lot combines the calamity of ill health, the anxieties of captivity, and the painful ſenſibility for a reputation, expoſed, where he moſt values it, to the aſſaults of malice and detraction.

As your Aid de Camp went directly on to Congreſs, the buſineſs of your letter to me had been decided before it came to hand. I am happy that their cheerful acquieſcence with your requeſt, prevented the neceſſity of my intervention. And, wiſhing you a ſafe and agreeable paſſage, with a perfect reſtoration of your health, I have the honour to be, very reſpectfully, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Sir, the Congreſs readily conſented to my application; and by this candid treatment of my enemies, I am here to vindicate my conduct againſt the falſe and barbarous interpretations that have ariſen and have been ſuffered to prevail by thoſe who could have contradicted them, at home.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1778.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WILL be given to any perſon that will deliver a Schow, or Ferry Boat, to the ſubſcriber at the ferry near and below the Falls of Schuylkill, which was taken from thence the 13th of September laſt, by a certain James Reynolds, by order of the ſtate; ſhe was 32 feet long, excluſive of a bridge at each end, and ſeven feet wide inſide, had ſtandards for a rope and arms for ſwivel oars, a plate of iron ten or twelve inches long nailed on the top of one of the ſide pieces: ſhe was ſeen in Philadelphia a few days before the enemy entered.

On the 14th of September were alſo taken from ſaid ferry, two Batteaus, which lay for ſeveral months after at the Middle or City Ferry, on Schuylkill.

Likewiſe taken out of the ſubſcriber's houſe in Third-ſtreet, ſuppoſed by the ſervants, &c. of the Engliſh officer quartered there, a large beam, ſcales, and a conſiderable number of 56 pound weights, iron bars for window ſhutters, large hinges with hooks for them, cart boxes, caſes containing half gallon bottles, a writing deſk covered with green cloth, and ſundry other articles. Whoever will be pleaſed to give information to the Printer where the above boats may be found, or if ſunk, burned or otherwiſe deſtroyed, or of the articles taken from Third-ſtreet, ſhall be handſomely rewarded: And if any perſon detains any of ſaid boats or goods after this notice, without giving intimation to the owner, will be dealt with according to law.

A Negro Woman and her two children to be ſold, or exchanged for a Negro Man, that has been brought up to, and underſtands farming. The Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, on the banks of Schuylkill, containing 30 acres, is to be ſold or rented.

J. WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD BY

ANN TILBURY,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of good Wool; ſome country made Cloths and Fuſtians, &c. alſo ſeveral Looms and Geers.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1778.

BENJAMIN HARBESON,

HAS returned to this city, and carries on the Coppersmiths buſineſs as uſual, at his houſe the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite Strawberry alley, where he has Stills of various ſizes ready made for ſale, with ſundry other Copper Wares, on as reaſonable terms as the times will afford.——A ſmall mahogany China Table was left in the ſaid houſe by the enemy; the owner proving property may have it again.

N. B. Stills of various ſizes to be ſold by Mr. ROBERT TAGGART, in Queen-ſtreet, Lancaſter.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion, Philadelphia County, on the night of the fifteenth inſt. (Auguſt) a black HORSE, a natural pacer, about thirteen and a half hands high, thirteen years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, a buſhy tail and mane, ſhod before, and in good order when ſtolen. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and the thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by JOHN SMITH.

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* *This part of the Speech included between crotchets was omitted at the time of the preceeding and following parts, and delivered ſeparately upon a ſecond call of Mr. Wilkes; but now is inſerted in its proper place, as better connecting the whole matter ſpoke to by General Burgoyne.*

PHILADELPHIA, *August 29.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA:

Thursday, August 27, 1778.

The Bill intitled, "A Supplement to the Act for the better preventing obstructions to the navigation of Chester Creek, and other navigable creeks and rivers in this province," was read a second time, and being then again read and debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, Junior, Clerk
of General Assembly.

A Supplement to the Act intitled, "An Act for the better preventing obstructions to the navigation of Chester Creek and other navigable creeks and rivers in this province"

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, intitled, "An Act for the better preventing obstructions to the navigation of Chest r Creek, and other navigable creeks and rivers in this province," a draw bridge, which in the year One thousand seven hundred had been first built over the said creek, was in the year One thousand seven hundred and twenty-five rebuilt, and ever since repaired and maintained at the public charge of the county of Chester, and the same bridge is at last decayed and ruined: And it is necessary, for the convenience of travellers on the high road, that a good safe bridge over the said creek should be always maintained and kept in repair; but the draw or engine to raise and lower the same is of no public utility, and yet attended with extraordinary expences and inconveniencies to the public. Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,

That the Commissioners and Assessors, with the concurrence of the Magistrates of the county of Chester, shall, as soon as may be, cause a new bridge to be built at the place where the old bridge formerly stood, leaving at least twenty feet clear between the timber or stone work, and not less than eighteen feet in breadth, and eight feet headway at high water, for the easy passage of rafts, flats, shallops, and other crafts; and that the said bridge shall be made fast and close continued from one side of the creek to the other, without any draw or opening for a mast; any thing in the said Act of General Assembly to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the said recited Act, to which this is a Supplement, as is herein altered or amended, is hereby declared to be repealed, and of no further force or effect.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at White Plains, dated August 22, 1778.

"A fleet of one hundred transports were this morning discovered off Frogg's Point, and continue there. The troops at Fort Independence have also struck their tents, and seem to be preparing for a movement. What this means a few days will tell us."

Yesterday morning the noted highwayman James Fitzpatrick, blacksmith, sent up from Chester, on a warrant from the Chief Justice, for more secure confinement, was lodged in the public gaol of this city. He is to be sent back for trial in due time.

Mr. Robert M'Phee, the gentleman who took Captain Fitz, gives account of the manner of taking him as follows:

On Sunday evening, the 23d inst. about 5 o'clock, sitting at tea with my father and mother, a man entered the room armed with a rifle, a sword, and a case of pistols, who saluted me by name: I returned his salute, saying, he had the advantage, I did not know him: He swore, you soon shall know me, I am Captain Fitz, I am come to collect my levies of the damn'd rebels, and demand 150l. of you. I said, I disputed his authority; upon which, he advanced with a drawn sword in one hand, and a pistol in the other, ordered me to deliver my watch, shoe and knee buckles, and a breast buckle: Which having done, he ordered my father and mother (both old and infirm) and a girl belonging to the house, who had just then entered the room, all before him up stairs to a bed chamber where I told him my money lay. Upon entering the room, and arranging his prisoners (as he thought safe) he set one foot on the side of a bed to adjust something amiss about his shoe with one hand, and held a pistol in the other directed to me; upon which I cast a look to the girl, signifying I was going to attack, and immediately sprung at him, secured the pistol, and a scuffle ensued, which lasted some minutes before I could bring him to the floor; but when he was down, the assistance of the old couple and the girl, was so considerable, that he was soon conquered and bound.

At a Court Martial lately held in this city, Samuel Lyons, late Lieutenant of the Dickinson Galley, Samuel Ford, Lieutenant of the Effingham Galley, John Wilson, Lieutenant of the Ranger Galley, and John Lawrence, Gunner of the Dickinson Galley, were convicted of deserting to the enemy, and sentenced to suffer death. The Council having examined the proceedings of the said Court, approve of the sentence, and have ordered that they be executed on Wednesday next. The execution will be on board the gallies in the river, nearly opposite to Market street wharf. John Lawrence is to be hanged, the other three are to be shot.

What opinion (says a correspondent) must the public entertain of the political principles of the Honourable Congress of the United States of America, when some Members openly and zealously espouse the cause of the most infamous *tories*, while others, who call themselves *leading Members*, officiously undertake the managements of balls, graced with *Messienza Ladies*, equally noted for their tory principles, and their *late* fondness for British debauchees and macaronies.

To the Printer of the Pennsylvania Packet.

SIR,

BE so kind as to publish the inclosed original letters in your useful paper. The writer is a Captain in the British navy, a station that was formerly occupied by valor and virtue. In these letters avarice and dissipation mark the writer's character. The person written to is a North British Lord. We may reason from the evident character of the Captain to that of his intimate the Lord. Such wretched instruments are in the hands of our enemies to extirpate liberty and virtue from North America. Abandoned Lords, profligate Captains, scalping Savages, and corps of pilfered "*black marines*," compose the motley crew!

Should the authenticity of these letters be questioned, you are at liberty to produce the originals, for which purpose they will be suffered to remain with you.

Perseus, off Charlestown Bar, June 25.

Dear Drummond,

I HAVE got this far on my voyage to St. Augustine, where (by the bye) I should have been long ere this time, had it not been for the vile victualler, who is the worst sailer I ever saw. I am in company with the Rose privateer, Duncan, who may see you before me, and in course takes charge of this. We are sweating in a calm, thermometer at 84, with the agreeable prospect of the two following months being worse; but by way of comfort, I touched Monsieur the other day, and mean to send him to Kemble, but he is of such value that I will endeavour to secure him here till I get more, and then detach a ship with them: 135 hogsheads of tobacco, 414 barrels of turpentine, and some rice; *the damn'd Otter was in sight*; we had a pretty chase, and I think the Perseus never sailed faster than now. Do not fail to drop us a line, if you have an opportunity, or cause the Secretary to observe his duty; tell him its my desire he present my best respects to all the misses, and see they continue to keep good hours; above all the Quail: It must surely be a sad misfortune to the mammas of New York that he and I should be out of it at the same time—*Ah Mamma!*—I am impatient to hear of the Jason and Alert. By a prize taken by the Rose we learn the Carolinians are damnably afraid of Clinton, and expect that if Philadelphia is left the army will visit this country: If so Coz. may be promoted to the command of my Black Marines, and Moses must have rank also. As we are on the subject of distinguished personages, let us hear of the Royal Commissioners: I am become prudent and shall say nothing; it seems to be a sure and easy way of being considered wise—as talking treason in the House of Commons seems to be the road to greatness. I will write you by the first opportunity. Give my best wishes to my two Flirts, and kind compliments to honest Peter. Say God bless you to Bird, and believe me ever to be sincerely,

My Lord, yours,
G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Right Hon. Lord DRUMMOND, *at New York.*

Off Port Royal, June 28th.

Dear Drummond,

I HAVE determined to risk the *pipe* (of which the Otter and I take whiff and whiff about) into York with the Rose, Duncan, who kindly offers to see her in. We have taken another thing since, but of no value. If the Bonetta arrives safe, speak to Mr. Adam to look well after her: Mr. Tewart is my prize master, of whom (you know) I know but little; *there are a Sawney or two on board who will tell if things go wrong*, but do not suspect it much. I am almost dead with heat and calms, from 83 to 85 constant; the nights are the devil. Believe me, I shall be ever glad to hear from you, and am most sincerely

G. K. E.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *for the Borough and County of CHESTER, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, &c.*

I TAKE this early opportunity to acquaint you, That I propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office after the present Sheriff's term shall expire; therefore I humbly request you to make use of my name in your tickets at the ensuing election with the present Sheriff, which, if it should meet with your approbation, will much oblige and shall be gratefully remembered by

Your friend to serve,
CHARLES DILWORTH.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Water street, between Market and Chesnut streets,

SPIRITS, rum, brandy, tea, coffee, salt, sugar, whiskey, copperas, and sundry other articles in the Grocery way, reasonable for cash.

HUGH M'CLANEGHAN.

A DIAMOND RING

Was stolen the 25th instant, (August)

IT is a very handsome one, with four stones set in a basket, two of them large and two small: The ring is scolloped. It is recommended to the thief to place it in the spot where he found it. If it should be offered for sale, the owner will pay TWENTY DOLLARS for the ring and TWENTY DOLLARS for the thief. Enquire of the Printer.

Fell's Point, Aug. 8, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ship Chase, a convict servant man named THOMAS SEXTON, about five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, black hair, has a scar on one of his lips. He is the property of John Kelty, who wishes to have him taken up and sold at vendue, and the money remitted to Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth: He has two years and four months to serve: Said Kelty will warrant and defend any person that will act in this matter. The above reward will be given for taking up and securing said servant, paid by JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH, or JOHN KELTY.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SERVANT MAN who is handy about horses, and capable of driving a carriage occasionally. No objection to colour, provided he can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in New-Britain, Bucks county, adjoining lands of John Davis, Esq; Jeremiah Vastine, and others, and near to Butler's Mill; containing one hundred acres, consisting of sixteen acres of good watered meadow, near thirty acres of woodland, the remainder clear and in good order. There are on said place a stone dwelling-house, a stone spring house and a large barn with a never failing spring in the middle of it, an exceeding good orchard, and four springs in the different fields, which render the whole very good for pasturing. The purchaser may have possession next fall fair. For further particulars apply to Mr. BENJAMIN TOWN, at the corner of Front and Market-streets, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN SPROGELL.

To be Sold by JOHN DUNLAP,

Every Week as they are published,

THE MINUTES of the Honourable ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1778.

ALL persons indebted for goods purchased at public sale at the City Vendue, are requested to call at the late City Vendue-store, where a person will give constant attendance to receive the money and give a discharge for the same; and those who neglect this notice, after the 20th day of September next may depend on having their accounts put into the hands of an Attorney.

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
Late City Vendue Master.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant CHARIOT, with a pair of good Horses, blacks with long tails. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION containing one hundred and seventy acres, in Salem county, about twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia.

Also a frame building to be let, a few doors above Vine-street, Philadelphia. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM ADCOCK.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN WILSON,

In Market street, near Third-street, Philadelphia,

A QUANTITY of Iron Wire, of different sizes, suitable for card-makers and others; also a few hogsheads of Spirits and Rum, which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.

Valley Forge, Aug. 28, 1778.

THE inhabitants of Chester county, and those in the neighbourhood of the old encampment at the Valley Forge, that have public accounts to settle with the subscriber, contracted since the second of March last, are desired to attend at said place on Tuesdays and Fridays only, for payment.

C. SHERIFF, D.Q.M.G.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1778.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY about the tenth instant, a black Horse, seven years old, fifteen hands high, shod all round, short mane and switch tail, branded C on the near buttock, has several scars on the off side, trots, racks and canters. Whoever brings said Horse to JACOB HILTZHEIMER, shall receive the above reward.

DESERTED,

From Capt. John Peyton's company, in the 3d Virginia regiment, on the march through the Jerseys,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, a soldier, born in England, about five feet six inches high, much marked with the small pox; had on a good light blue drab coat with pale blue facings, green vest, and linen overalls. Also WILLIAM DAVIDSON, of Capt. Blackwell's company in the same regiment; he deserted near Monmouth Court-house in New-Jersey, was born about sixteen miles from Brunswick, is about five feet nine inches high, well made, about 35 years of age, of a ruddy complexion, and fond of strong liquor; he was dressed in the same uniform as above mentioned. JOHN WALTON, of said company and regiment, born in Britain, about five feet ten inches high, 24 years of age, well made and of a dark complexion; when first inlisted he resided in Frederick County, Maryland, where he was permitted to return on furlough last December, but his furlough has been out since the first of March last. In addition to the usual reward, TEN DOLLARS will be given for each to any person who will secure them, or either of them, in any goal, or deliver them to any Continental officer coming to camp.

WILLIAM HETH,
Lieut. Col. Com. 3d V. Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome PHÆTON, little the worse for use, with a set of Harness, and a pair of very good Horses. Enquire of the Printer.

HIDE DEPARTMENT, *Aug 24, 1778.*

THE subscriber requests all his Deputies to meet him in Philadelphia as soon as possible, at his Office, and bring in their accounts and returns settled up to the first day of September. Likewise all persons, who have received Hides in exchange for shoes or leather, are desired to settle their accounts and pay in their respective balances immediately. Those who have received Hides to be tanned for the use of the States, are requested to lose no time in preparing and delivering the leather. GEORGE EWING, Com. Gen. of Hides.

TO BE SOLD BY

FISHER AND ROBERTS,

At their store on the south side of Market-street wharf,

MADEIRA wine, Jamaica spirits, cherry rum, cordials, West-India rum, whiskey, molasses, muscovado and loaf sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, allspice, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, allum, copperas, indigo, redwood, cotton, glass bottles, &c. &c.

They likewise carry on the Coopers business in all its branches.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED about two months ago, a black HORSE, about fifteen or sixteen hands high, with a large star in his forehead, his hind feet white, on the left side is a small white spot occasioned by the saddle, and between eight and nine years old. Whoever has found the said Horse, and will bring him to the subscriber near the Bettering-House, shall receive the above reward, paid by

GEORGE CARLS.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the CITIZEN, *who published in the* ADVERTISER *of the 25th of August.*

SIR,

I CONFESS myself an admirer of those principles, and that spirit of enquiry, recommended by the writer who signed himself a Citizen of the United States in the Advertiser of the 20th instant. Your objection against that author is new, and, I apprehend, not well founded.

You say, "your general charge will rather injure than serve the public; the honest servants of the public will be discouraged and withdraw, if they must share the curses due only to villains." How so, Citizen, will honesty shrink from enquiry, or will good men cease to serve the public because means are recommended to detect defaulters? You ought to have known that it is guilt alone which shuns enquiry, whilst virtue is not only honoured by investigation, but wishes to encourage a spirit that tends to the suppression of vice. The Citizen of the United States has told us, that "men who with little or no fortune entered into public office, which afforded only a comfortable subsistence, have purchased estates." From hence you infer the charge to be universal. I believe it is true, in too many instances, that public trust has been abused, and the public money applied to private uses; but your inference is not justified either by the letter or the spirit of the writer you oppose. If the charge adduced, and which you object to, be true, it leads to the establishment of public prostitution, which, by neglect, may take such deep root, as to be the cause of "our glorious revolution ceasing to be a blessing." On the contrary, should the charge be ill founded, and the hands of those who have fingered the public money be perfectly clean, no injury can be derived to them, but honour clear, from the most minute enquiry, and the attention of the public being turned to their conduct. On this ground, therefore, should the settlement of public accounts, and the expenditure of public money be called for and insisted upon. If this were done by those whose *ex officio* duty it is, there would be no occasion for the Citizen of the United States to become, as you desire him, an informer against individuals. The common good would result from the impartial and constant execution of a general principle, and individuals be not exposed to the combined arts and malice of the whole race of defaulters. He must certainly be a very bold and very independent individual who, by commencing the attack of a single filcher of the public money, draws upon his devoted head the united efforts, and the accumulated vengeance of that whole tribe of wrong doers, aided by their friends and dependents. For the truth of this position, I could safely rely on the Chancellor in the Citizen's breast, when I ask him, whether a desire to defend the innocent was the real motive that induced him to make the attack that he has made upon the Citizen of the United States?

Ethic writers have found the restraints from evil to be, a moral sense, the essential difference of things, and rewards and punishments; or a combination of these—But the inducements to immorality are more various and manifold—It is not necessary to enumerate them all here; but it is to the scandal of human nature that we see instances in the world of persons being made the supporters of bad things and bad men, for the paltry considerations of good dinners with good wine, or the little vanity of being thought to be well with those who are either really great, or supposed to be so. Such is the proneness of too many to enlist themselves in support of culpable men when pursued by public justice! I will recommend to the Citizen, e'er he again produces himself before the public, to weigh well the practice attributed to the great Pericles, who, on all such occasions, is said to have seriously reflected, that he was going to appear before a wise and virtuous people who could discover what was right, and who would not be pleased with attempts to mislead the judgment to the public injury—The Citizen of the United States will, I hope, proceed with his just admonitions, whereby the public attention may be turned to public defaulters, and the whole tribe of such be dragged to light and punishment, whether they be great or little villains. DETECTOR.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1778.

CAME to the stable of the subscriber, at the sign of the White Horse in Shippen-street, near the new Play-house, a bay GELDING, with a dark mane and tail, one white foot, and a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

ANTHONY FORTUNE.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY about the 29th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Market-street, Philadelphia, a brown MARE, fifteen hands high, four years old last May, has a switch tail, a hollow eye, a fetter lock upon her near fore foot, without shoes, no brand, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES CLARK, Shoemaker.

TO BE SOLD BY

Robert and *Samuel Lewis Wharton*,

At their store near the Drawbridge,

EXCELLENT red port wine in casks and bottles; Madeira wine by the pipe, quarter cask or gallon; Jamaica spirit, West-India rum and molasses by the cask or gallon; bohea tea, coffee, and loaf sugar; also a few tierces of rice and barrels of turpentine.

NAILS,

From a saddlers tack to a 20d. nail, made and sold by JOHN ROBERTSON, Living in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia,

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WANTS A PLACE,

As a House-keeper in a genteel family,

A PERSON who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the shed of the subscriber, living at the White Horse on the Lancaster road, some time ago, a grey Horse, about fourteen hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock with a heart, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN KERLIN.

WILLIAM ALRICKS,

Has removed his store to Water-street, the second door above Walnut-street, and formerly occupied by Mr. John Boyle; where he hath for sale,

CASTOR and wool Hats, cotton and linen Checks, coarse Cloths, Hosiery, &c. &c.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, on the night of the 12th inst. (August) two HORSES, viz. a large brown bay, about fifteen hands high, seven years old last spring, has one white foot behind and a small white spot on the other, a thick mane which hangs on the near side, is a natural trotter, and newly shod before. The other a sorrel, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight or nine years old, has a small blaze in his face, his mane hangs on the off side, trots and paces, and had no shoes on when taken away. Whoever takes up the said horses, and secures the thief in any gaol within this state, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each horse, and reasonable charges paid by

WILLIAM RODMAN.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Commons near Philadelphia, on the 25th of July last, a bay MARE, eight or nine years old, about fifteen hands high, paces and trots, her two hind feet white, a small star in her forehead, her back has been hurt with the saddle, some white spots upon her back, no shoes, and had a halter round her neck. Whoever takes up said mare and brings her to the subscriber, living in Keys-alley near Vine-street, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by NICHOLAS HICKS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken from the plantation of the subscriber, in Goshen Township, Chester County, on the 15th of the ninth month last, two Horses, near fifteen hands high each, both branded I on the off shoulders, and they trot and pace; one a bay horse, six years old, the other a light brown, five years old. Likewise stolen or strayed on the 16th of the ninth month last, the following Creatures, viz. a brown Mare, five years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer, has a star, and some saddle marks on her back: A brown Mare, three years old, with a small star, and some white on three feet, near fifteen hands high, branded I on the off shoulder, paces and trots: A bay Horse, three years old, near sixteen hands high, branded I on the off shoulder: A dark brown Horse, two years old, has a small blaze, branded as the above, a natural trotter. Also taken last second month, a bay Mare, five years old, near fourteen hands high, branded as the above. Whoever takes up said Creatures and secures them, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by JOHN HOOPES.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO bay GELDINGS, about eight years old, good for drawing, together or single, go quiet, and are sound. Enquire of the Coachmaker opposite the City Tavern, Second-street.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION situated on the Swamp road leading to Reading, about 33 and a half miles from Philadelphia, formerly belonging to Henry Deringer, sen. containing upwards of one hundred acres of land. For particulars enquire at said plantation, or of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-street, below Market-street, Philadelphia.

Also to be sold at said place, a quantity of good hay, and sundry farming utensils; likewise the second crop of hay in the ground.

LOST,

On Saturday the first instant, (August) near the White Horse, on Lancaster road,

A PARCHMENT POCKET-BOOK, containing about Forty Dollars in paper currency, and sundry papers of no value but to the owner, who will freely give up the money to the person who has found it if he will return the papers.——Also dropped about the same time and place, a bundle of about Five Hundred Dollars, a fourth part of which is hereby offered as an honest reward for restoring the rest. Apply to Mr. KERLIN, at the White Horse, or to the Printer of this paper.

Newcastle County, ss.

NOW in the gaol of this county, two Negro Men, one who calls himself HARRY, sometimes WILL, says he belongs to Mr. Nicholas Dorsey, at Elk Ridge, Maryland, but appears to be the negro advertised by William Hopkins in the Pennsylvania Packet; he is a likely well made fellow, very black, and scared on the back. The other committed by the name of BEN, alias TIM, who says he belonged to David Cornick, in Radnor Township, Bucks County, who left him free by will; he is a stout, chunky, well made negro, about five feet eight inches high, thirty six years of age. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to pay charges and take them away; or whoever can give sufficient voucher for Ben, alias Tim, that he is a freeman, is desired to bring or send it, when he will be discharged.

August 11, 1778. THOMAS CLARK, Gaoler.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS, (in all its branches and in the languages in vogue on this Continent)

A LAD of fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can read and write, and is endowed with that excellent and necessary gift of willingly receiving and punctually obeying the instructions and lawful commands of his master. If to this he will add another good quality of choosing the materials of the Printing-office and useful books for his best company, he may in time become a thriving man and valuable member of society. Apply to HENRY MILLER, in Race-street, Philadelphia.

ABOUT the thirteenth of July last a certain Drover, or Commissary of York County, was seen to drive off five Cattle, the property of the subscriber, of West Whiteland Township, Chester County, near Samuel Bond's on the Lancaster road. One of said Cattle was a black steer, with a bell on without a clapper, a bull, and three others. The unjust driver, it is expected, will return and make satisfaction, otherwise he may expect to be dealt with according to law, and to have his name published, by WILLIAM BEALE.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1778.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of SMITHS and NAILERS. The following pay and rations will be given, viz. Ten shillings, one ration and a half, and half a pint of rum per day per man, by the subscriber, at the Continental smiths shop in Front street, the third door above Race-street. PETER BROWN, Superintendant.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE BARTRAM, merchant, of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested before the first day of September next, that they may be paid, by

ANNE BARTRAM, Administratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, about 27 miles from Philadelphia, near Doyle's Town, containing 50 acres of land, on which is a good log house and barn, a never failing stream of water running through the whole, by watering of upland with the said stream, near the half of the place may be made into meadow, there is a young bearing orchard and a variety of grafted and innoculated fruit trees, such as pears, plumbs, peaches, &c. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms of sale by applying to Mr. JOHN WILSON, in Market-street, near the corner of Third-street, or to the subscriber living on the premises. It is convenient to two places of worship, viz. an English Baptist and a Dutch Menonist meeting-house.

JOHN RAMSEY.

N. B. The title is indisputable.

Philadelphia, August 12, 1778.

LOST last week, by a person in this city, A SMALL Parchment POCKET-BOOK much worn, containing about Twenty-six Dollars. Whoever will return the same, with the money, to the Printer, shall receive SIX DOLLARS.

Hagar's Town, Maryland, August 1, 1778.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber hath in his custody a CHEST of CLOATHS, belonging to a certain George Iller, who was drowned at Alexandria. Any person related to said Iller is desired to come and pay charges by the first day of September next, otherwise they will be sold by HENRY TITTWILER.

Cæcil County, Maryland, July 20, 1778.

WAS committed to the gaol of this County, a Negro Man, who says he is the property of Mr. Dulany, near Gunpowder: He is about twenty years of age, and had on when committed, an old hat, brown cloth coat double breasted, white linen breeches, white woollen stockings, and half worn shoes. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN STRAWBRIDGE, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Charles Town, Chester County, about the latter end of May last, a sorrel HORSE, past three years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, branded on the near side. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

LEWELLIN DAVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL three-story brick house, and lot in Front-street, below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. The lot is twenty feet front, and upwards of one hundred and forty feet deep, with good back building, a pump in the yard, and other conveniences, suitable for a gentleman's family. The title indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.